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REPORTS FROM COMMISSIONERS:

1867.

TWENTY-FOUR VOLUMES:—CONTENTS OF THE

TWENTY-FIRST VOLUME.

N.B.—*THE* Figures *at the* beginning of the line, *correspond with the* N° *at the foot of each* Report; *and the* Figures *at the* end of the line, *refer to the* MS. Paging *of the Volumes arranged for The House of Commons.*

~~PRISONS (IRELAND):~~

~~[3915]. FORTY-FIFTH REPORT of the INSPECTORS GENERAL on the General State of the PRISONS of IRELAND, 1866, with Appendices - - - - - - - - - - - p. 1~~

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ON

PRISONS IN SCOTLAND:

BEING

(IN CONTINUATION OF THE REPORTS OF THE LATE GENERAL BOARD OF PRISONS)

THE SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE MANAGERS APPOINTED UNDER THE PRISONS (SCOTLAND) ADMINISTRATION ACT 1860.

TO THE RIGHT HON. SPENCER HORATIO WALPOLE,

ONE OF HER MAJESTY'S PRINCIPAL SECRETARIES OF STATE.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

EDINBURGH:
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BY THOMAS CONSTABLE.

1867.

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SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF

THE MANAGERS APPOINTED UNDER THE PRISONS (SCOTLAND) ADMINISTRATION ACT.

TO THE RIGHT HON. HORATIO SPENCER WALPOLE,

One of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State.

11, Melbourne Place,
Edinburgh, 8*th February* 1867.

Sir,

We have the honour to lay before you our Sixth Report, in terms of the following statutory directions :—

Statutory directions for Annual Report to Secretary of State, in terms of 23 and 24 Vict. c. 105, sect. 60.

'The Managers shall, on or before the 15th day of *February* in every year, 'make and transmit to one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State a full 'Report of their whole proceedings during the year ending on the 31st day of '*December* preceding, and an Abstract of their whole receipts and expenditure, 'classifying the separate articles thereof; and in the said Report, or in the Ap- 'pendix thereto, there shall be set forth all new rules or alterations of rules for 'Prisons which shall have been made by such Secretary of State as aforesaid, any 'orders issued by such Secretary of State constituting a new Prison or altering 'the classes of prisoners for which a Prison is legal, and such information and statistics 'regarding Prisons in *Scotland* as such Secretary of State may require.'

Proceedings as to Criminal Lunatics, in terms of 25 and 26 Vict. c. 54, sects. 19-24.

In addition to the matters on which we have thus to report under the Prisons Act, we have to give an account of certain proceedings relating to Criminal Lunatics, arising out of the provisions of the Lunacy Act of 1857, as affected by the Act of 1862, 'to make further provision respecting Lunacy in Scotland.'

The Managers.

The Managers consist of the Sheriff of Perth, the Inspector of Prisons for Scotland, and the Crown Agent in Scotland, all *ex officio*, along with one person appointed by Her Majesty to be Stipendiary Manager and Secretary to the Managers.

CUSTODY OF CONVICTS AND MANAGEMENT OF THE GENERAL PRISON.

The General Prison for Scotland at Perth contains a Prison proper, or Penal Department; and an Establishment for the Criminal Lunatics of Scotland, or a Lunatic Department. No change has, during the year, been made on the purposes for which the building is applicable, as set forth in our previous Reports in the following terms :—

'The Penal Department.

The Classes of Prisoners admitted to General Prison.

'This Department is constituted for the reception of—1*st*, Prisoners sentenced to imprisonment 'by the Courts of Law in Scotland. Such prisoners sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and 'upwards, are removed from Local Prisons to the General Prison, under the statutory powers of the 'Managers, unless the sentence contains a clause specially declaring that the prisoner shall not be 'removed to the General Prison. Prisoners sentenced to shorter periods can be removed to the 'Prison by the Secretary of State under his statutory powers, should an occasion occur for the 'exercise of these powers.

Sentenced to Imprisonment.

'2*d*, Convicts under sentences of transportation or of penal servitude. These are removed to 'the Prison by order under the hand of the Secretary of State.

Convicts.

'The Lunatic Department.

Criminal Lunatics.

'This Department is constituted for the reception of—1*st*, Persons who, by judgment of the 'Criminal Courts, have been placed at Her Majesty's disposal on the ground of insanity, either at the 'time when they committed the offence charged against them, or at the time of trial; and

'2*d*, Prisoners who have become insane while undergoing punishment.'

e Prison of Ayr.
pp. No. XXII.

A portion of the County Prison of Ayr continues to be at the Secretary of State's disposal for the reception of Female Convicts sentenced to penal servitude under a contract between the Government and the Prison Board of Ayrshire.

Referring for more full details to the Appendix, the following Table sets forth the distribution of the accommodation at our disposal, and the manner in which it was occupied throughout the year :—

GENERAL PRISON.

Penal Department.

I. Accommodation—	Males.	Females.	Both.
Cells,	342	373	715
Average Occupation of Hospitals,	9	16	25
Total,	351	389	740

II. Occupation—	Prisoners Sentenced				Both.
	To Imprisonment.		To Transportation or to Penal Servitude.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
At commencement of the year,	245	142	79	203	669
Admitted during the year,	263	150	88	88	589
Total,	508	292	167	291	1258
Disposed of during the year,	243	149	95	79	566
In custody at the end of the year,	265	143	72	212	692
Daily average throughout the year,	250	141	66	218	675

Lunatic Department.

I. Accommodation—	Males.	Females.	Total.
Apartments for	40	18	58

II. Occupation—	Inmates.		
	M.	F.	Both.
At commencement of the year,	32	13	45
Admitted during the year,	8	...	8
Total,	40	13	53
Disposed of during the year,	6	2	8
Inmates at the end of the year,	34	11	45
Daily average throughout the year,	33	11	44

PRISON OF AYR.

Proportion at the disposal of the Secretary of State for Female Convicts.

Cells,	96
Occupation—	
At the commencement of the year,	94
Admitted during the year,	54
Total,	148
Disposed of during the year,	66
In custody at the end of the year,	82
Daily average throughout the year,	88

We append, according to custom, Reports by the chief Officers of the General Prison down to the close of the year, referring to them for information on the following particulars, viz. :— Reports by Chief Officers.

To the Governor's Report for information on— App. No. VII.

- The adjustment of the Staff, and the conduct of the Officers.
- The general Statistics of the Establishment.
- The Discipline of Prisoners.
- The Labour of Prisoners.
- The Industrial Training of Prisoners.
- The Exercise of Prisoners.
- The Conduct of Prisoners.
- The Receipts and Expenditure, and the relative Cost of the Establishment. App. Nos. XI. to XIV.

To the Chaplain's Report for— App. No. XV.

- The Religious and Secular Instruction of Prisoners.
- The Educational Statistics.
- The Prospects and Condition of Liberated Prisoners.
- Re-imprisonments and other matters bearing generally on the Moral influence of the Discipline.

To the Resident Surgeon's Report for— App. No. XVI.

- The Health, mental and bodily, of Prisoners.
- The Illnesses, and their Causes and Treatment.
- The Deaths.
- The Management of the Lunatic Department.
- The Management of the Hospital Department.
- The general Sanitary Condition of the Establishment.

The Appendix also contains—

1. An analysis of the ages, with reference to their respective sentences, of all the prisoners who were, during the year, in the Penal Department of the Prison. App. No. VIII.
2. Table of the number of prisoners received during the year from each county in Scotland. App. No. IX.
3. Table of the offices and emoluments of the Staff. Staff, App. No. X.

When the project of establishing a Central Prison in Scotland for prisoners under long sentences was entertained in 1840, it was considered as an advantage that there existed in the possession of the Government the buildings used for the detention of prisoners of war, which became vacant at the peace of 1815. As there have been many recent changes in the prevalent views on prison discipline, it was natural that the buildings suitable for prisoners of war should not, after a lapse of years, be considered as suitable for the detention of criminals. The buildings have consequently been under a continual process of change, in the course of which the old building for war prisoners has been partly removed and partly converted into dwelling-houses and outhouses not belonging to the Prison proper as a place of detention. Hence, all the buildings used for prison discipline have been built for the purpose, unless it may be considered that the cooking-house and washing-house, in which prisoners are detained at work, are an exception; these have been constructed with considerable trouble and expense out of a portion of the old War Prison. State of the Premises

As it is believed that the successive changes thus considered necessary are now at an end, it has been thought proper to attach to this Report such a representation as may afford a complete idea of all the parts of the Establishment. This is in the shape of what is technically called an Isometrical, and commonly called a bird's-eye view. It has been supplied from the Office of Her Majesty's Works. It gives at once a distinct impression of the completed works, and will serve for reference in any future correspondence, or other documents, in which they may have to be referred to. Plan of the completed Premises.

The various departments of the Establishment so represented are indicated by a Table of References. It will be seen that the Main Prison, or 'Penal Department,' consists of four large Wings symetrically radiating from a centre towards the arc of a semicircle. Each of these consists of four storeys or galleries. At present Wings I. and II. are occupied by male, and III. and IV. by female prisoners.

To understand the alterations recently made in these Works, it may be sufficient to note the two largest buildings now occupied as dwelling-houses. One of these will be recognised by a portion of it being marked off as the residence of the Deputy-

Governor. The other will be recognised as standing on the opposite side, and being exactly of the same shape, viz., an oblong with a transept at each end. Of these, the one was formerly the Lunatic Department, the other was occupied as an hospital for imbeciles and epileptics, and otherwise. When these buildings were included within the boundaries of the Prison, the wall straggled outwards on either side among miscellaneous edifices—an arrangement obviously inimical both to good order and security. The only portions of the old Establishment for prisoners of war now within the main wall of the Prison, are the two angular buildings already referred to, used as a laundry and a cook-house.

It will be observed that the Department for Criminal Lunatics is a building so completely apart that it does not of necessity partake in any of those repulsive characteristics of a Prison, which are supposed to be inimical to the proper treatment of the insane. At the same time, the Department has the protection of the Prison wall, and is near enough to get assistance from the main force of the Prison staff should any emergency arise.

It will be seen that, in front of the Lunatic Department, a piece of well-protected ground descends towards the Tay. It is to some extent ornamentally disposed, and it commands wholesome air and fine scenery. For a portion of the day this ground is at the disposal of the inmates of the Lunatic Department, male and female, in their turn. During the time when it is not so occupied, it serves as an exercise and recreation ground for those convicts in advanced stages of detention, whose conduct justifies indulgence.

There are other exercising yards for prisoners on a smaller scale. Two of these were formerly divided into seclusion yards, each for the exercise of one prisoner at a time; but from one of them the dividing partitions have been removed, and the area occupied by them has been converted into an open circular path. The other separation airing-yard, however, is still kept up, as it is found useful for discipline purposes. When there is any restlessness or irregularity, even though it should not go so far as a punishable offence in the open airing-circle, those concerned in it are exercised for a time in the separation yards. If they complain, as prisoners when charged with offences in association almost invariably do, that they are not the parties chiefly to blame, others having been the source of the mischief, they are told that this does not matter; the association is for their own health and enjoyment, and unless they co-operate so as to carry it out easily and smoothly, the privilege cannot be continued to them.

orks and Estimates.

The Managers have no claim to consideration for the effectual completion of these buildings. By the Prisons Act, the property of the General Prison is vested in the Board of Her Majesty's Works. All structural operations are therefore conducted by this Department, under the superintendence of Mr. Matheson, their professional adviser and architect for Scotland; and the Managers can only express their acknowledgment of the courtesy and attention with which the Department have assisted them in the performance of their own duty in the management of the Establishment.

It is the practice of the Board of Works, at the beginning of each winter, to request the Managers to furnish them with an estimate of the expense of such works as may press for execution during the ensuing financial year. When new works, or considerable alterations, have been contemplated, they have always, before appearing on the estimate, been submitted to the Secretary of State for his consideration and approval. As a further precaution, after the estimates are voted, no work so provided for is to be begun without the special consent of the Secretary of State, if the cost of it is to exceed £50.

On receiving, last autumn, the usual request of the Secretary of the Board of Her Majesty's Works to furnish him with an estimate of the expense of works at the General Prison for the ensuing year, we applied, according to established custom, to the Head of that Department in Scotland for the materials on which such an estimate could be rendered, with the following preliminary explanation:—

'The Managers, before complying with this desire, solicit your attention to the circumstance 'that, for some years past, besides the vote for repairs and special sums of money for carrying out 'separate works, sums have been annually required for minor works and alterations on the premises. 'The Managers are aware that this has been caused by a series of improvements which have tended 'to the unity, compactness, and isolation of the Prison proper, by the application of the straggling 'buildings, formerly surrounded by the wall, to other purposes.

'They think, however, that the time has now come when the authorities, through whose hands 'the estimates have to pass, may desire that these extra works shall come to a conclusion, and that, 'the alterations being finally completed, there shall be no further annual vote, except for repairs and 'maintenance, unless the Secretary of State should think proper to direct any material alteration in 'the purposes to which the Prison premises are at present applicable.'

The most important item in the estimate, as finally adjusted and rendered, is occasioned by the unsatisfactory condition of the roofing of the cells in the highest galleries or storeys of Wings II. and III.—the oldest portion of the Penal Prison. The insufficiency was discovered from the ease with which a prisoner, attempting to escape, was able to reach the roof of the Prison; and the defect will continue a source of anxiety to the Managers and their Officers until the means are furnished for a remedy. The item next to this in importance is for improvements in the ventilation of the Lunatic Department, suggested in a Report by one of Her Majesty's Commissioners in Lunacy.

Discipline—Convicts and the Mark System.

There has been no material change in the method of discipline pursued in the Establishment as set forth in previous Reports. To Convicts sentenced to penal servitude subsequently to the 24th of July 1864, the Mark System has been applied in the manner described in our last Report. We there stated that preparation had been made for its adoption by previous arrangements for testing the industry and conduct of Convicts in a shape bearing a close resemblance to the Mark System. We understand that the object of the Government in establishing this system was to make the gaining of marks contingent on industry alone, without reference to conduct; while the marks so gained by industry become liable to be forfeited as a punishment for misconduct. There is some nicety in adjusting the task to be performed to the physical capacity of the Convict, and in this it is scarcely possible to avoid a considerable amount of reliance on the discretion of subordinate Officers. Cases of sickness also present a difficulty, and the attempts to overcome it have been by approaching as nearly as practicable to the average number of marks earned during health. It continues to be the opinion of the Officers that the system stimulates labour, and visiting Managers have noted a tendency to a rise in the number of marks successively recorded in the work-sheets. In the case of a few who have deliberately abandoned this method of earning a license, and preferred present idleness to future remission of sentence, the only available course has been to let them know distinctly what they have to expect. The number, however, who have made this choice is extremely small.

Attempts to Escape.

Two ineffectual attempts to escape were made during the year by male prisoners. One of them revealed to us a structural defect, above referred to.

The Department for Criminal Lunatics.

The new Lunatic Department has now been for two years in occupancy as a National Hospital for the Criminal Lunatics of Scotland. It will be seen from the definition of the Classes of Lunatics, for whom it is a legal place of detention, that none enter it who have not passed through a Court of Justice on a criminal charge. In this manner it receives all those whose condition renders them so dangerous to society that not only can they not be left at large, but it is even necessary that they should be kept under the charge of responsible Government Officers. In our last Report we contemplated the probability of such a pressure for room in this department as might raise the question, whether the building should be enlarged, or some rule should be adopted narrowing the definition of the classes of persons to be received into the Department. We have not yet been driven to this alternative, and, indeed, its occurrence seems less probable than it was a year ago.

See p. 1.

As the Establishment, however, is a small one, accommodating only 58 inmates, an incidental increase of numbers may, at any time, press on the available accommodation, and it will be expedient to keep in view the best means of dealing with such a contingency. In looking to the specialties of one of the classes admitted into the Department, it appears to the Managers that such relief might occasionally be found, with benefit both to the treatment of the particular inmates to whom it is applied, and to the general discipline of the Department, by removing a cause of difficulty in its management.

In the case of prisoners under sentence, certified to be insane, the course to be taken is clear. If they are certified to be sane when their sentence expires, they are liberated. If they continue to be insane, but are not proper objects for permanent detention in the General Prison, they are removed to the Prison to which they were first committed for trial, that they may be dealt with by the local authorities. When they are certified to be proper objects for continued detention in the Lunatic Department of the General Prison, they can be detained there after expiry of sentence by a Secretary of State's warrant, in terms of Sect. 19 of the 25 and 26 Vict., cap. 54. With another class, those under a finding of insanity in bar of trial, the dealing is equally obvious. While they continue to be insane, they are detained; when they are certified as having recovered their sanity, they are sent back to the Local Prison for trial.

Specially as to Inmates acquitted on the ground of Lunacy.

There still remains a class, to the specialties of which the Managers solicit consideration. These have been acquitted on a verdict of insanity at the time of committing the offence charged, and are adjudged to be at Her Majesty's disposal. In many instances, prisoners of this class recover their sanity. When they have so recovered,

they are troublesome inmates of an Establishment adapted for the treatment of the absolutely insane. As a general rule, the really insane do not rely so much on each other as to be capable of common action, but those who recover their sanity can, and often do, combine, so as to become dangerous, and render it necessary to have recourse to measures of repression not necessary for, or adapted to, the proper treatment of ordinary lunatics.

There is no doubt, at the same time, that persons of this class often require to be in close custody, that they may be restrained from the conditions or habits which have rendered, and may again render, them lunatics of a dangerous type. There are instances, however, in which it might be sufficient protection to the public were the recovered lunatic placed in the hands of relations or other persons disposed to take careful charge of him. If an arrangement could be legally made for thus disposing of any one of this class of lunatics, certified as having recovered, conditions could be attached to the arrangement, such as a periodical examination by a Medical Officer, who renders, in the proper quarter, a report of the examinee's condition. There might also be the final security that he should be restored to custody, when the information received concerning him shows such a step to be necessary.

It is believed that no attempt has hitherto been made in Scotland to carry out any such arrangement. The question whether it is legally practicable depends on the terms in which such persons are placed at Her Majesty's disposal. The words of the Act are, that it shall 'be lawful for Her Majesty to give such order for the safe custody 'of such person during her pleasure, in such place, and in such manner, as to Her 'Majesty shall seem fit.'

20 and 21 Vict. cap. 71, sect. 88.

It is understood that in England like terms have not been considered sufficiently broad to authorize the disposal, in the manner above referred to, of a person acquitted on the ground of insanity; and that the alternative in such cases is held to be either continued detention or absolute discharge, after the manner of the exercise of the prerogative of pardon. The Managers understand that this is felt as an inconvenience in England, and that a suggestion has been entertained for remedying it by Act of Parliament. Should a Bill be brought in with that object, the Managers consider it desirable that the measure should extend to Scotland.

You were pleased recently to assent to proposals for improving in some measure the position of the Staff of this Department, and especially for adjusting the remuneration of the Superintendent, so as to secure the services of a person having experience as a Superintending Attendant upon Lunatics.

Deaths, App. No. XVI.

From the Resident Surgeon's Report it appears that the number of deaths during the year was nine, being 1·25 per cent. on the average daily number of Prisoners. These numbers are not sufficiently large to keep clear of the influence of incidental causes. The number of deaths, for instance, in 1865 was two, being ·28, or a little more than a quarter of a unit per cent. on the average number. The deaths in 1864 were fifteen, in 1863 eight, and in 1862 five. We refer to the Resident Surgeon's Report for the particulars of each death occurring in the year 1866, and have in the meantime to direct special attention to two of these attended by peculiar conditions.

Health, App. No. XVI.

It will be seen from the Report of the Resident Surgeon that the general health of the inmates of the Prison throughout the year has been, as usual, good. Two events, however, occurred calculated to create anxiety among all connected with the management of the Establishment. On the 11th of July a male inmate, admitted into the Lunatic Department in 1858, died of Malignant or Asiatic Cholera. On the 30th of October there was another death in the same Department of a male inmate, admitted in October 1865. Both were homicidal maniacs; one of them having actually committed murder, the other having attempted it. Had these deaths so occurred in the old Lunatic Department, abandoned two years ago, they would no doubt have been in some measure accounted for by the structural imperfections of the edifice, and its vicinity to a stream to some extent impregnated with sewage. But the deaths occurred in that part of the Establishment where, externally, the structural conditions for the preservation of health were the most complete. A subsequent examination of the details of the Lunatic Department, in which we had the valuable assistance of a Report of a Visit of Inspection by Sir James Coxe, Her Majesty's Commissioner in Lunacy, led to the suggestion of some improvements in ventilation; but these were not required in the chief dormitory where these men were attacked by the disease. We thought it proper, after each of these cases, to require daily returns, of a minute and exhaustive character, about all cases of diarrhœa, or irregularities in the stomach or bowels, occurring in the Prison. The Resident Surgeon seems accurately to describe the tenor of these returns in saying that there were throughout the Prison 'fewer complaints of the stomach and bowels 'than have prevailed generally, especially in the autumn season;' while in the Lunatic

Department, where the fatal attacks occurred, there was no attack of diarrhœa during the interval between the two cases.

We refer to the Medical Reports in the Appendix for full particulars as to the sanitary condition of the premises, and the precautions adopted on the occasion. Sir James Coxe, Commissioner in Lunacy, Dr. Christison, and the Resident Surgeon, all alike failed to discover any immediate cause for these attacks, or any vestiges of premonitory symptoms that might have suggested special precautions. Dr. Christison considered the cases to be very remarkable in the history of the epidemic. As all the conditions by which they were surrounded have been very accurately recorded, it has appeared to the Managers that the very full and instructive reports on the two cases, prepared by Dr. Christison, may prove a valuable contribution to medical science, and they have therefore printed them both in the Appendix. App. Nos. XVI. and XX.

In the Prisons Administration Act it is provided, that 'one or more of the Managers shall, once at least in every month, see and communicate with each Prisoner, shall examine the books, accounts, and documents kept in the Prison, shall inspect the Prison premises and stores, shall examine into the conduct of the several officers, shall investigate all complaints, and alleged or apparent abuses or deviations from the rules, shall inquire into the cause and nature of every punishment that has been administered, shall ascertain how far the health, education, and industrial training of the Prisoners are in a satisfactory condition, and shall make a report, in writing, under these heads, which shall be laid before, and specially considered by, the Managers.' Sect. 61. Monthly Visits of Inspection.

During the past year, as in the previous years since the passing of the Act, full effect has been given to this statutory direction. The reports of these visits have been satisfactory as to the good discipline and orderly condition of the Establishment, and they mention no irregularities of sufficient moment to be referred to in the present Report.

The arrangements for the custody of Female Convicts in the Prison of Ayr continued during the year in terms of the contract with the Prison Board of Ayrshire, entered on in 1863, and referred to in our previous Reports. In our Report for 1865, we had to refer to matters connected with the discipline of that Prison, which had occasioned some anxiety. Effectual measures were afterwards taken in the summer of that year to reorganize the establishment, and we have had every reason to feel satisfied with its condition during the past year. The County Board engage to apply to the Convicts thus placed under their charge the Rules for Convicts in the General Prison, so far as local conditions permit of effect being given to them. For the discipline, conduct, health, instruction, and other particulars relating to the convicts so disposed of, the Managers refer to the appended Report of the Governor of the Prison, with its relative Statistical Tables. Female Convicts in the Prison of Ayr. App. No. XXII.

MISCELLANEOUS FUNCTIONS.

The greater portion of the Appendix is, as usual, devoted to the statistical information relating to all the Prisons of Scotland, annually collected and digested into a Tabular shape in the Office of the Department. Explanations have, from time to time, been given in our Reports as to the principle on which these Statistics have been prepared, and we think it unnecessary to repeat such explanations when once made, as those who desire to apply the facts so recorded to any of the usual purposes of statistics, will require to go back to the previous reports, in which such explanations will be found. General Statistics.

We have, as on former occasions, to record our thanks to the Official Staff of the several County Boards, for the readiness and zeal with which they have co-operated with us to the end of rendering these Tables at once comprehensive and accurate. We find that the Governors of the Prisons who have to fill up the most complicated and extensive portion of the schedules of information have been acquiring precision with practice. In these schedules there are results that must, when the items are accurately entered, balance with each other. These consequently afford the means of detecting inaccuracies or imperfections. The importance of applying such a check is sometimes exemplified in certain items which do not admit of being checked against others in the same set of Returns. Thus the numbers in the respective Prisons at the end of the year do not admit of being checked in any other quarter, until the Returns of the ensuing year show the number at the beginning of that year. In the larger Prisons the numbers at the end of the year are always, however, accurately entered. Any mistakes that occur are in the smaller Prisons, and consequently have little effect upon general results. It will be found, for instance, that in last year's Report the total number of Prisoners in the Prisons of Scotland, at the end of the year, embraced in that Report, was 2536. In the present Report, the number in Prison at the commencement of the year is 2535. This

difference of a unit arises from the keeper of the small Prison of Dunse, where there was one prisoner at the end of the period, having entered that one both in the male and the female columns.

County Board of Caithness.

We had found it necessary, on previous occasions, and especially in our last Report, to complain of the difficulty in getting the Statutory Returns from the Clerk of the County Board of Caithness. We are glad to find that, apparently from the notice taken of our complaint by the Members of the County Board, the irregularity has been rectified, and the proper returns have been rendered to us for that County throughout the year with tolerable punctuality. We had hoped that, in making the inquiry which our complaints may have suggested into the manner in which their business had been conducted for some years past, the County Board might have discovered, and taken measures for remedying another serious omission. In the course of our official communications with the Home Office, certain matters were brought under the notice of Secretary Sir George Grey, which led him to inquire, by communication with the County Board, whether, in relation to the Prison of Wick, certain formalities appointed by Statute had been complied with. As this communication remained for some time unnoticed, a second was written, but the result was, as communicated to us in an official letter of 30th January 1866, that the Secretary of State 'had caused two communications to be addressed to the Prison Board 'of the County of Caithness, to neither of which had any answer been received.' We understand that these communications still remain unanswered, and the matters they refer to unexplained. We cannot believe that such a result can have been the consequence of any resolution of the County Board. We are, therefore, under the necessity of supposing, either that the Secretary of State's communications were not laid before the Board, or that the directions given regarding them had not been carried out. It is very desirable that, in all such cases, the local authorities should take the steps necessary for the correction of irregularities. Should this matter, however, be permitted to remain in its present condition, you may probably find it necessary to issue an authority for an inquiry on oath, in terms of Sect. 58 of the Prisons Act, with the view of the dismissal, under Sect. 19, of any person in the employment of the County Board whose conduct may be found to have been culpable.

In accordance with the practice of the General Board, we bring under your immediate notice, in the body of our Report, a Comparative Table of the daily average of Prisoners in the Prisons of Scotland, by continuing the Table of last year down to the end of 1866.

Table of average numbers of Prisoners since 1840.

AVERAGE DAILY NUMBER OF PRISONERS IN THE PRISONS OF SCOTLAND FROM 1840 TO 1866 INCLUSIVE, EACH YEAR ENDING IN DECEMBER.

Period.	Civil.			Criminal.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
In 1840	98	10	108	1,264	676	1,940
1841	90	7	97	1,222	742	1,964
1842	88	6	94	1,557	865	2,422
1843	84	6	90	1,499	789	2,288
1844	83	5	88	1,492	766	2,258
1845	69	5	74	1,323	769	2,092
1846	54	6	60	1,359	848	2,207
1847	44	2	46	1,596	932	2,528
1848	51	2	53	1,928	1,041	2,969
1849	58	4	62	2,035	1,108	3,143
1850	68	1	69	1,974	1,016	2,990
1851	75	1	76	1,885	1,015	2,900
1852	78	4	82	1,915	1,004	2,919
1853	66	2	68	1,771	953	2,724
1854	55	4	59	1,742	924	2,666
1855	57	5	62	1,452	864	2,316
1856	69	3	72	1,239	971	2,210
1857	56	2	58	1,196	1,005	2,201
1858	70	2	72	1,119	995	2,114
1859	69	1	70	1,098	1,093	2,191
1860	62	2	64	1,044	1,057	2,101
1861	57	2	59	1,072	1,011	2,083
1862	68	2	70	1,211	1,014	2,225
1863	81	2	83	1,347	1,055	2,402
1864	67	5	72	1,345	1,112	2,457
1865	59	3	62	1,294	1,122	2,416
1866	62	3	65	1,309	1,085	2,394

Prison Statistics.

In reference to the corresponding Table in previous Reports, we had to notice what will readily be perceived by running the eye along the last column, that there had been a steady decrease in the numbers down to the year 1861. There was then an increase for a short period. This ceased about the middle of the year 1864, and 1865 showed again a positive decrease. In the earlier half of that year, the ratio of decrease was rapid, but it was observed through the latter part of the year that, though the decrease continued, it was in a diminishing ratio. The same tendency was observable during the early part of last year. In the quarter ending in March, the numbers were, in 1864 2411, and in 1865 2328, showing a decrease of 83. The number for the corresponding quarter in 1866 will be seen to be 2317, showing that while there was still a decrease, its ratio diminished so far as to descend from 83 to 11. The natural result of this tendency, if uniform, was to resolve itself into an increase; and, accordingly, in the last quarter of the year the balance was just turned. The average number for that quarter in 1865 was 2415, in 1866 it was 2416, showing an increase of one. Unfortunately our returns show that as the year drew to a close the reaction towards increase was advancing. The total number in all the Prisons at the end of the year was 2353 to set against 2337 at the end of the previous year, making an increase of 16. These results may be tested, and the particulars of increase and decrease traced to each separate Prison, by inspection of the Quarterly Returns, which, by the Secretary of State's direction, we are in use to transmit to the heads of departments connected with the administration of justice.

Specialties in the Prison of Edinburgh.

The most remarkable peculiarity in the statistics of the last, and of recent years, is special to Edinburgh, and to the female side of the prison there. It consists in an increase among the prisoners received during the year of the class against whom there stands recorded a large number of previous committals. It will be seen in reference to Table 15 of Appendix, No. V., that the previous committals of those received within the year are accounted for in a graduated scale of 'once' before, 'twice,' and so on to five times, when the scale rises thus: 'Six times and under 10; 10 'times and under 20; 20 times and under 50;' and lastly, '50 times and upwards.'

In the year 1850, of women committed to the Prison of Edinburgh, there had been committed '20 times before and under 50,' 149; and there had been committed '50 'times before and upwards,' 3. In the year 1855 the corresponding numbers were respectively 107 and 25. In the year 1860, they were 354 and 53. In the year 1865, they were respectively 395 and 172. It will be seen by the present Report, that last year of the women received in the Prison of Edinburgh, 432 had been there before 20 times and under 50; while 229 had been there 50 times and upwards. Of males, the number who had been there 20 times and under 50 is 41; and the number who had been there 50 times and upwards is 7.

Throughout all the other Prisons in Scotland the total number of women committed for upwards of the fiftieth time will be seen to be 120. The largest items in this total are 74 in the Prison of Dundee; 11 in the county Prison of Perth; and 21 in the Prison of Paisley. In Dundee the number of women many times recommitted has long been observable, the feature is of more recent appearance in Perth and Paisley.

Edinburgh has ever been peculiar in the Statistics of Prisons by the number on the female side exceeding that on the male. It will be seen that during the past year in all the other prisons the excess is on the male side. If in Table 7 of App. No. V., the Government prisoners in the General Prison and the Prison of Ayr be deducted, it will be found that the average daily number of inmates of the prisons throughout Scotland was 938 males and 655 females; while the respective numbers in the Prison of Edinburgh are 173 males and 199 females. The total number of committals to all the prisons within the year was 15,613 males and 10,392 females. Deducting the Edinburgh committals, those in the other prisons would stand 13,163 males to 7409 females; while in the Prison of Edinburgh the numbers are 2450 males and 2983 females.

Twenty-first Report, p. 8.

In their Twenty-first Report the late General Board had to explain, that while there had been a gradual decrease in the daily average number of prisoners, there occurred in the year 1858 a slight reaction towards an increase; that this increase in the total was caused by a great increase on the female side, while there was a small decrease on the male; and that the greater part of this increase which thus affected the Tables for the whole country, was on the female side of the Prison of Edinburgh.

New Dietary Rules for Prisoners.

App. No. III.

It is provided in the section of the Prison Act already cited as containing directions for the preparation of our Annual Report, that it shall set forth, either in the body of the Report or the Appendix, all 'new Rules, or alterations of Rules, for Prisons,' sanctioned by the Secretary of State. We accordingly append 'Rules for the Dietaries 'of the Prisons in Scotland,' authorized by Sir George Grey on the 1st of May 1866. These Rules embody the recommendations made in the 'Report on the Prison Dietaries 'in Scotland,' by Dr. Christison and Mr. J. B. Thomson, Surgeon, appended to our

last Report. The change in the Dietary thus accomplished is in the direction of economy, and will produce a considerable saving, both in the General Prison and the Local Prisons. The revisal of the Dietaries was founded on a careful analysis of the extensive statistics supplied since the year 1840, through the Annual Report on Prisons in Scotland. Although a reduction, no complaint has been made against the change in the General Prison, nor has any been reported to us from any other quarter. We hence infer that the deduction so made from the amount of food given to the prisoners consists strictly of what was unnecessary or superfluous.

Orders by Secretary of State Licensing Prisons.

The Statute requires that we shall set forth all orders by the Secretary of State 'constituting a new prison, or altering the classes of prisoners for which a prison is 'legal.' The following Orders have been so issued, and are given at length in the Appendix.

App. No. IV.

Prison of Selkirk.

App. No. IV. 1.

On the 12th of October, an Order legalising the Prison of Selkirk, as altered and enlarged, for the detention of all descriptions of Civil and Criminal Prisoners, the order to come into effect on the 10th of December, under an arrangement explained in our last Report. Prisoners under long sentences to this prison were removed to the Prison of Jedburgh, so as to reduce the number detained in the Prison of Selkirk during the progress of the enlargement.

Prison of Kirkcudbright.
App. No. IV. 3.

On the 29th of November, an Order rendering the old Prison of Kirkcudbright no longer a legal prison, and rendering the new prison built there a legal prison for all descriptions of Civil and Criminal Prisoners; the order to come into effect on the 1st of January 1867.

Prison of Elgin.
App. No. IV. 4.

On the 7th of December, an Order legalising the Prison of Elgin, as altered and enlarged, for the detention of all descriptions of Civil and Criminal Prisoners; the order to come into effect on the 1st of January 1867, under an arrangement explained in our Report. Prisoners under long sentences to this prison were removed to the Prison of Aberdeen during the progress of the enlargement.

Licensing of Police Cells under Summary Procedure Act.
App. No. IV. 2.

In our last Report we explained the object and tenor of certain clauses in the Summary Procedure Act, under which the Secretary of State might license Police Cells for the detention, for periods not exceeding three days, of prisoners under sentence. By the strict terms of the Act, the administrators of every building so licensed, as well as of any Police Cells in which prisoners under sentence might be detained under any Local Act are bound to supply us with returns of statistics of the same character as those furnished in relation to Prisons by the officers of County Boards. Down to the year 1866 there had been licensed under the Act only one set of cells, which are in the Burgh of Kilsyth, and there was but one building of the same kind authorized by a Local Act—the Police Cells of Edinburgh. We have not thought it necessary to require that all the particulars furnished to us in relation to prisons should also be furnished in relation to these buildings, and we reserve for future consideration the question whether it would be proper to require such returns, as they could not be made without arrangements which would be new and complicated. We give in a note below the substance of such returns as we have received respecting the Edinburgh Police Cells.* In the year 1865 we received some very imperfect returns concerning the cells licensed in Kilsyth; but all applications to obtain any return from that quarter during the past year have been ineffective, and we begin to entertain serious doubts whether the person appointed by the corporation to take charge of these cells is so competent for the task, as to justify the continuance of the license, unless under the condition of a suitable appointment being made.

Prison of Lochgilphead Licensed as Police Cells.

During the past year you issued one license under the clauses of the Summary Procedure Act. It was dated on the 26th of October, and declared that the Prison of Lochgilphead should cease to be a legal prison, for the purposes set forth in a declaration by the General Board of Directors of Prisons, and should be a legal place of imprisonment as Police Cells for any period not exceeding three days; the order to come into effect on the 5th day of December.

One case of Suicide.

We had to call your attention to one act of suicide reported to us as occurring in a local prison. It was effected by an untried female prisoner in the Prison of Aberdeen.

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* The Return from the Police Cells, Edinburgh, states that M. 4 F. 4 T. 8 Prisoners were in confinement at the commencement of the year; of whom M. 1 F. 2 T. 3 were untried, and M. 3 F. 2 T. 5 convicted. The total number in confinement during the year, including cases of re-commitment, was 2440, and the average daily number in confinement is stated to have been M. 3 F. 6 T. 9. The number at the close of the quarter was M. 4 F. 6 T. 10.

No escape by any Criminal Prisoner was reported to us throughout the year. On the 17th of August a Civil Prisoner escaped from the Prison of Banff. We drew your attention to the event in the usual manner. One Escape.

We directed and superintended throughout the year the removal of prisoners from one prison to another, in terms of Sect. 63 of the Prisons Act. For particulars of this service in relation to Convicts, we refer to the Table in the Appendix. Removals of Prisoners. App. No. XXIII.

Suggestions having been made in several quarters as to the expediency of preserving photograms of prisoners, you authorized us to charge in our accounts a sum for that service not exceeding £50 in any one year. As yet we have only made arrangements for supplying those photograms which are transmitted to Police Offices along with the schedules of convicts liberated on Orders of License; but we shall be enabled to extend the arrangement, should it be found desirable to do so. Photograms of Prisoners.

The Prisons Act requires us to report to you an Abstract of our whole receipts and expenditure within the year, classifying the separate articles thereof. Receipts and Expenditure.

The only branches of expenditure in which the public money passes directly through our own hands are—The current expenses of our Establishment in Edinburgh, for which the sum of £148 was voted, and the expense of the removal of convicts and other prisoners, for which the sum of £1500 was voted, both for the financial year 1866. App. No. XXVIII. Of our accounts for the issues to us during the year, under the votes for these branches, as rendered to the Commissioners of Audit, an Abstract follows :—

Current Expenses of our Establishment.

Charge.				Discharge.			
Balance due by Managers,	£94	9	3	Expenditure during the year,	£188	19	9
Cash from Treasury, . .	200	0	0	Balance, . . .	117	1	7
Interest from Bank, . .	11	12	1				
	£306	1	4		£306	1	4

Removal of Convicts Sentenced to Penal Servitude.

Charge.				Discharge.			
Balance due by Managers, .	£345	5	11	Payments, . . .	£957	7	5
Cash from Treasury, . .	950	0	0	Balance, . . .	337	18	6
	£1295	5	11		£1295	5	11

Removal of Criminals Sentenced to Imprisonment.

Charge.				Discharge.			
Balance due by Managers, .	£307	2	2	Payments, . .	£516	6	11
Cash from Treasury, .	500	0	0	Balance, . . .	290	15	3
	£807	2	2		£807	2	2

The Salaries of the Officers of the Establishment are paid by the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer in Exchequer, and amounted last year to £1232.

The cost of the maintenance of the General Prison is defrayed by Parliamentary vote, the amount voted for the year 1866 being—

For current annual expenses, ...	£17,243	0	0
For works, ...	921	0	0
For maintenance and repairs, ...	750	0	0
Total,	£18,914	0	0

The issues on this sum are paid to the Governor on imprests, through the Remembrancer in Exchequer, granted on our Certificate. The Governor's accounts are audited by us before transmission to the Commissioners of Audit in London. An Abstract of them is printed in the Appendix. It shows the following results :— App. No. XIV.

Current Expenses.

Charge.				Discharge.			
Receipts, .	£28,367	10	7	Payments, . .	£22,769	9	8
				Balance, . .	5,598	0	11
	£28,367	10	7		£28,367	10	7

Works and Repairs. App. No. XIV.

Charge.				Discharge.			
Receipts, . .	£3,322	18	7	Payments, . .	£3,322	18	7

App. No. XXVIII.

The following is an Abstract of the Accounts for the expense of maintaining Female Convicts in the Prison of Ayr, for which £2340 was voted:—

	Charge.		Discharge.
Receipts, . .	£2,373 3 10	Payments, . .	£2,373 3 10

A special item in the expenses of the Department of Prisons, applicable to the year, came under our official consideration, but did not pass through our hands, having been settled by the Remembrancer in Exchequer. It stands thus:

Report on Prison Dietary authorized by Secretary of State.

	Charge.		Discharge.
Cash from the Treasury, .	£52 10 0	Payments, . . .	£52 10 0

App. No. XXXVII.

The Treasury refund to County Boards the cost of maintenance of convicted prisoners who have either been tried by jury or committed on Sheriff's warrants. The amount does not pass through our hands, but is paid by the Remembrancer in Exchequer. He has furnished us with the Table of Expenditure under this department for the half years ending 30th September 1865, and 31st March and 30th September 1866, printed in the Appendix, which shows the amount for the year 1866 to be £4492, 3s., and the total amount to be £6175, 17s. 3d.

Thus the total expenditure of monies voted by Parliament for the Prisons Department in Scotland for year 1866, of which we are enabled to give an account, stands as follows:—

Current expenses of General Prison, ...	£22,769 9 8
Works and Repairs at do., ...	3,322 18 7
Salaries of the Paid Staff of the Managers' Department, . . .	1,232 0 0
Miscellaneous Expenses of the Managers' Department, . . .	188 19 9
Medical Report upon Prison Dietary, ...	52 10 0
Expense of removals of convicts and prisoners, ...	1,473 14 4
Expense of Female Convicts in the Prison of Ayr, ...	2,373 3 10
Maintenance of Prisoners in Local Prisons (three half-years), . . .	6,175 17 3
	£37,588 13 5

Assessments Voted by County Boards.

App. No. XXIV.

By your direction, County Boards furnish us with returns of the assessments annually voted by them for the current expenses of their Prisons, and for building purposes, with a statement of the portions to be levied on landward or rural and on burghal districts respectively. A Table of these returns, printed in the Appendix, shows the amount voted throughout the counties to have been as follows:—

For Current Expenses.		For Building Expenses.	
Rural, .	£20,299 9 0½	Rural, .	£9,128 13 9½
Burghal, .	13,404 3 11½	Burghal, .	5,581 18 8½
Total,	£33,703 13 0	Total,	£14,710 12 6

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your very obedient Servants,

JOHN TAIT.

T. G. MURRAY.

HERBERT P. VOULES.

J. H. BURTON.

APPENDIX.

No. I.—A LIST OF THE PRISONS IN SCOTLAND

(AS AT 1st JANUARY 1867).

With a reference to any Declarations by the late General Board of Prisons or Orders by the Secretary of State defining the purpose for which they are legal.

LOCAL PRISONS.

ABERDEEN—*Aberdeen.*—Legalized in 1840. Consists of two edifices, called the East and West Branches. Second Report, pp. 18-20.

Peterhead.—Legalized in 1845. Certain classes of civil prisoners excepted. Period for convicted prisoners, not exceeding 60 days. Seventh Report, p. 10.

Huntly.—Legalized in 1847. All classes of civil prisoners excepted. Period for convicted criminals, not exceeding 10 days. Ninth Report, p. 16.

Fraserburgh.—Legalized in 1848. All classes of civil prisoners excepted. Period for convicted criminals not exceeding 10 days. Tenth Report, p. 15.

ARGYLE—*Inveraray.*—Legalized in 1848. Tenth Report, p. 15.

Campbeltown.—Legalized in 1847. Ninth Report, p. 16.

Tobermory.—Legalized in 1865, Twenty-seventh Report, p. 11.

Fort-William.—Common to the Counties of Argyle and Inverness. Legalized in 1849. All classes of civil prisoners excepted. Period for convicted criminals not exceeding 60 days. Eleventh Report, p. 15.

AYR—*Ayr.*—Legalized in 1853. Fifteenth Report, p. 24.

Kilmarnock.—Legalized in 1853. All classes of civil prisoners excepted. Period for convicted criminals not exceeding three months. Fifteenth Report, p. 25.

BANFF—*Banff.*—Legalized in 1844. Sixth Report, p. 19.

Keith.—Legalized in 1844. Certain classes of civil prisoners excepted. Period for convicted prisoners not exceeding 10 days. Sixth Report, p. 19.

BERWICK—*Greenlaw.*—Legalized before the constitution of the General Board. Fourth Report, p. 17.

Dunse.—Legalized in 1843. Certain classes of civil prisoners excepted. Periods on warrants of imprisonment not exceeding 14 days. Fifth Report, p. 17.

BUTE—*Rothesay.*—Legalized before the constitution of the General Board. Period for convicted prisoners limited to thirty days for temporary purposes. Twenty-seventh Report, p. 11.

CAITHNESS—*Wick.*—Legalized before the constitution of the General Board. Seventh Report, p. 12.

CLACKMANNAN—*Alloa.*—Legalized in 1853. Fifteenth Report, p. 26.

DUMBARTON—*Dumbarton.*—Legalized as enlarged and altered in 1855. Seventeenth Report, p. 16.

Kirkintilloch.—Legalized in 1844 in the same terms as Helensburgh. Sixth Report, p. 21.

Helensburgh.—Legalized in 1843. Certain civil prisoners excepted. Period for convicted prisoners, not exceeding ten days. Fifth Report, p. 19.

DUMFRIES—*Dumfries.*—Legalized in 1851 and 1852. Thirteenth Report, p. 21, and Fourteenth, p. 19.

EDINBURGH—*Edinburgh.*—Legalized in 1847. Ninth Report, p. 19.

The Court Buildings' Prison, legalized in 1857, is part of the Prison of Edinburgh, for criminal prisoners only, on the condition that none are to be detained in it beyond ten days at a time. Nineteenth Report, p. 12.

Musselburgh.—Legalized in 1840. Certain classes of civil prisoners excepted. Convicted prisoners not to be detained more than 30 days. Fifth Report, p. 21.

ELGIN—*Elgin.*—Legalized in 1866, as per Secretary of State's Order in App. IV. No. 4.

Forres.—Legalized in 1850. All classes of civil prisoners excepted. Period for convicted criminals not exceeding 10 days. Twelfth Report, p. 18.

FIFE—*Cupar.*—Legalized in 1844. Sixth Report, p. 23, and Fifteenth Report, p. 27.

Dunfermline.—Legalized in 1844. Sixth Report, p. 23.

FORFAR—*Dundee.*—Legalized in 1845. Seventh Report, p. 15.

Forfar.—Legalized in 1852. Fourteenth Report, p. 20.

HADDINGTON—*Haddington.*—Legalized in 1847. Ninth Report, p. 21.

Dunbar.—Legalized in 1864. Period for convicted prisoners, not exceeding 10 days. Twenty-sixth Report, p. 8.

INVERNESS—*Inverness.*—Legalized in 1849. Eleventh Report, p. 19.

Portree.—Legalized in 1848, on the same conditions as Lochmaddy. Tenth Report, p. 20.

Lochmaddy.—Legalized in 1848. Period for convicted prisoners, not exceeding 60 days. Tenth Report, p. 20.

Fort-William.—Already mentioned as common to the Counties of Argyle and Inverness; it is under the management of the Prison Board of the County of Inverness.

KINCARDINE—*Stonehaven.*—Legalized in 1843. Fifth Report, p. 24.

KINROSS—*Kinross.*—Legalized in 1845. Seventh Report, p. 17.

KIRKCUDBRIGHT — *Kirkcudbright.* — Legalized in 1866, as per Secretary of State's Order in App. IV., No. 3.

Maxwelltown.—Legalized before the constitution of the General Board.

LANARK—*Glasgow.*—Legalized in 1841 and 1853. Fifteenth Report, p. 29.

The Court Buildings' Prison, legalized in 1862 as part of the Prison of Glasgow, for criminal prisoners only, on the condition that no one be detained in it longer than 48 hours at one time. Twenty-fourth Report, p. 13.

Lanark.—Legalized before the constitution of the General Board. Fourth Report, p. 23.

Hamilton.—Legalized before the constitution of the General Board. Fourth Report, p. 23.

Airdrie.—Legalized in 1859.—Fifth Report, p. 25; Fifteenth Report, p. 24; and Twenty-first Report, p. 8.

LINLITHGOW—*Linlithgow.*—Legalized in 1853. Fifteenth Report, p. 29.

NAIRN—*Nairn.*—Legalized in 1846. Fifth Report, p. 26, and Eighth Report, p. 19.

ORKNEY—*Kirkwall.*—Legalized before the constitution of the General Board. Second Report, p. 49.

PEEBLES—*Peebles.*—Legalized in 1844. Sixth Report, p. 27.

PERTH—*Perth.*—Legalized in 1845. Seventh Report, p. 19.

Police Cells at Perth.—A legal place of confinement for periods not exceeding 3 days.

Dunblane.—Legalized in 1843. Period for convicted prisoners, not extending to 3 months. Fifth Report, p. 27.

RENFREW—*Paisley.*—Legalized in 1853. Fifteenth Report, p. 30.

Greenock.—Legalized in 1857. All classes of civil prisoners excepted. Period for convicted criminals, not exceeding 20 days. Fifth Report, p. 28, and Nineteenth Report, p. 13.

Pollockshaws.—Legalized in 1846. Certain civil prisoners excepted. Period for convicted prisoners, not exceeding 10 days. Eighth Report, p. 20.

ROSS & CROMARTY—*Dingwall.*—Legalized in 1845. Seventh Report, p. 21.

Tain.—Legalized in 1846. Period for convicted prisoners, not exceeding 60 days. Eighth Report, p. 20.

Cromarty.—Legalized in 1847 on the same conditions as Tain. Sixth Report, p. 29, and Ninth, p. 24.

Stornoway.—Legalized in 1846. Period for convicted prisoners, not exceeding 3 months. Eighth Report, p. 20.

ROXBURGH—*Jedburgh.*—Legalized before the constitution of the General Board. Tenth Report, p. 23.

Hawick.—Legalized in 1844. Certain civil prisoners excepted. Period for convicted prisoners, not exceeding 10 days. Sixth Report, p. 30.

Kelso.—Legalized in 1844 on the same terms as Hawick. Sixth Report, p. 30.

SELKIRK — *Selkirk.* — Legalized in 1866, as per Secretary of State's Order in App. IV., No. 1.

STIRLING—*Stirling.*—Legalized in 1847. Ninth Report, p. 24.

Falkirk.—Discontinued in 1847 as a Prison for convicted prisoners.

SUTHERLAND—*Dornoch.*—Legalized in 1844. Sixth Report, p. 30.

WIGTOWN—*Wigtown.*—Legalized in 1848. Tenth Report, p. 24.

Stranraer.—Legalized in 1848. Tenth Report, p. 24.

ZETLAND—*Fort-Charlotte.*—Legalized in 1845. Seventh Report, p. 22.

POLICE CELLS LICENSED UNDER 'THE SUMMARY PROCEDURE ACT 1864'

(not under County Boards).

Kilsyth, in the County of Stirling.—Police Cells legalized in 1865. Period for convicted prisoners not exceeding 24 hours. Twenty-seventh Report, p. 11.

Lochgilphead, in the County of Argyle.—Old Prison, legalized as a place of imprisonment as Police Cells. Per od not exceeding 3 days, as per Secretary of State's Order in App. IV. No. 2.

THE GENERAL PRISON FOR SCOTLAND AT PERTH.

68 Declared by the Prisons' Act to be for prisoners sentenced to imprisonment, and for such convicts under sentence of transportation or penal servitude as may be sent thitl er by Secretary of State's warrants. The Act declares, that every prisoner sentenced to nine months' imprisonment and upwards may be removed to the General Prison, unless the sentence contains a clause that the prisoner shall not be removed thereto. Also a place of detention for the Criminal Lunatics of Scotland under 25 and 26 Vict. cap. 54.

No. II.—Comparative Statement of the Average Daily Number of Criminal Prisoners in the several Prisons in Scotland, in the three quinquennial periods ending 30th June 1856, 1861, and 1866, respectively. Also the number in each of the four years ending 30th June 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, and 1866. *Compiled from the Reports on Prisons in Scotland.*

	Yearly number on an average in the five years ending		In the years ending					Yearly number on an average in the five years ending
	30th June 1856.	30th June 1861.	30th June 1862.	30th June 1863.	30th June 1864.	30th June 1865.	30th June 1866.	30th June 1866.
I. Number of Prisoners received in the year,	22,411	19,439	20,440	23,304	25,767	25,963	26,005	24,296
Deduct received by Transference or Removal from one Prison to another,	1,039	864	789	852	939	948	899	873
II. Total Nett Number of Commitments in the year,	21,372	18,575	19,701	22,452	24,828	25,015	25,106	23,423
III. Ages of the above :—								
Under 16 years,	1,887[1]	1,224	1,120	1,075	1,036	1,041	1,061	1,067
16 and under 18 years,	1,504[2]	982	966	1,070	1,054	1,100	1,164	1,071
18 and under 21 years,	3,018	2,357	2,468	2,924	3,176	2,896	2,909	2,875
21 and under 50 years,	13,585	12,657	13,580	15,527	17,007	17,699	17,779	16,319
50 and above,	1,377[3]	1,355	1,567	1,856	2,555	2,279	2,193	2,091
Total,	21,372	18,575	19,701	22,452	24,828	25,015	25,106	23,423
IV. Sentences of Prisoners convicted during the year, viz. :—								
1. To imprisonments for definite periods, viz. :—								
10 days and under,	2,715[3]	2,573	2,711	3,610	3,665	3,647	3,535	3,434
11 days and not above 60 days,	8,218	6,728	6,577	7,460	8,114	8,638	8,382	7,834
Above 60 days and under 6 months,	640[4]	499	619	487	526	425	391	490
6 months and under 1 year,	633[1]	417	393	380	426	365	385	390
1 year and upwards,	337[6]	265	291	263	266	257	245	264
Total imprisonments for definite periods,	12,545[2]	10,482	10,591	12,200	12,997	13,332	12,938	12,412
2. To imprisonment for indefinite periods, viz. :—								
1. Until caution found to keep the peace,	829[2]	555	526	665	511	419	388	502
2. Until or instead of payment of fine or penalty,	3,527[4]	4,198	5,853	7,095	8,674	8,527	9,318	7,893
Total imprisonments periods not definite,	4,357[2]	4,753	6,379	7,760	9,185	8,946	9,706	8,395
3. Juveniles to Whipping without Imprisonment,	103[2]	88	68	51	37	53	49	52
4. To Transportation, viz. :—								
7 years,	116[4]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 years,	26[3]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14 years,	21[4]	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 years,	17	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 years,	0[2]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21 years,	10[1]	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Life,	7	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5. To Penal Servitude, viz. :—								
3 years,	.....	19	31	41	24	3	.....	20
4 years,	99[3]	105	95	61	91	5	.....	50
Above 4 years and not above 6 years,	34[2]	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Above 6 years and not above 8 years,	3[4]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Above 8 years and not above 10 years	0[2]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 years,	.....	13	7	16	10	42	31	21
6 years,	.....	20	35	35	40	5	.....	23
7 years,	.....	10	2	6	10	84	94	39
8 years,	.....	16	34	22	28	15	19	24
9 years,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	1
10 years,	.....	19	21	15	22	18	22	20
12 years,	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	2	1
14 years,	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
15 years,	.....	5	4	6	6	1	4	4
20 years,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
21 years,	.....	4	3	.....	3	2	.....	2
Life,	0[1]	2	4	1	1	2	1	2
V. Total Sentences to Transportation and to Penal Servitude,	336[3]	238	237	203	237	183	176	207
VI. To Death, including Sentences afterwards commuted,	3[4]	3	2	2	2	1	4	2
VII. Grand Total of Sentences,	17,346[3]	15,564	17,277	20,216	22,458	22,515	22,873	21,068
VIII. Previous imprisonments in the same Prison of Prisoners received, viz. :—								
Once,	3,316[1]	2,565	2,941	3,320	3,776	3,690	3,867	3,519
Twice,	1,656	1,253	1,400	1,593	1,893	1,937	1,971	1,759
Thrice,	956[2]	827	871	1,035	1,212	1,186	1,315	1,124
Four Times,	653	579	639	700	810	830	901	776
Five Times,	459[2]	435	449	567	582	622	639	572
Six Times and under Ten,	862[2]	924	1,045	1,206	1,378	1,397	1,403	1,286
Ten Times and under Twenty,	677	802	847	1,050	1,192	1,333	1,159	1,116
Twenty Times and under Fifty,	489[3]	515	703	783	828	890	932	827
Fifty Times and upwards,	76[3]	119	214	263	278	282	358	279
Total,	9,139[1]	8,019	9,109	10,517	11,949	12,167	12,545	11,258
IX. State as to Instruction of Criminal Prisoners on admission :								
1. Reading,—Could not read,	4,368[4]	3,802	3,960	4,457	5,166	5,239	5,402	4,845
Read with difficulty,	10,440	9,254	10,874	12,597	12,942	12,638	12,796	12,369
Read well,	5,656	4,765	4,789	5,398	6,720	7,138	6,908	6,191
Total,	20,465[3]	17,821	19,623	22,452	24,828	25,015	25,106	23,405
2. Writing—Could not write,	9,655	8,371	8,972	10,415	11,450	11,449	11,570	10,771
Could sign name merely,	601	535	660	542	390	578	469	528
Write with difficulty,	8,290[4]	7,341	8,199	9,477	10,182	10,377	10,132	9,674
Write well,	1,917[1]	1,574	1,792	2,018	2,806	2,611	2,935	2,432
Total,	20,464	17,821	19,623	22,452	24,828	25,015	25,106	23,405
Had learned more than mere reading and writing,	304[3]	273	442	410	436	408	460	431
X. Average daily number in confinement,	2,666	2,159	2,189	2,285	2,466	2,418	2,391	2,350

No. III.—Rules authorized by the Secretary of State.

RULES for the Dietaries of the Prisons in Scotland, authorized by one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, in terms of Sect. 9 of 'The Prisons (*Scotland*) Administration Act, 1860.'

The Term 'Juveniles' is to apply to persons not above fourteen years of age.

The following are the Tables of Dietaries for the serveral classes of Prisoners:—

I.—Persons under sentence to Imprisonment not above three days:—

Breakfast—1 pint of Oatmeal Gruel. *Dinner*—1 lb. of Bread. *Supper*—1 pint of Oatmeal Gruel.

II.—Persons under sentence to Imprisonment above three days, and not above fourteen days.
Females and Juveniles under sentence to Imprisonment above fourteen days, and not above two months, not with Hard Labour.
Females and Juveniles under sentence to Imprisonment with Hard Labour not above ten days.

BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
4 oz. of oatmeal made into porridge, with ¾ pint of milk.	1½ pint of barley-broth, with 6 oz. of wheaten bread; or, 2½ lbs. of potatoes, with ¾ pint of milk.	1½ lb. of potatoes, with ½ pint of milk; or, 4 oz. of oatmeal made into porridge, with ½ pint of milk.

III.—Adult Males under sentence as follows:—
To imprisonment above fourteen days, and not above two months, not with Hard Labour.
To Imprisonment with Hard Labour not above ten days.

Females and Juveniles untried, or under sentence, as follows:—
To Imprisonment above two months, and not above six months, not with Hard Labour.
To Imprisonment with Hard Labour above ten days, and not above sixty days.

BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
6 oz. of oatmeal made into porridge, with ¾ pint of milk.	1½ pint of barley-broth, with 6 oz. of wheaten bread; or, 2½ lbs. of potatoes, with ¾ pint of milk.	1½ lb. of potatoes, with ½ pint of milk; or, 4 oz. of oatmeal made into porridge, with ½ pint of milk.

IV.—Adult Males untried or under sentence as follows:—
To Imprisonment above two months, and not above six months, not with Hard Labour.
To Imprisonment with Hard Labour, above ten days and not above sixty days.

Females and Juveniles under sentence as follows:—
To Imprisonment, with Hard Labour, above sixty days.
To Imprisonment above six months, with or not with Hard Labour.
To Penal Servitude,—during the first or probationary period of discipline.

BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
8 oz. of oatmeal made into porridge, with ¾ pint of milk.	2 pints of barley-broth, with 8 oz. of wheaten bread; or, 2½ lbs. of potatoes, with ¾ pint of milk, and 4 oz. of wheaten bread.	1½ lb. of potatoes, with ½ pint of milk; or, 4 oz. of oatmeal made into porridge, with ½ pint of milk.

V.—Adult Males, under sentence as follows:—
To Imprisonment with Hard Labour above sixty days.
To Imprisonment above six months, with or not with Hard Labour.

BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
8 oz. of oatmeal made into porridge, with ¾ pint of milk.	2 pints of barley broth, with 12 oz. of wheaten bread; or, 2½ lbs. of potatoes, with ¾ pint of milk, and 8 oz. of wheaten bread.	2 lbs. of potatoes, with ½ pint of milk; or, 6 oz. of oatmeal made into porridge, with ½ pint of milk.

VI.—Females and Juveniles under sentence to Transportation or to Penal Servitude, who have been advanced beyond the first or probationary class.

ON FOUR DAYS OF THE WEEK.		
BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
8 oz. of wheaten bread, with ½ pint of tea.	6 oz. of meat, with 1⅛ oz. of cheese; and either 6 oz. of wheaten bread, and 1 lb. of potatoes, or 12 oz. of wheaten bread.	The same as Breakfast.
ON TWO DAYS OF THE WEEK.		
6 oz. of oatmeal made into porridge, with ¾ pint of milk.	2 pints of barley broth, with 8 oz. of wheaten bread.	The same as Breakfast.
ON ONE DAY OF THE WEEK.		
The same as on two, except that the barley broth is to be 1½ pint instead of 2.		

Rules relative to Diet.

VII.—Adult Males under sentence of Penal Servitude, and not employed at Public Works.

BREAKFAST.	DINNER.	SUPPER.
8 oz. of oatmeal made into porridge, with ⅜ pint of sweet milk; or, 12 oz. of wheaten bread, with ⅜ pint of sweet milk.	On two days of the week— 2 pints of barley broth or pease-soup, with 12 oz. of wheaten bread; or, 2½ lbs. of potatoes, with ¾ pint of milk, and 8 oz. of wheaten bread. On one day— 12 oz. of fish and 12 oz. of wheaten bread. On four days— 6 oz. of meat, and 1 pint of broth or soup, with 12 oz. of wheaten bread.	2 lbs. of potatoes, with ⅜ pint of sweet milk; or, 6 oz. of oatmeal made into porridge, with ⅜ pint of sweet milk.

VIII.—Prisoners under punishment for Prison offences, for terms not exceeding three days,—
1 lb. of bread, with water, per diem.

Prisoners under punishment for Prison offences, for terms exceeding three days,—
Breakfast,—1 pint of gruel; 8 oz. of bread. *Dinner*,—8 oz. of bread. *Supper*,—1 pint of gruel; 8 oz. of bread.

IX.—The following Directions relate to the foregoing Dietaries, viz.:—

1. Two pints of barley-broth must contain—first, 4 oz. of barley, or 3 oz. of barley and 1 oz. of pease; second, 2 oz. of marrow-bones or ox-head, or 1 oz. of hough or neck, or 1 oz. of some other meat, or ½ oz. of dripping or suet; and, third, a proper quantity of onions, leeks, carrots, turnips, cabbages, or other vegetables. The oatmeal gruel, when made in quantities exceeding 50 pints, to contain 1½ oz. of oatmeal per pint, and 2 oz. per pint when made in less quantities. The gruel on alternate days to be sweetened with ¾ oz. of molasses or sugar, and seasoned with salt.

2. Half a pint of tea must contain ⅛ oz. of tea, ½ oz. of sugar, and 1 oz. of milk.

3. An equal quantity of potato-soup, or pease-soup, or barley-milk, may (with the limitations hereafter specified) be substituted for the barley-broth. Two pints of potato-soup must contain 1 lb. of potatoes (instead of 4 oz. of barley), with the same ingredients in other respects as two pints of barley-broth. Two pints of pease-soup must contain 4½ oz. of pease, the other ingredients being the same as in the barley-broth and potato-soup, except that the quantity of vegetables may be smaller by about one-half. Two pints of barley-milk must contain 4 oz. of barley (boiled in water till it is soft, and the water partly boiled away), with ½ pint of good skimmed sweet milk and a little salt; the rest of the quantity being made up with water.

4. Fish and barley-broth may be substituted the one for the other, at the rate of 6 oz. of fish for one pint of broth.

5. Barley-bannocks, or bread made of wheat and oatmeal mixed, may be substituted for wheaten-bread on one day of each week, and oat-cake on another day; the oat-cake to be of the same weight as the wheaten bread, but the barley-bannock must contain a weight of *meal* equal to the weight of wheaten-bread, making the bannock itself somewhat heavier. The wheaten-bread may be made of second flour or over-heads.

6. Potatoes, whether in their ordinary form or made into soup, must not be given for dinner more than twice each week; but they may be given for supper as often as may be convenient, provided that they be not given on the days on which the prisoners have potatoes or potato-soup for dinner.

7. Either fresh skimmed-milk, or butter-milk, may be used.

8. Salt must be given with each meal.

9. Especial care must be taken to preserve the potatoes, so that they shall not vegetate or be injured in any way. No potatoes must be used unless they are quite sound; and it is recommended that, as a general rule, potatoes be not used from the end of April until the ensuing autumn.

10. If, from any unforeseen emergency, milk should not be obtainable, there may be substituted for it a like quantity of treacle water, at the rate of 1½ oz. treacle to a pint of water; but when this substitute is used, there must be added to the dietary, in the proper table, 6 oz. of ox-heads in the broth or soup, or 4 oz. of cheese.

11. A change of food being beneficial to health, it is directed that the dinner, on at least two days in the week, shall be different from the dinner on the other days.

12. In weighing or measuring the food, the imperial weights and measures must always be used.

13. Potatoes and other vegetables must be weighed after they are washed, but before they are cooked. Meat must also be weighed before being cooked.

14. The hours of meal throughout the year shall be as follows:—Breakfast at ½ past 7 in the morning, dinner at 1 in the afternoon, and supper at 7 in the evening.

15. In the evening, work should cease a quarter of an hour before supper time; and no prisoner should be required to work after supper unless he has neglected to perform his stated quantity in the ordinary working hours.

16. The eating and drinking vessels in which the food is distributed should not be collected till half an hour after the prisoners have received them, at breakfast and supper, and till 40 minutes after, at dinner.

X.—The Resident Medical Officer of any Prison, shall have power to make any variations in particular cases, from the foregoing dietaries, which he may deem necessary, always, however, recording the same in writing. Powers and Duty of Surgeon as to Dietaries.

I hereby certify my approval of the foregoing Rules for the Dietaries of the Prisons in Scotland, in terms of Section 9 of "The Prisons (Scotland) Administration Act 1860." G. Grey.

Whitehall, 1*st May* 1866.

No. IV.—Orders issued by the Secretary of State in the **Year 1866,** under Section 27 of the 'Prisons (Scotland) Administration Act 1860.'

1. *Prison of Selkirk.*

The Right Honourable Spencer Horatio Walpole, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Principal Secretary of State, etc. etc. etc.

Whereas the *Prison of Selkirk*, in the County of Selkirk, has recently, with the consent of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, been Altered and Enlarged in so far that the same contains within the boundary wall thereof seven Cells for Male Prisoners, three Cells for Female Prisoners, one Room for Debtors, Airing-yards for Male and Female Prisoners, a House for the Governor, an Office, a Bath-room, and Store-rooms.

In virtue of the powers contained in the Prisons (Scotland) Administration Act, 1860, I do hereby Order and Intimate that the said Prison of Selkirk, as so Altered and Enlarged, shall, on and after the 10th day of November next, be a Legal Prison for the detention of all descriptions of Civil and Criminal Prisoners.

Given under my hand and seal at Whitehall, the 12th day of October 1866, in the thirtieth year of Her Majesty's reign. S. H. Walpole.

2. *Prison of Lochgilphead.*

The Right Honourable Spencer Horatio Walpole, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Principal Secretary of State, etc. etc. etc.

In virtue of the powers contained in the Prisons (Scotland) Administration Act 1860, I do hereby Order and Intimate that the *Prison of Lochgilphead*, in the County of Argyll, shall, on and after the 5th day of December next, *Cease* to be a *Legal Prison* for the purposes set forth in a "Declaration and Order by the General Board of Directors of Prisons in Scotland," bearing date the 22d day of February, in the year 1850.

I do hereby further Order and Intimate, in virtue of the powers contained in the said Act, and in the "Summary Procedure (Scotland) Act 1864," that the Building constituting the said Prison shall, on and after the said 5th day of December next, be a *Legal Place* of *Imprisonment* as *Police Cells*, for any period not exceeding three days; and that every Prisoner under a Sentence which may exceed three days shall, before the expiry of three days from the date thereof, be removed to the Prison of Inveraray, in the said County of Argyll.

Given under my hand and seal at Whitehall, the 26th day of October 1866, in the thirtieth year of Her Majesty's reign. S. H. Walpole.

3. *Prison of Kirkcudbright.*

The Right Honourable Spencer Horatio Walpole, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Principal Secretary of State, etc. etc. etc.

In virtue of the powers contained in the Prisons (Scotland) Administration Act 1860, I do hereby Order and Intimate that the *Building* which has hitherto been the *Prison of Kirkcudbright*, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, shall, on and after the 1st day of January 1867, *Cease* to be a Legal Prison; and further, that, on the said Building ceasing to be a Legal Prison, the *New Building* erected for a Prison in Kirkcudbright, containing twelve cells for Male Criminals, six cells for Female Criminals, and four cells for Debtors, with refractory and reception cells, bath-room, room for the warder, and offices, shall, as the *Prison of Kirkcudbright*, be a Legal Prison for the detention of all descriptions of Civil and Criminal Prisoners; and that on the said 1st day of January 1867, all Prisoners who may be legally detained in the Prison of Kirkcudbright shall be removed to the said New Building.

Given under my hand and seal at Whitehall, the 29th day of November 1866, in the thirtieth year of Her Majesty's reign. S. H. Walpole.

4. *Prison of Elgin.*

The Right Honourable Spencer Horatio Walpole, one of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Principal Secretary of State, etc. etc. etc.

Whereas the *Prison of Elgin*, in the County of Elgin, has recently, with the consent of one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State, been Altered and Enlarged, in so far that the same contains within the boundary wall thereof eighteen Cells for Criminal Prisoners, three Cells for Debtors, Airing-Yards for Male and Female Prisoners, a house for the Governor, an office, a bath-room, a furnace-room, and store-rooms.

In virtue of the powers contained in the Prisons (Scotland) Administration Act, 1860, I do hereby Order and Intimate that the said Prison of Elgin, as so altered and enlarged, shall, on and after the 1st day of January next, be a Legal Prison for the detention of all descriptions of Civil and Criminal Prisoners.

Given under my hand and seal at Whitehall, the 7th day of December 1866, in the thirtieth year of Her Majesty's reign. S. H. Walpole.

No. V.

DIGEST of RETURNS from the PRISON BOARDS of the several COUNTIES, and from the GOVERNOR of the GENERAL PRISON, as to the PRISONERS confined therein, for the Period beginning on the **1st Day of July 1865**, immediately after

	COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prison.	1. Extent of Prison Accommodation.								2. In Prison at the					
				Criminal Department.				Civil Department.				Criminal.					
				Number of Cells or Rooms for Confinement, viz.—				Number of Cells or Rooms for Confinement, viz.—				Total.			Untried.		
				During Night, or Night and Day.		During Day only.		During Night, or Night and Day.		During Day only.							
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Tot.
1	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	51	39	...	...	7	1	1	...	27	26	53	5	3	8
		Peterhead	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	4	2	...	2
		Huntly	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Fraserburgh	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Argyle	Inveraray	5	12	9	...	...	4	...	...	...	7	2	9	2	1	3
		Campbeltown	6	6	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	3	10	...	1	1
		Tobermory	7	3	1	...	...	1	..	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		Lochgilphead	8	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Ayr	Ayr	9	29	112	...	...	2	1	1	...	15	91	106	1	1	2
		Kilmarnock	10	10	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	10	...	2	2
4	Banff	Banff	11	12	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	2	8	2	...	2
		Keith	12	.	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Berwick	Greenlaw	13	16	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	2	4*	6	...	1*	1
		Dunse	14	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
6	Bute	Rothesay	15	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	2	9	1	...	1
7	Caithness	Wick	16	7	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	2	5	1	...	1
8	Clackmannan	Alloa	17	14	6	...	1	1	1	...	...	5	1	6	2	...	2
9	Dumbarton	Dumbarton	18	20	9	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	6	12	..	1	1
		Kirkintilloch	19	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
		Helensburgh	20	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...
10	Dumfries	Dumfries	21	31	14	...	...	1	1	...	...	16	2	18	...	...	...
11	Edinburgh	Edinburgh, including Court Buildings	22	234	202	...	...	13	2	6	...	199	229	428	30	24	54
		Musselburgh	23	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Elgin	Elgin	24	7	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	9	6	15	5	2	7
		Forres	25	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Fife	Cupar	26	34	15	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	3	12	2	...	2
		Dunfermline	27	13	7	...	...	1	...	...	...	10	3	13	2	...	2
14	Forfar	Dundee	28	66	82	...	...	6	1	1	...	38	36	74	6	3	9
		Forfar	29	27	8	...	...	4	...	1	...	6	4	10	1	2	3
15	Haddington	Haddington	30	12	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...
		Dunbar	31	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
16	Inverness	Inverness	32	19	10	...	...	2	...	...	...	13	4	17	3	2	5
		Portree	33	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		Lochmaddy	34	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Fort-William	35	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
17	Kincardine	Stonehaven	36	10	3	...	..	1	1	1	1	4	1	5	2	...	2
18	Kinross	Kinross	37	4	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	38	8	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...
		Maxwelltown	39	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
20	Lanark	Glasgow	40	338	173	3	...	34	2	4	1	321	252	573	53	26	79
		Lanark	41	18	4	...	...	5	...	1	...	12	4	16	3	2	5
		Hamilton	42	24	5	...	1	4	1	1	...	43	8	51	7	...	7
		Airdrie	43	31	12	...	...	4	...	...	...	22	16	38	2	4	6
21	Linlithgow	Linlithgow	44	15	10	...	...	1	1	...	...	25	4	29	5	3	8
22	Nairn	Nairn	45	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
23	Orkney	Kirkwall	46	3	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Peebles	Peebles	47	11	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...
25	Perth	Perth	48	30	17	2	1	1	1	...	...	22	14	36	1	...	1
		Perth Police Cells	49	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	1	3
		Dunblane	50	7	2	...	...	1	...	...	..	2	...	2	...	...	...
26	Renfrew	Paisley	51	89	53	...	...	2	1	...	...	45	41	86	7	5	12
		Greenock	52	23	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	19	49	8	4	12
		Pollockshaws	53	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6	5	...	5
27	Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	54	9	9	...	...	1	...	..	...	5	2	7	...	..	...
		Tain	55	4	1	...	...	1	1	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cromarty	56	3	...	...	...	1	...	.	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Stornoway	57	5	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...
28	Roxburgh	Jedburgh	58	34	8	...	..	2	...	...	...	10	1	11	3	...	3
		Hawick	59	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Kelso	60	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
29	Selkirk	Selkirk	61	3	3	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
30	Stirling	Stirling	62	33	15	1	3	2	1	...	...	20	13	33	4	3	7
		Falkirk	63	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Sutherland	Dornoch	64	8	4	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...
32	Wigtown	Wigtown	65	6	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	6	3	9	...	...	...
		Stranraer	66	6	6	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
33	Zetland	Fort-Charlotte	67	6	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
25	Perth	General Prison	68	365	382	5	7	...	..	...	...	346	371	717	24	8	32
				1798	1307	11	13	124	22	17	2	1348	1187	2535	193	100	293

* The Keeper of Dunse Prison was incorrect in returning an untried Female as in confinement at the end of the period in last year's Return.

No. V.

PRISON for SCOTLAND at PERTH, relative to the ACCOMMODATION in the several Prisons throughout Scotland, and to Midnight of the preceding Day, and ending on the **30th day of June 1866,** at Midnight of that Day.

commencement of the Period.						3. Number received during the Period.									4. Total Number in Confinement during the Period, including Cases of Recommitment.						5. Number removed during the Period to other Prisons for detention.				No. of Prison.
						Criminal.															Criminal.				
Convicted.			Civil.			Including Cases of Recommitment within the year.			Not including Cases of Recommitment of the same Prisoner within the year.			Civil.			Criminal.			Civil.			(1.) In Prison at Commencement of the Period.		(2.) Received during the Period.		
M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Tot.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
22	23	45	5	...	5	618	370	988	515	262	777	32	...	32	645	396	1041	37	...	37	...	2	21	16	1
1	1	2	...	...	...	62	15	77	56	15	71	...	...	...	65	16	81	...	...	...	2	...	4	3	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	11	6	17	11	6	17	...	...	...	11	6	17	...	..	...	...	...	2	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
5	1	6	1	...	1	60	18	87	65	16	81	3	...	3	76	20	96	4	...	4	...	...	2	1	5
7	2	9	...	...	...	51	23	74	45	18	63	3	...	3	58	26	84	3	...	3	...	...	...	1	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	8	7	1	8	...	...	...	8	1	9	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	8
14	90	104	1	...	1	313	202	515	218	125	343	24	...	24	328	293	621	25	...	25	...	30	9	6	9
6	2	8	...	...	...	160	77	237	113	32	145	...	...	...	166	81	247	...	...	...	...	1	7	5	10
4	2	6	...	...	...	69	16	85	64	14	78	9	...	9	75	18	93	9	...	9	...	1	...	1	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	6	...	6	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	12
2	3	5	2	...	2	72	6	78	71	6	77	4	...	4	74	10	84	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	13
1	...	1	...	...	...	49	9	58	49	9	58	...	...	...	50	9	59	...	...	...	...	...	14	2	14
6	2	8	...	...	...	141	21	162	121	19	140	2	...	2	148	23	171	2	...	2	...	...	18	2	15
2	2	4	...	...	...	50	14	64	49	12	61	13	...	13	53	16	69	13	...	13	1	...	4	1	16
3	1	4	...	...	...	80	64	144	76	43	119	4	...	4	85	65	150	4	...	4	...	...	1	...	17
6	5	11	...	...	...	208	61	269	200	55	255	7	...	7	214	67	281	7	...	7	...	...	3	1	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	33	16	49	29	13	42	...	...	...	33	16	49	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	19
2	1	3	...	...	...	37	17	54	30	15	45	...	...	...	39	18	57	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	20
16	2	18	2	...	2	314	114	428	254	83	337	16	1	17	330	116	446	18	1	19	...	...	5	...	21
169	205	374	10	2	12	2450	2983	5433	2074	1696	3770	53	4	57	2649	3212	5861	63	6	69	12	9	56	38	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	47	15	62	44	15	59	...	...	...	47	15	62	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	23
4	4	8	2	...	2	94	30	124	79	26	105	16	...	16	103	36	139	18	...	18	3	1	12	4	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	6	5	1	6	...	...	...	5	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
7	3	10	2	...	2	238	82	320	231	80	311	12	...	12	247	85	332	14	...	14	...	...	2	...	26
8	3	11	...	...	...	106	38	144	101	33	134	2	...	2	116	41	157	2	...	2	...	...	1	1	27
32	33	65	6	...	6	893	726	1619	763	437	1200	20	...	20	931	762	1693	26	..	26	1	...	30	14	28
5	2	7	2	...	2	148	42	190	136	38	174	32	...	32	154	46	200	34	...	34	...	..	3	1	29
6	...	6	1	...	1	121	41	162	114	35	149	8	...	8	127	41	168	9	...	9	...	...	2	...	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	23	18	41	22	14	36	...	...	...	23	18	41	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	31
10	2	12	2	...	2	130	43	173	117	36	153	9	...	9	143	47	190	11	...	11	...	...	3	1	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	12	8	4	12	...	...	...	9	4	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
1	...	1	...	...	...	10	...	10	10	...	10	...	...	...	11	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
1	...	1	...	...	...	30	3	33	29	3	32	...	...	...	31	3	34	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	35
2	1	3	...	...	...	90	25	115	88	21	109	2	...	2	94	26	120	2	...	2	...	...	3	1	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	29	3	32	28	3	31	2	...	2	29	3	32	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	37
4	..	4	1	...	1	75	17	92	69	16	85	1	...	1	79	17	96	2	...	2	...	...	2	...	38
2	...	2	...	...	...	23	4	27	19	4	23	...	...	...	25	4	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
268	226	494	16	2	18	3798	2990	6788	2053	1618	3671	135	6	141	4119	3242	7361	151	8	159	14	26	80	50	40
9	2	11	5	...	5	126	25	151	87	13	100	4	...	4	138	29	167	9	...	9	...	...	1	...	41
36	8	44	2	...	2	540	66	606	496	48	544	16	...	16	583	74	657	18	...	18	...	...	1	2	42
20	12	32	...	...	...	856	252	1108	552	120	672	13	1	14	878	268	1146	13	1	14	...	1	1	...	43
20	1	21	...	...	...	224	32	256	219	31	250	5	...	5	249	36	285	5	...	5	1	...	2	...	44
1	...	1	...	...	...	20	7	27	17	6	23	...	...	...	21	7	28	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	45
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	12	4	5	9	4	...	4	4	8	12	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	46
5	...	5	...	...	...	43	8	51	37	7	44	1	...	1	48	8	56	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	47
21	14	35	4	...	4	274	164	438	243	122	365	16	2	18	296	178	474	20	2	22	...	...	6	1	48
...	...	...	...	...	...	32	10	42	32	10	42	...	...	...	34	11	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	49
2	...	2	...	...	...	35	8	43	33	8	41	3	...	3	37	8	45	3	...	3	...	...	5	...	50
38	36	74	2	...	2	699	460	1159	636	329	965	35	2	37	744	501	1245	37	2	39	3	7	16	11	51
22	15	37	...	...	...	579	628	1207	521	370	891	...	...	...	669	647	1256	...	...	...	4	5	125	124	52
...	1	1	...	...	...	95	15	110	93	14	107	...	...	...	100	16	116	...	...	...	1	...	17	1	53
5	2	7	1	...	1	74	14	88	70	14	84	6	...	6	79	16	95	7	...	7	...	...	...	...	54
...	...	...	1	...	1	23	11	34	23	11	34	1	...	1	23	11	34	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	55
1	...	1	...	...	...	8	...	8	7	...	7	...	...	...	9	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
4	...	4	...	...	...	33	10	43	30	10	40	1	...	1	37	10	47	1	...	1	1	...	3	1	57
7	1	8	1	...	1	113	27	140	103	23	126	5	...	5	123	28	151	6	...	6	...	...	3	1	58
1	...	1	...	...	...	40	18	58	37	16	53	...	...	...	41	18	59	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	59
1	...	1	...	...	...	31	15	46	28	12	40	...	...	...	32	15	47	...	...	...	...	...	11	8	60
...	1	1	...	...	...	61	16	77	54	15	69	3	...	3	61	17	78	3	...	3	...	...	4	...	61
16	10	26	1	...	1	491	221	712	444	184	628	14	1	15	511	234	745	15	1	16	1	...	12	3	62
...	...	...	...	...	...	69	29	98	67	29	96	...	...	...	69	29	98	...	...	...	...	...	35	24	63
2	...	2	...	...	...	27	3	30	27	3	30	1	...	1	29	3	32	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	64
6	3	9	...	...	...	59	15	74	55	15	70	7	..	7	65	18	83	7	...	7	...	...	3	...	65
...	...	...	3	...	3	45	13	58	41	10	51	10	...	10	45	14	59	13	...	13	...	...	...	1	66
...	2	2	...	...	...	18	10	28	17	10	27	1	...	1	18	12	30	1	...	1	...	...	2	...	67
322	363	685	...	...	...	318	191	509	318	191	509	...	...	...	664	562	1226	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	68
1155	1087	2242	73	4	77	15,613	10,392	26,005	12,268	6451	18,719	555	17	572	16,961	11,579	28,540	628	21	649	47	83	562	337	
																					130		899		

(No. V. *Continued.*) DIGEST of RETURNS relative to PRISONS and PRISONERS in SCOTLAND,

	COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prison.	6. Average duration of Confinement of each Criminal Prisoner.	7. Average daily Number in **Confinement** during the Period.						8. Average daily Number of Criminal the Four Quarters, viz.,					
					Criminal.			Civil.			30th September 1865.			31st December 1865.		
				Days.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	20	34	23	57	4	...	4	32	24	56	37	24	61
		Peterhead	2	14	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	1	4	3	...	3
		Huntly	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Fraserburgh	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Argyle	Inveraray	5	19	4	1	5	1	...	1	4	1	5	2	2	4
		Campbeltown	6	35	5	3	8	...	...	...	7	4	11	5	5	10
		Tobermory	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lochgilphead	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Ayr	Ayr	9	76	25	104	129	3	...	3	17	108	125	23	108	131
		Kilmarnock	10	24	11	5	16	...	...	...	7	5	12	10	7	17
4	Banff	Banff	11	20	4	1	5	2	...	2	5	2	7	4	1	5
		Keith	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Berwick	Greenlaw	13	13	3	...	3	1	...	1	4	...	4	3	...	3
		Dunse	14	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
6	Bute	Rothesay	15	11	4	1	5	...	...	..	5	2	7	4	...	4
7	Caithness	Wick	16	32	4	2	6	1	...	1	3	1	4	4	1	5
8	Clackmannan	Alloa	17	19	5	3	8	1	...	1	5	5	10	5	5	10
9	Dumbarton	Dumbarton	18	19	10	5	15	1	...	1	10	5	15	8	4	12
		Kirkintilloch	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Helensburgh	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
10	Dumfries	Dumfries	21	16	15	4	19	1	...	1	17	4	21	16	4	20
11	Edinburgh	Edinburgh, including Court Buildings	22	23	173	199	372	8	1	9	195	230	425	181	224	405
		Musselburgh	23	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	...	1
12	Elgin	Elgin	24	24	7	2	9	2	...	2	8	3	11	8	1	9
		Forres	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Fife	Cupar	26	24	18	4	22	1	...	1	11	4	15	18	5	23
		Dunfermline	27	19	6	2	8	...	...	...	9	3	12	5	2	7
14	Forfar	Dundee	28	22	45	29	74	2	...	2	45	33	78	39	29	68
		Forfar	29	29	12	4	16	2	...	2	12	4	16	13	5	18
15	Haddington	Haddington	30	20	7	2	9	1	...	1	7	2	9	7	2	9
		Dunbar	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Inverness	Inverness	32	27	9	5	14	...	...	...	9	6	15	8	8	16
		Portree	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lochmaddy	34	33	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		Fort-William	35	11	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	1
17	Kincardine	Stonehaven	36	21	5	2	7	1	...	1	5	1	6	5	3	8
18	Kinross	Kinross	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	38	27	6	1	7	...	...	...	8	1	9	5	...	5
		Maxwelltown	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Lanark	Glasgow	40	25	285	220	505	15	1	16	317	238	555	273	232	505
		Lanark	41	19	6	3	9	2	...	2	8	4	12	3	4	7
		Hamilton	42	16	23	5	28	1	...	1	24	5	29	23	4	27
		Airdrie	43	14	32	11	43	2	...	2	41	13	54	26	11	37
21	Linlithgow	Linlithgow	44	24	16	3	19	1	...	1	14	4	18	13	3	16
22	Nairn	Nairn	45	13	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
23	Orkney	Kirkwall	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
24	Peebles	Peebles	47	20	2	1	3	...	...	...	2	1	3	1	...	1
25	Perth	Perth	48	25	21	11	32	2	...	2	17	13	30	18	12	30
		Perth Police Cells	49	8	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
		Dunblane	50	24	3	...	3	1	...	1	2	...	2	3	2	5
26	Renfrew	Paisley	51	31	55	50	105	2	...	2	61	36	97	51	55	106
		Greenock	52	11	19	19	38	...	...	...	25	15	40	17	25	42
		Pollockshaws	53	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	1
27	Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	54	35	7	2	9	...	...	...	6	2	8	5	2	7
		Tain	55	21	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	1	2
		Cromarty	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Stornoway	57	16	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
28	Roxburgh	Jedburgh	58	22	7	2	9	...	...	...	6	2	8	5	...	5
		Hawick	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
		Kelso	60	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Selkirk	Selkirk	61	9	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	...	2
30	Stirling	Stirling	62	18	25	11	36	2	...	2	26	12	38	28	13	41
		Falkirk	63	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1
31	Sutherland	Dornoch	64	23	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1
32	Wigtown	Wigtown	65	31	5	2	7	...	...	...	3	3	6	8	1	9
		Stranraer	66	19	2	1	3	2	...	2	1	1	2	3	1	4
33	Zetland	Fort-Charlotte	67	24	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	1	2
25	Perth	General Prison	68	210	340	367	707	...	...	...	324	367	691	340	364	704
				31	1278	1113	2391	62	2	64	1323	1170	2493	1244	1171	2415

for the Year ended on the **30th day of June 1866**—*continued.* (No. V. *Continued.*)

Prisoners during each of that ending						9. Number at the **end** of the Period, viz., at midnight on 30th June 1866.												10. Greatest number of Criminals, Males and Females, respectively, at any one time, viz.—		No. of Prison.
31st March 1866.			30th June 1866.			Criminal.									Civil.					
						Total.			Untried.			Convicted.								
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M	F.	T.	M.	F.	
28	21	49	37	26	63	42	27	69	4	1	5	38	26	64	3	...	3	49	35	1
4	...	4	2	...	2	3	...	3	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	4
3	1	4	5	2	7	4	2	6	...	...	...	4	2	6	...	..	...	11	5	5
3	3	6	4	2	6	5	4	9	2	3	5	3	1	4	1	..	1	11	6	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	8
29	102	131	30	99	129	35	96	131	4	1	5	31	95	126	7	...	7	37	116	9
14	3	17	13	4	17	17	3	20	3	...	3	14	3	17	...	...	...	18	15	10
6	1	7	3	1	4	6	2	8	2	...	2	4	2	6	4	...	4	11	4	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	12
3	...	3	3	...	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	10	3	13
1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	14
3	...	3	3	...	3	3	1	4	2	...	2	1	1	2	1	...	1	13	4	15
4	2	6	5	2	7	5	2	7	2	...	2	3	2	5	1	...	1	10	5	16
3	1	4	3	2	5	4	1	5	...	...	...	4	1	5	2	...	2	9	12	17
13	4	17	9	6	15	7	6	13	6	2	8	1	4	5	...	...	...	21	9	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	3	19
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	5	4	20
16	3	19	12	3	15	16	3	19	1	...	1	15	3	18	4	...	4	24	9	21
162	158	320	154	184	338	147	191	338	41	15	56	106	176	282	10	2	12	231	273	22
1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	3	23
6	2	8	6	2	8	5	4	9	3	2	5	2	2	4	...	...	...	13	6	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	25
21	4	25	20	4	24	14	7	21	7	1	8	7	6	13	1	...	1	27	10	26
5	2	7	5	1	6	7	3	10	...	...	...	7	3	10	1	...	1	13	5	27
41	21	62	57	32	89	56	40	96	7	3	10	49	37	86	1	...	1	67	51	28
15	5	20	10	3	13	11	3	14	6	...	6	5	3	8	1	...	1	25	9	29
6	2	8	9	1	10	6	3	9	...	...	...	6	3	9	1	...	1	16	4	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	6	5	31
10	3	13	9	2	11	8	2	10	2	...	2	6	2	8	1	...	1	13	11	32
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	2	2	33
...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	34
1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	35
5	2	7	5	3	8	4	1	5	...	...	...	4	1	5	...	...	...	10	4	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	37
8	1	9	5	...	5	2	...	2	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	14	3	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	39
284	210	494	268	200	468	283	227	510	20	28	48	263	199	462	14	2	16	358	277	40
3	2	5	7	2	9	6	1	7	2	...	2	4	1	5	...	...	...	13	6	41
17	4	21	28	6	34	41	4	45	2	...	2	39	4	43	1	...	1	46	13	42
28	10	38	32	9	41	35	10	45	5	2	7	30	8	38	2	...	2	61	20	43
14	2	16	20	3	23	16	3	19	6	2	8	10	1	11	...	...	...	30	6	44
1	...	1	2	1	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	6	2	45
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	46
1	...	1	3	1	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	13	2	47
24	10	34	24	11	35	27	17	44	4	2	6	23	15	38	3	...	3	33	22	48
1	...	1	1	...	1	2	3	5	2	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	49
3	...	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	50
54	55	109	52	55	107	57	55	112	4	1	5	53	54	107	5	1	6	88	70	51
16	19	35	18	16	34	13	17	30	4	5	9	9	12	21	...	...	...	36	42	52
1	...	1	1	...	1	2	1	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	53
5	2	7	12	2	14	10	2	12	...	...	...	10	2	12	1	...	1	20	6	54
2	1	3	1	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	7	3	55
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	56
1	...	1	1	1	2	...2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	57
11	2	13	7	1	8		...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	18	5	58
...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	6	4	59
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	60
1	1	2	1	1	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	...	1	6	3	61
21	11	32	26	10	36	22	12	34	2	2	4	20	10	30	7	...	7	38	17	62
1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	63
3	2	5	3	...	3	5	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	9	3	64
6	...	6	5	2	7	3	3	6	...	...	...	3	3	6	...	...	...	11	5	65
1	1	2	2	2	4	1	1	2	...	..	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	6	3	66
1	2	3	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	1	3	3	67
357	373	730	341	362	703	352	348	700	29	8	37	323	340	663	...	...	...	368	383	68
1269	1048	2317	1275	1066	2341	1298	1112	2410	183	83	266	1115	1029	2144	75	5	80			

(No. V. *Continued.*) DIGEST of RETURNS relative to PRISONS and PRISONERS in SCOTLAND,

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prison.	11. Greatest Number, including both Sexes, at any one time.						12. Least Number, including both Sexes, at any one time.					
			Criminal.			Civil.			Criminal.			Civil.		
			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
1 Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	42	34	76	9	...	9	27	15	42	2	...	2
	Peterhead	2	6	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Huntly	3	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fraserburgh	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Argyle	Inveraray	5	11	3	14	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Campbeltown	6	11	3	14	1	...	1	3	1	4	...	...	...
	Tobermory	7	2	1	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Lochgilphead	8	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Ayr	Ayr	9	37	108	145	10	...	10	14	94	108	...	...	...
	Kilmarnock	10	9	15	24	...	...	...	5	3	8	...	...	...
4 Banff	Banff	11	11	2	13	5	...	5	1	...	1	1	...	1
	Keith	12	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Berwick	Greenlaw	13	10	1	11	2	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...
	Dunse	14	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Bute	Rothesay	15	13	2	15	1	...	1	1	1	2	1	...	1
7 Caithness	Wick	16	10	2	12	4	...	4	2	...	2	...	...	...
8 Clackmannan	Alloa	17	9	11	20	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
9 Dumbarton	Dumbarton	18	21	5	26	2	...	2	1	4	5	...	...	...
	Kirkintilloch	19	5	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Helensburgh	20	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Dumfries	Dumfries	21	23	9	32	4	...	4	9	2	11	...	...	...
11 Edinburgh	Edinburgh, including Court Buildings	22	212	273	485	16	1	17	139	146	285	5	1	6
	Musselburgh	23	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Elgin	Elgin	24	9	6	15	4	..	4	4	...	4	...	...	...
	Forres	25	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Fife	Cupar	26	27	8	35	4	...	4	6	1	7	...	...	...
	Dunfermline	27	13	4	17	1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...
14 Forfar	Dundee	28	62	51	113	6	...	6	28	14	42	...	...	...
	Forfar	29	25	6	31	4	...	4	6	2	8	...	...	...
15 Haddington	Haddington	30	16	...	16	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Dunbar	31	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Inverness	Inverness	32	10	11	21	3	...	3	5	...	5	...	...	...
	Portree	33	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lochmaddy	34	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fort-William	35	4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Kincardine	Stonehaven	36	8	4	12	1	...	1	3	...	3	...	...	...
18 Kinross	Kinross	37	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	38	11	3	14	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maxwelltown	39	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Lanark	Glasgow	40	348	252	600	22	4	26	249	171	420	8	2	10
	Lanark	41	12	6	18	5	...	5	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Hamilton	42	46	7	53	3	...	3	11	2	13	...	...	...
	Airdrie	43	61	15	76	4	...	4	11	8	19	...	...	...
21 Linlithgow	Linlithgow	44	30	2	32	1	...	1	5	3	8	1	...	1
22 Nairn	Nairn	45	6	...	6	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Orkney	Kirkwall	46	3	1	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Peebles	Peebles	47	13	1	14	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
25 Perth	Perth	48	26	22	48	4	1	5	8	12	20	...	1	1
	Perth Police Cells	49	4	1	5	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
	Dunblane	50	6	4	10	1	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...
26 Renfrew	Paisley	51	65	63	128	5	1	6	42	28	70	...	...	..
	Greenock	52	23	42	65	...	...	...	13	8	21	...	...	...
	Pollockshaws	53	7	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Ross & Cromarty	Dingwall	54	20	4	24	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
	Tain	55	7	2	9	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cromarty	56	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Stornoway	57	4	1	5	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...
28 Roxburgh	Jedburgh	58	18	4	22	2	...	2	2	...	2	...	...	...
	Hawick	59	6	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kelso	60	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Selkirk	Selkirk	61	6	...	6	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Stirling	Stirling	62	38	15	53	7	...	7	9	9	18	...	...	...
	Falkirk	63	5	1	6	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...
31 Sutherland	Dornoch	64	8	3	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Wigtown	Wigtown	65	12	2	14	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...
	Stranraer	66	5	2	7	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 Zetland	Fort-Charlotte	67	3	3	6	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...
25 Perth	General Prison	68	362	383	745	...	...	...	303	360	663	...	...	...

for the Year ended on the **30th day of June 1866**—*continued.* (No. V. *Continued.*)

13. Separation of Criminal Prisoners. Estimated Average daily Number.									14. Ages of Criminal Prisoners recorded on Admission during the same period (those removed, as per No. (2) of No. 5, being recorded only in the Prison of Detention.)												No. of Prison.
In separate Confinement.			Not in separate Confinement but under immediate and constant Superintendence.			Neither in separate Confinement nor under immediate and constant Superintendence.			Under 16 Years.		16 Years and under 18.		18 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 50.		50 Years and above.		Total.		
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
32	21	53	...	...	...	2	2	4	55	7	31	10	40	17	421	278	50	42	597	354	1
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	4	3	5	...	39	8	3	...	58	12	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	6	4	...	1	9	6	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	2	1	4
4	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	6	...	10	1	43	11	6	3	67	17	5
4	2	6	1	1	2	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	4	2	38	14	5	6	51	22	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	1	...	...	7	1	7
...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	8
24	64	88	1	40	41	...	...	...	12	4	10	11	35	21	211	141	36	19	304	196	9
6	4	10	...	...	...	5	1	6	12	3	9	3	14	8	110	50	8	8	153	72	10
4	1	5	...	...	...	...	..	...	6	2	8	2	8	4	44	5	3	2	69	15	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	6	...	48	5	11	1	72	6	13
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	2	1	2	...	18	6	4	...	35	7	14
3	1	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	17	...	4	1	15	...	74	14	13	4	123	19	15
4	2	6	...	..	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	1	4	2	34	8	2	2	46	13	16
5	3	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	7	11	5	5	49	39	11	9	79	64	17
10	5	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	1	14	2	23	5	128	38	15	14	205	60	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	1	2	25	8	1	3	31	13	19
..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	23	...	...	1	3	1	2	11	1	2	29	15	20
15	4	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	12	8	14	7	219	78	56	18	309	114	21
157	67	224	...	...	...	16	132	148	143	36	129	97	239	447	1616	2146	267	219	2394	2945	22
1	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	5	..	33	10	4	3	45	14	23
7	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	2	1	18	8	49	14	4	2	82	26	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	1	...	...	5	1	25
18	4	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	4	10	4	25	6	145	60	30	8	236	82	26
6	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	2	...	5	2	78	25	13	9	105	37	27
45	23	68	...	6	6	...	...	..	59	19	58	13	80	32	575	586	91	62	863	712	28
12	4	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	1	5	4	18	1	93	33	12	2	145	41	29
7	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	3	...	13	2	91	32	8	4	119	41	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	3	2	11	12	1	2	21	16	31
9	5	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	5	3	9	2	76	31	10	6	127	42	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	4	2	2	...	8	4	33
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	8	...	...	...	10	...	34
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	19	2	6	1	28	3	35
5	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	2	2	9	1	62	15	11	4	87	24	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	21	3	5	...	29	3	37
6	1	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	5	4	5	2	56	9	7	1	73	17	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	18	4	2	...	23	4	39
242	107	349	12	88	100	31	25	56	146	44	243	185	594	459	2491	2102	244	200	3718	2940	40
6	3	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	5	2	6	4	94	15	7	3	125	25	41
20	3	23	3	2	5	...	...	...	4	1	10	1	48	2	447	55	30	5	539	64	42
29	11	40	3	...	3	...	...	...	39	7	22	15	88	17	646	177	60	36	855	252	43
13	3	16	3	...	3	...	...	...	12	...	5	...	32	1	162	24	11	7	222	32	44
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	2	...	11	5	3	1	19	7	45
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8	2	...	4	8	46
2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	4	...	7	...	23	5	9	3	43	8	47
19	11	30	2	...	2	...	...	...	14	4	21	7	33	9	172	127	28	16	268	163	48
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	20	7	7	3	32	10	49
3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	27	7	1	...	30	8	50
49	44	93	6	6	12	...	...	...	23	6	32	13	69	28	504	361	55	41	683	449	51
16	9	25	3	10	13	...	...	...	28	1	25	17	44	40	334	416	23	30	454	504	52
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	16	1	51	12	3	1	78	14	53
7	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	9	...	13	2	40	11	3	...	74	14	54
1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	3	...	...	...	12	7	1	2	23	11	55
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	56
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	4	1	1	3	...	13	4	...	...	30	9	57
7	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	12	1	74	20	20	4	110	26	58
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	...	1	25	11	6	...	34	15	59
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	14	6	5	1	20	7	60
1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	1	...	2	1	38	11	8	4	57	16	61
21	7	28	...	...	...	4	4	8	17	6	10	10	40	17	356	148	56	37	479	218	62
1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	5	...	22	3	24	2	34	5	63
2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	18	3	2	...	26	3	64
5	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	4	...	5	1	28	9	5	5	56	15	65
2	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	5	1	1	1	2	1	31	8	6	1	45	12	66
1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	1	6	7	2	2	16	10	67
291	300	591	39	20	59	10	47	57	5	...	22	2	57	22	220	147	14	20	318	191	68
1136	728	1864	74	174	248	68	211	279	885	176	776	388	1720	1189	10,359	7420	1311	882	15,051	10,055	
2391									1061		1164		2909		17,779		2193		25,106		

(No. V. *Continued.*) DIGEST of RETURNS relative to PRISONS and PRISONERS in SCOTLAND,

	COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prison.	15. Previous Imprisonments in the same Prison of Criminal Prisoners received during the Period.																	
				Once before.		Twice.		Three Times.		Four Times.		Five Times.		6 times and under 10.		10 times and under 20		20 times and under 50.		50 times and upwards.		Total.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	70	38	40	35	18	27	19	15	16	8	47	30	32	45	25	44	...	3	267	245
		Peterhead	2	5	3	5	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	4
		Huntly	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Fraserburgh	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Argyle	Inveraray	5	1	2	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4
		Campbeltown	6	4	2	7	...	2	1	1	1	...	2	...	2	2	4	3	...	...	...	19	12
		Tobermory	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lochgilphead	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Ayr	Ayr	9	35	22	13	6	16	4	8	6	7	6	9	11	...	17	7	5	...	...	95	77
		Kilmarnock	10	23	7	11	6	4	8	1	7	1	6	4	9	3	2	...	...	...	...	47	45
4	Banff	Banff	11	7	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	5
		Keith	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
5	Berwick	Greenlaw	13	7	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	16	1
		Dunse	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Bute	Rothesay	15	27	3	12	1	5	1	2	2	...	...	4	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	55	10
7	Caithness	Wick	16	3	1	2	...	3	1	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	4
8	Clackmannan	Alloa	17	7	8	9	11	4	10	1	6	1	3	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	26	41
9	Dumbarton	Dumbarton	18	27	6	9	4	6	3	3	2	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	47	16
		Kirkintilloch	19	7	5	...	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	12	8
		Helensburgh	20	1	2	2	...	2	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	5
10	Dumfries	Dumfries	21	47	21	25	8	17	5	12	3	11	5	23	12	16	2	11	16	...	...	162	72
11	Edinburgh	Edinburgh, including Court Buildings	22	370	410	165	249	117	166	91	132	58	104	137	244	119	343	41	432	7	229	1105	2309
		Musselburgh	23	4	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	9	3
12	Elgin	Elgin	24	17	9	6	1	5	...	2	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	10
		Forres	25	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
13	Fife	Cupar	26	24	12	11	2	7	...	2	3	2	3	5	1	4	1	1	1	...	...	56	23
		Dunfermline	27	9	4	4	1	2	1	4	1	2	...	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	23	9
14	Forfar	Dundee	28	129	81	56	54	29	30	26	21	17	17	46	54	38	88	18	76	1	74	360	495
		Forfar	29	21	5	9	2	6	2	1	1	...	2	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	43	13
15	Haddington	Haddington	30	23	14	5	1	2	...	2	...	2	1	3	...	2	3	1	2	...	...	40	21
		Dunbar	31	6	1	4	1	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	15	8
16	Inverness	Inverness	32	12	5	8	5	4	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	3	2	...	2	...	...	31	21
		Portree	33	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
		Lochmaddy	34	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
		Fort-William	35	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
17	Kincardine	Stonehaven	36	7	4	7	3	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	10
18	Kinross	Kinross	37	4	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1
19	Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	38	10	2	3	2	3	...	2	...	1	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	5
		Maxwelltown	39	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
20	Lanark	Glasgow	40	749	558	349	331	184	331	125	179	74	137	141	251	47	104	27	63	...	...	1696	1954
		Lanark	41	18	4	3	8	3	...	6	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	39	12
		Hamilton	42	57	5	18	2	9	1	5	5	3	1	7	1	7	14	17	5	...	...	123	34
		Airdrie	43	137	29	58	13	37	7	20	9	13	7	20	16	5	22	14	23	...	6	304	132
21	Linlithgow	Linlithgow	44	16	2	6	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	26	8
22	Nairn	Nairn	45	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
23	Orkney	Kirkwall	46	2	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
24	Peebles	Peebles	47	9	1	5	1	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	22	2
25	Perth	Perth	48	38	20	27	8	18	6	5	4	6	7	15	10	23	16	...	15	...	11	152	97
		Perth Police Cells	49	...	...	5	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	7	4
		Dunblane	50	3	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1
26	Renfrew	Paisley	51	97	66	34	36	31	33	11	36	14	17	34	28	18	26	13	13	...	21	252	276
		Greenock	52	77	72	59	73	24	41	18	38	19	27	26	97	16	86	10	41	1	5	250	480
		Pollockshaws	53	7	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	4
27	Ross & Cromarty	Dingwall	54	5	1	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	3
		Tain	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cromarty	56	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		Stornoway	57	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
28	Roxburgh	Jedburgh	58	15	4	7	1	6	1	7	1	4	...	4	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	46	8
		Hawick	59	5	3	2	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	12	5
		Kelso	60	3	1	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6
29	Selkirk	Selkirk	61	4	2	4	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	4
30	Stirling	Stirling	62	69	31	30	17	18	10	13	11	6	12	18	10	8	11	...	1	...	...	162	103
		Falkirk	63	9	1	3	...	3	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	3
31	Sutherland	Dornoch	64	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
32	Wigtown	Wigtown	65	10	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	2
		Stranraer	66	4	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	8	4
33	Zetland	Fort-Charlotte	67	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
25	Perth	General Prison	68	66	66	16	18	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	85
				2320	1547	1056	915	610	705	410	491	270	369	599	804	365	794	193	739	9	349	5832	6713
				3837		1971		1315		901		639		1403		1159		932		358		12,545	

for the Year ended on the **30th day of June 1866**—*continued.* (No. V. (*Continued.*))

16. Criminal Prisoners **received** during the period in Local Prisons,* who had been in the General Prison, in so far as known.						17. Sentences of Criminal Prisoners **convicted** during the Period.																No. of Prison.
						(1.) To Imprisonment for Definite Periods.										(2.) Imprisonment for Indefinite Periods, and not included in the preceding Classes of Imprisonment for Definite Periods.						
Once.		More than once.		Total.		10 Days and under.		11 Days and not above 60 Days.		Above 60 Days and under 6 Months.		6 Months and under 1 Year.		1 Year and upwards.		Total.		Until Caution be found to keep the Peace after Conviction on Criminal Charge.		Until, or instead of Payment of Fine or Penalty on Conviction of Offence, prosecuted for the Public Interest.		Total.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
17	13	1	2	18	15	166	140	234	166	8	4	7	3	...	...	415	313	8	7	98	29	106	36	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	16	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	9	...	...	23	2	23	2	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	2	...	...	...	2	23	3	24	13	2	1	...	...	1	...	50	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
1	1	1	1	2	2	17	5	22	9	2	3	1	1	...	...	42	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
5	25	...	...	5	25	25	30	74	38	24	15	9	6	...	...	132	89	8	...	111	51	119	51	9
1	2	...	...	1	2	11	5	56	25	3	...	...	...	...	...	70	30	...	...	43	36	43	36	10
1	...	...	...	1	...	14	4	22	5	13	2	2	1	1	1	52	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
2	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	16	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	18	3	...	...	38	2	38	2	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	16	7	16	7	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	10	1	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	3	...	...	77	13	77	13	15
...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	22	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	29	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
1	2	...	...	1	2	21	26	33	28	6	1	1	...	...	...	61	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
...	1	...	...	...	1	101	25	53	23	4	1	1	2	...	...	159	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	7	...	...	17	6	17	6	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	27	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
2	2	...	...	2	2	155	77	102	30	6	...	2	1	...	...	265	108	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
38	41	10	10	48	51	279	306	992	1094	23	20	37	16	3	...	1334	1436	192	113	820	1382	1012	1495	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	19	6	21	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
2	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	26	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	14	...	...	45	10	45	10	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	4	1	4	1	25
3	1	...	...	3	1	50	30	123	36	20	...	5	...	...	...	198	69	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
2	...	...	...	2	...	34	15	45	16	1	3	3	...	...	...	83	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
21	26	...	...	21	26	134	190	170	121	11	...	2	...	...	...	317	314	27	5	414	344	441	349	28
4	...	...	...	4	...	40	16	66	17	5	3	1	1	...	...	112	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
2	...	...	...	2	...	13	18	40	14	2	2	...	...	...	...	55	32	1	...	50	8	51	8	30
..	...	...	...	...	...	17	16	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
..	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	34	13	3	...	2	1	2	1	47	21	3	3	62	19	65	22	32
..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	34
..	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	15	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
3	...	...	...	3	...	9	1	16	7	3	...	2	...	1	1	31	13	5	1	33	5	38	6	36
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	2	...	21	2	23	2	37
1	...	...	...	1	...	6	5	20	5	12	...	...	...	...	...	38	10	...	...	23	3	23	3	38
..	...	...	...	...	...	11	3	1	1	...	15	...	...	...	...	12	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
6	36	3	4	49	40	42	20	1226	964	41	3	56	22	1	2	1366	1023	...	...	2114	1804	2114	1804	40
1	...	...	...	1	...	48	11	53	8	5	1	...	2	...	...	106	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
2	1	...	1	2	2	36	12	167	30	5	3	...	...	...	...	208	43	3	1	260	18	263	19	42
1	1	...	1	1	2	269	60	299	63	3	...	2	...	...	...	573	126	...	...	1	...	1	...	43
2	1	...	1	2	2	67	8	90	14	3	...	1	...	...	...	161	22	...	...	31	1	31	1	44
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	14	1	14	1	45
..	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
..	...	...	...	...	...	10	5	28	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	39	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
2	9	1	1	13	10	50	36	149	113	7	1	6	...	...	...	212	150	...	...	2	...	2	...	48
..	...	...	...	...	...	32	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
..	...	2	...	2	...	7	...	21	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
6	12	2	9	18	21	23	20	316	202	26	14	12	11	6	2	383	249	...	...	247	192	247	192	51
1	5	...	...	1	5	71	164	132	162	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	326	...	...	206	134	206	134	52
.	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	...	...	41	5	41	5	53
.	...	...	...	...	...	17	2	16	2	6	2	5	1	...	...	44	7	...	...	1	1	1	1	54
.	...	...	...	...	...	9	6	8	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	11	...	...	2	...	2	...	55
.	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
.	...	...	...	...	...	13	8	4	...	1	...	3	1	...	...	21	9	...	...	4	...	4	...	57
.	1	...	...	...	1	27	5	51	14	6	2	4	...	...	1	88	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
.	...	...	...	...	...	32	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
.	...	...	...	...	...	19	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
.	...	...	...	...	...	27	11	19	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
3	2	...	2	6	4	33	14	93	58	10	5	1	2	...	...	137	79	7	2	292	125	299	127	62
.	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
.	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	9	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	19	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
3	...	...	...	3	...	14	5	29	4	9	4	...	...	...	...	52	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	65
.	...	...	2	...	2	12	6	14	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	26	12	...	...	4	...	4	...	66
.	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	6	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	15	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
3	66	16	19	82	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	55	147	75	238	130	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
32	251	36	53	298	304	2130	1405	5011	3371	279	112	257	128	162	83	7839	5099	256	132	5117	4201	5373	4333	
513		89		602		3535		8382		391		385		245		12,938		388		9318		9706		

* Those who were merely received into the Local Prisons to be transferred to the General Prison, and are thus entered in the previous Table as re-committed to the General Prison, are not included under this head.

(No. V. *Continued.*) DIGEST of RETURNS relative to PRISONS and PRISONERS in SCOTLAND,

	COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prison.	17—*contd.* Sentences of Criminal Prisoners, &c.—*contd.* (3.) To Penal Servitude.		(4.) To Death.		(5.) Sentences of Male Juveniles to Whipping without Imprisonment.	18. Grand Total of Sentences.		19. Sentences of Male Juveniles to Whipping in addition to Imprisonment, as in No. 17.	20. Sentences to Hard Labour as in 10 Days and under.		11 Days and not above 60 Days	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	5	4	...	...	...	526	353	...	3	1	79	19
		Peterhead	2	...	...	...	...	1	50	11	4	...	...	...	...
		Huntly	3	...	..	...	...	...	9	6	...	...	...	...	...
		Fraserburgh	4	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
2	Argyle	Inveraray	5	1	1	...	...	...	51	18	...	...	...	...	...
		Campbeltown	6	...	...	...	...	...	42	18	...	...	...	3	...
		Tobermory	7	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Lochgilphead	8	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Ayr	Ayr	9	3	...	...	...	...	254	140	...	11	5	37	8
		Kilmarnock	10	...	...	...	...	...	113	66	...	2	...	4	...
4	Banff	Banff	11	...	...	...	...	...	52	13	...	...	...	3	...
		Keith	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Berwick	Greenlaw	13	...	...	...	...	...	56	5	...	...	...	5	..
		Dunse	14	...	...	...	...	7	28	7	...	...	...	...	...
6	Bute	Rothesay	15	...	...	...	...	...	100	16	...	...	...	...	...
7	Caithness	Wick	16	...	...	...	...	...	29	12	...	...	...	7	2
8	Clackmannan	Alloa	17	..	...	...	...	3	64	55	1	1	...	8	6
9	Dumbarton	Dumbarton	18	...	...	...	...	...	159	51	...	...	...	1	...
		Kirkintilloch	19	...	...	...	...	...	26	13	...	...	...	..	...
		Helensburgh	20	...	...	...	...	...	27	15	...	...	...	...	...
10	Dumfries	Dumfries	21	...	...	...	...	...	265	108	...	15	...	11	...
11	Edinburgh	Edinburgh, including Court Buildings	22	18	12	2	...	...	2,366	2,943	...	14	11	310	558
		Musselburgh	23	...	...	...	...	...	40	13	...	...	...	...	...
12	Elgin	Elgin	24	...	...	...	...	...	73	24	...	1	...	3	...
		Forres	25	...	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...
13	Fife	Cupar	26	...	...	...	...	6	204	69	...	...	...	7	...
		Dunfermline	27	...	...	...	...	...	83	31	...	...	...	7	...
14	Forfar	Dundee	28	9	8	...	...	23	790	671	1	326	353	6	2
		Forfar	29	...	...	...	...	...	112	36	...	3	1	8	2
15	Haddington	Haddington	30	..	...	...	...	...	106	40	...	...	...	14	1
		Dunbar	31	...	...	...	...	...	21	16	...	...	...	...	...
16	Inverness	Inverness	32	3	1	...	...	...	115	44	...	1	...	1	...
		Portree	33	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...
		Lochmaddy	34	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	1	...
		Fort-William	35	...	...	...	...	...	17	3	...	...	...	...	...
17	Kincardine	Stonehaven	36	...	...	...	..	...	69	19	...	...	...	6	...
18	Kinross	Kinross	37	...	...	...	...	...	26	3	...	...	...	...	...
19	Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	38	...	...	...	...	...	61	13	...	2	...	17	...
		Maxwelltown	39	...	...	...	...	...	12	4	...	5	1	1	1
20	Lanark	Glasgow	40	55	39	*1	...	6	3,542	2,866	...	5	...	35	4
		Lanark	41	...	...	...	...	...	106	24	...	...	...	...	...
		Hamilton	42	...	...	...	...	...	471	62	...	13	2	120	4
		Airdrie	43	...	...	...	...	2	576	126	7	3	1	69	3
21	Linlithgow	Linlithgow	44	...	...	...	...	...	192	23	...	14	...	47	1
22	Nairn	Nairn	45	...	...	...	...	...	17	4	...	...	...	...	...
23	Orkney	Kirkwall	46	...	...	...	...	...	4	8	...	...	...	...	...
24	Peebles	Peebles	47	...	..	...	...	...	39	7	...	...	...	...	...
25	Perth	Perth	48	8	...	1	...	...	223	150	...	...	...	...	...
		Perth Police Cells	49	...	...	...	...	...	32	10	...	...	...	...	...
		Dunblane	50	...	...	...	...	...	28	6	...	...	...	...	...
26	Renfrew	Paisley	51	...	...	...	...	...	630	441	...	2	...	41	...
		Greenock	52	...	...	...	...	...	409	460	...	...	...	...	...
		Pollockshaws	53	...	...	...	...	...	50	11	...	...	...	...	...
27	Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	54	...	...	...	...	...	45	8	...	...	...	3	...
		Tain	55	...	...	...	...	...	19	11	...	...	...	...	...
		Cromarty	56	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Stornoway	57	...	...	...	...	...	25	9	...	...	...	...	...
28	Roxburgh	Jedburgh	58	1	...	...	...	1	90	22	...	1	...	12	2
		Hawick	59	...	...	...	...	...	32	13	...	...	...	...	...
		Kelso	60	...	...	...	...	...	20	7	...	12	6	...	...
29	Selkirk	Selkirk	61	...	...	...	...	...	46	15	...	...	...	1	...
30	Stirling	Stirling	62	5	3	...	...	...	441	209	...	20	1	42	16
		Falkirk	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Sutherland	Dornoch	64	...	...	...	...	...	19	3	...	1	...	1	...
32	Wigtown	Wigtown	65	...	...	...	...	...	52	13	...	...	...	1	...
		Stranraer	66	...	...	...	...	...	30	12	...	...	...	...	...
33	Zetland	Fort-Charlotte	67	...	...	...	...	...	15	9	...	3	2	4	2
25	Perth	General Prison	68	...	...	...	...	...	238	130	...	...	...	...	...
				108	68	4	...	49	13,373	9500	13	458	384	915	631
				176		4			22,873			842		1546	

* One Executed at Glasgow and the other at Forfar.
† Commuted to Penal Servitude for Life.

for the Year ended on the 30th day of June 1866—*continued.* (No. V. *Continued.*)

in addition to Imprisonment, No. 17.						21. Insane Prisoners.														No. of Prison.
Above 60 Days and under 6 Months.		6 Months and upwards.		Total.		In Prison at commencement of period.		Received during the period, viz., Committed as dangerous Lunatics.		Found by the Court to be unfit for Trial.		On Trial found to have been Insane.		Became Insane after Commitment to Prison.		Other Descriptions.		Total.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
4	1	3	...	89	21	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
3	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
3	...	...	...	51	13	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	9
2	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
2	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
2	...	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
...	...	...	...	9	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	17
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
1	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	21
12	1	11	3	347	573	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	26
1	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	27
...	...	...	...	332	355	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	28
...	...	...	...	11	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	29
...	...	...	...	14	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	31
1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	32
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	33
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	36
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
11	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	38
...	...	...	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
1	...	2	...	43	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
3	...	...	...	136	6	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	42
...	...	...	...	72	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43
1	...	...	...	62	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	47
...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	48
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
11	...	...	...	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	3	1	51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	54
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	57
...	...	2	..	15	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
...	...	...	...	12	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
...	...	2	2	64	19	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	62
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	65
...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
...	...	...	...	7	4	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	67
8	...	15	4	23	4	30	13	...	...	..	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	34	15	68
67	2	38	9	1478	1026	30	13	17	3	8	2	...	...	4	2	6	2	65	22	
69		47		2504		43		20		10		...		6		8		87		

(No. V. *Continued.*) DIGEST of RETURNS relative to PRISONS and PRISONERS in SCOTLAND,

	COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prison.	21—*continued.* Insane Prisoners—*continued.* Died.		Discharged.		Removed to Lunatic Asylum.		In Prison at the end of the Period.		Total.		Whereof received during the period into the Department of the General Prison for Criminal Lunatics.		22. Revenue Prisoners included in foregoing Tables, being Imprisoned until Payment of Fine or Penalty, unless otherwise stated in Note.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..
		Peterhead	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		Huntly	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Fraserburgh	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Argyle	Inveraray	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Campbeltown	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tobermory	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lochgilphead	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Ayr	Ayr	9	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
		Kilmarnock	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4	Banff	Banff	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Keith	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Berwick	Greenlaw	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dunse	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Bute	Rothesay	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7	Caithness	Wick	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Clackmannan	Alloa	17	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
9	Dumbarton	Dumbarton	18	...	...	3	...	...	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
		Kirkintilloch	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Helensburgh	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Dumfries	Dumfries	21	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
11	Edinburgh	Edinburgh, including Court Buildings	22	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	12	7
		Musselburgh	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Elgin	Elgin	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Forres	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Fife	Cupar	26	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		Dunfermline	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
14	Forfar	Dundee	28	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
		Forfar	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Haddington	Haddington	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dunbar	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
16	Inverness	Inverness	32	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	8	...
		Portree	33	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...
		Lochmaddy	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Fort-William	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Kincardine	Stonehaven	36	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
18	Kinross	Kinross	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	38	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Maxwelltown	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Lanark	Glasgow	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		Lanark	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hamilton	42	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
		Airdrie	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
21	Linlithgow	Linlithgow	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
22	Nairn	Nairn	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
23	Orkney	Kirkwall	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Peebles	Peebles	47	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	...
25	Perth	Perth	48	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...
		Perth Police Cells	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dunblane	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26	Renfrew	Paisley	51	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...
		Greenock	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Pollockshaws	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27	Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1
		Tain	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
		Cromarty	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Stornoway	57	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
28	Roxburgh	Jedburgh	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hawick	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kelso	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Selkirk	Selkirk	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30	Stirling	Stirling	62	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...
		Falkirk	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Sutherland	Dornoch	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Wigtown	Wigtown	65	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
		Stranraer	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33	Zetland	Fort-Charlotte	67	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
25	Perth	General Prison	68	...	...	4	3	...	...	33	12	37	15	...	...	...	...
				...	...	8	5	23	5	34	12	65	22	3	...	32	8
				...		13		28		46		87		3		40	

for the Year ended on the **30th day of June 1866**—*continued.*

(No. V. *Continued.*)

23. General Conduct in Prison of Criminal Prisoners in **Confinement** during the Period.								24. Punishments for Misconduct in Prison of Criminal Prisoners in **Confinement** during the Period.												No. of Prison.
								(1.) Ages of Prisoners who have incurred Punishment.										(2.) Description of Punishments.				
Good.		Tolerable.		Bad.		Total.		Under 16.		16 Years and under 18.		18 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 50.		50 Years and above.		Total.		Number by temporary deprivation of Work.		Number by changes in Food.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
638	395	5	1	2	...	645	396	...	...	2	...	3	1	16	2	...	...	21	3	...	...	27	3	1
59	15	5	1	1	...	65	16	4	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	1	...	...	7	1	2
11	6	...	...	...	...	11	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
2	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
76	20	...	...	...	...	76	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	2	1	5
53	21	1	4	4	1	58	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
8	1	...	...	...	...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
323	264	4	21	1	8	328	293	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	25	4	2	5	29	...	...	6	24	9
163	81	2	...	1	...	166	81	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	3	...	...	12	3	...	...	12	3	10
74	17	...	...	1	1	75	18	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	1	11
6	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
55	9	17	1	2	...	74	10	1	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	1	...	11	...	...	...	13	...	13
50	9	...	...	...	...	50	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
130	21	18	1	...	1	148	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	2	15
41	14	11	...	1	2	53	16	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	5	9	16
73	35	10	28	2	2	85	65	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	5	17
218	67	1	...	...	...	214	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	18
33	16	...	...	...	...	33	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
39	18	...	...	...	...	39	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
326	114	3	1	1	1	330	116	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	21
2484	3132	192	40	23	40	2649	3212	12	4	10	12	48	19	81	42	2	1	153	78	...	...	211	70	22
47	15	...	...	...	...	47	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
100	36	1	...	2	...	103	36	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	24
5	1	...	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
239	79	6	5	2	1	247	85	...	...	1	...	3	...	3	4	...	...	7	4	...	...	7	4	26
112	40	3	1	1	...	116	41	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	27
905	741	21	18	5	3	931	762	5	4	8	...	4	3	9	11	2	...	28	18	...	...	31	21	28
146	41	3	4	5	1	154	46	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	1	...	...	4	1	...	...	6	1	29
117	39	8	2	2	...	127	41	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	30
22	18	...	...	1	...	23	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
130	44	13	3	...	...	143	47	3	...	2	...	1	...	5	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	10	...	32
8	3	1	1	...	...	9	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
11	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
31	3	...	...	...	...	31	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
94	26	...	...	...	...	94	26	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	4	2	5	2	36
28	3	1	...	...	...	29	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	37
79	17	...	...	...	...	79	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
25	4	...	...	...	...	25	4	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	39
4041	3210	60	20	18	12	4119	3242	11	4	43	2	32	7	15	7	2	...	103	20	...	...	138	21	40
125	27	12	2	1	...	138	29	...	...	...	1	...	1	5	...	1	...	6	2	...	...	13	2	41
504	61	60	10	19	3	583	74	...	...	...	...	3	1	15	4	1	...	19	5	1	3	21	3	42
874	264	4	3	...	1	878	268	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	4	4	...	...	4	4	43
229	34	14	1	6	1	249	36	...	...	...	...	2	...	7	1	...	...	9	1	...	...	10	1	44
21	7	...	...	...	...	21	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
4	8	...	...	...	...	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
48	8	...	...	...	...	48	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
287	173	6	4	3	1	296	178	...	1	...	1	...	...	4	3	...	...	4	5	...	...	9	5	48
34	11	...	...	...	...	34	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	49
33	5	4	3	...	...	37	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
725	494	17	7	2	...	744	501	2	...	1	1	5	1	11	5	...	...	19	7	...	...	22	7	51
607	647	2	...	...	...	609	647	...	...	1	...	1	...	9	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	17	...	52
100	16	...	...	...	...	100	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
69	11	9	4	1	1	79	16	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	54
23	11	...	...	...	...	23	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
9	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
17	8	16	2	4	...	37	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
122	23	1	4	...	1	123	28	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	2	3	3	3	3	3	58
41	18	...	...	...	...	41	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
32	15	...	...	...	...	32	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
61	17	...	...	...	...	61	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
504	228	6	4	1	2	511	234	...	...	1	...	2	...	3	3	1	...	7	3	...	...	5	4	62
58	20	10	9	1	...	69	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
28	2	...	1	1	...	29	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
60	14	2	3	3	1	65	18	...	...	1	...	1	...	3	3	1	4	6	7	...	...	14	6	65
45	14	...	...	...	...	45	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
17	12	1	...	...	...	18	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
593	514	34	17	37	31	664	562	5	...	11	2	35	11	82	58	2	1	135	72	7	1	143	39	68
16,223	11,238	584	226	154	115	16,961	11,579	47	15	87	23	148	51	303	180	19	8	604	277	16	12	746	243	
27,461		810		269		28,540		62		110		199		483		27		881		28		989		

(No. V. *Continued.*) DIGEST of RETURNS relative to PRISONS and PRISONERS in SCOTLAND,

	COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prison.	24.—*continued.* Punishments for Misconduct in Prison of Criminal Prisoners, &c.—*continued.* (2.) Description of Punishments—*continued.* Number confined in Cells for the Refractory. Light Cells. M.	Light Cells. F.	Dark Cells. M.	Dark Cells. F.	Number by putting in Irons. M.	Number by putting in Irons. F.	Number of other Punishments. M.	Number of other Punishments. F.	(3.) Number of cases of Punishment by one or more of the modes in No. 2. M.	(3.) Number of cases of Punishment by one or more of the modes in No. 2. F.	25. State as to Instruction of (1.) On Admission Reading. Could not Read. M.	Could not Read. F.	Read with difficulty. M.	Read with difficulty. F.
1	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	28	3	122	75	315	237
		Peterhead	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	1	8	3	23	2
		Huntly	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	6
		Fraserburgh	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1
2	Argyle	Inveraray	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	19	1	10	6
		Campbeltown	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	9	36	12
		Tobermory	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	2	...
		Lochgilphead	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
3	Ayr	Ayr	9	...	...	1	6	1	3	1	50	6	44	55	29	128	88
		Kilmarnock	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	3	28	23	84	38
4	Banff	Banff	11	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	10	3	56	11
		Keith	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
5	Berwick	Greenlaw	13	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	8	...	46	5
		Dunse	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	3	23	4
6	Bute	Rothesay	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	14	...	89	16
7	Caithness	Wick	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	4	2	40	11
8	Clackmannan	Alloa	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	8	11	69	53
9	Dumbarton	Dumbarton	18	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	63	24	136	33
		Kirkintilloch	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	19	8
		Helensburgh	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	25	12
10	Dumfries	Dumfries	21	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	64	35	41	15
11	Edinburgh	Edinburgh, including Court Buildings	22	...	...	15	25	8	15	...	...	215	80	397	415	1,869	2,488
		Musselburgh	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	29	10
12	Elgin	Elgin	24	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	9	6	46	20
		Forres	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...
13	Fife	Cupar	26	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	8	4	33	12	80	39
		Dunfermline	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	22	16	38	18
14	Forfar	Dundee	28	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	33	24	191	196	641	515
		Forfar	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	12	7	91	31
15	Haddington	Haddington	30	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	43	18	73	23
		Dunbar	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	4	14	12
16	Inverness	Inverness	32	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	11	...	18	12	95	27
		Portree	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	2	1
		Lochmaddy	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	...
		Fort-William	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	20	2
17	Kincardine	Stonehaven	36	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	5	6	10	8	59	13
18	Kinross	Kinross	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	17	2
19	Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	43	12
		Maxwelltown	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	14	1
20	Lanark	Glasgow	40	...	...	11	10	4	4	...	...	138	21	758	804	611	570
		Lanark	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	2	32	9	91	16
		Hamilton	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	6	156	15	326	44
		Airdrie	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	296	96	432	128
21	Linlithgow	Linlithgow	44	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	11	1	64	7	136	22
22	Nairn	Nairn	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	13	6
23	Orkney	Kirkwall	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3	3
24	Peebles	Peebles	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	6	3
25	Perth	Perth	48	...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	13	5	36	35	210	126
		Perth Police Cells	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	10	3
		Dunblane	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	25	7
26	Renfrew	Paisley	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	23	7	123	114	482	313
		Greenock	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	...	132	158	171	191
		Pollockshaws	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	9	23	5
27	Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	19	6	15	3
		Tain	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	9	5
		Cromarty	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	5	...
		Stornoway	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	5	16	4
28	Roxburgh	Jedburgh	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	8	8	6	102	20
		Hawick	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	7	18	5
		Kelso	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	7
29	Selkirk	Selkirk	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	4	12	4
30	Stirling	Stirling	62	...	...	2	2	4	2	...	...	11	8	108	51	144	94
		Falkirk	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2	18	1
31	Sutherland	Dornoch	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	11	1
32	Wigtown	Wigtown	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	6	6	7	10	4
		Stranraer	66	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	5	31	7
33	Zetland	Fort-Charlotte	67	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	12	...
25	Perth	General Prison	68	...	...	47	24	3	5	227	135	291	105	34	24	110	70
				...	...	89	70	23	31	231	186	924	354	3081	2321	7362	5434
				...		159		54		417		1278		5402		12,796	

for the Year ended on the **30th day of June 1866**—*continued.* (No. V. *Continued.*)

Criminal Prisoners received during the Period.

during the said Period.														(2.) Had learned more than mere Reading and Writing.		(3.) Improvement during the Period.						No. of Prison.
				Writing.												Have improved in Reading or Writing, or both.		Have improved in Arithmetic or other branches of Instruction.		Have learned a Trade in Prison.		
Read well.		Total.		Could not Write.		Could sign Name merely.		Write with difficulty.		Write well.		Total.										
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
160	42	597	354	192	189	...	...	339	158	66	7	597	354	6	1	113	171	10	...	33	10	1
27	7	58	12	16	6	...	...	27	4	15	2	58	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	9	6	4	3	5	3	...	...	...	...	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
38	10	67	17	26	11	...	...	13	4	28	2	67	17	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
7	1	51	22	20	14	...	...	25	8	6	...	51	22	5	...	5	3	1	...	...	...	6
3	...	7	1	5	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
2	...	5	...	...	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	8
121	79	304	196	126	110	...	...	135	75	43	11	304	196	11	3	19	38	11	5	4	9	9
41	11	153	72	62	64	38	4	47	4	6	...	153	72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
3	1	69	15	14	6	...	...	53	9	2	...	69	15	2	1	2	2	2	1	...	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
18	1	72	6	16	4	...	...	38	2	18	...	72	6	...	...	32	...	5	...	...	..	13
5	...	35	7	15	4	...	...	16	3	4	...	35	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
20	3	123	19	42	12	...	...	65	7	16	...	123	19	51	1	8	...	4	...	...	...	15
2	...	46	13	10	10	...	...	34	3	2	...	46	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
2	...	79	64	16	39	...	2	61	23	2	...	79	64	...	...	8	3	6	...	5	2	17
6	3	205	60	99	38	2	4	100	18	4	...	205	60	34	3	9	4	3	...	...	...	18
6	2	31	13	16	11	...	...	13	2	2	...	31	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
1	2	29	15	14	8	6	4	8	3	1	...	29	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
204	64	309	114	119	89	...	...	29	9	161	16	309	114	...	...	70	...	7	...	...	...	21
128	42	2,394	2,945	681	1,030	...	...	1,631	1,897	82	18	2,394	2,945	...	...	182	364	100	161	...	...	22
6	1	45	14	24	11	...	...	16	3	5	...	45	14	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
27	...	82	26	23	19	...	...	54	7	5	...	82	26	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	24
1	...	5	1	3	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
123	31	236	82	72	46	...	...	147	33	17	3	236	82	...	...	75	40	95	60	...	...	26
45	3	105	37	35	26	...	...	59	11	11	...	105	37	10	...	59	7	10	...	...	...	27
31	1	863	712	334	431	...	...	512	281	17	...	863	712	48	...	120	61	48	...	...	...	28
42	3	145	41	38	31	...	...	95	9	12	1	145	41	...	...	12	3	...	...	...	...	29
3	...	119	41	52	26	29	8	35	7	3	...	119	41	2	...	6	2	...	...	...	...	30
1	...	21	16	8	10	...	...	13	6	...	...	21	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
14	3	127	42	39	24	5	6	77	11	6	1	127	42	1	...	20	7	2	...	9	3	32
2	...	8	4	4	4	...	...	3	...	1	...	8	4	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	33
3	...	10	...	6	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
2	...	28	3	6	1	8	...	12	2	2	...	28	3	1	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	35
18	3	87	24	24	17	...	...	47	5	16	2	87	24	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36
12	1	29	3	5	1	...	...	12	2	12	...	29	3	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	37
24	2	73	17	33	10	...	...	33	7	7	...	73	17	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
7	1	23	4	4	3	5	...	11	1	3	...	23	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
2,349	1,566	3,718	2,940	1,632	1,952	...	...	737	500	1,349	488	3,718	2,940	25	3	365	337	212	62	...	...	40
2	...	125	25	52	22	...	...	73	3	...	...	125	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
57	5	539	64	265	42	...	...	250	19	24	3	539	64	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	42
127	28	855	252	494	212	208	23	128	15	25	2	855	252	52	1	21	5	...	...	...	...	43
22	3	222	32	103	20	...	...	99	10	20	2	222	32	2	...	8	1	2	...	...	...	44
5	...	19	7	6	1	...	...	12	6	1	...	19	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
...	3	4	8	1	2	...	...	3	3	...	3	4	8	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
33	...	43	8	9	7	...	...	11	1	23	...	43	8	17	...	10	...	10	...	...	...	47
22	2	268	163	92	97	...	...	165	66	11	...	268	163	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48
21	4	32	10	3	7	12	2	9	...	8	1	32	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
2	...	30	8	7	4	...	...	21	4	2	...	30	8	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	50
78	22	683	449	265	334	...	...	396	113	22	2	683	449	...	...	190	116	19	...	...	...	51
151	155	454	504	234	391	...	...	149	99	71	14	454	504	33	3	...	...	...	...	1	16	52
11	...	78	14	45	10	...	...	22	4	11	...	78	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
40	5	74	14	24	8	13	3	17	2	20	1	74	14	2	...	10	2	8	2	...	...	54
12	3	23	11	3	7	...	...	8	1	12	3	23	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
1	...	8	...	1	...	6	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	56
1	...	30	9	18	8	...	...	12	1	...	...	30	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
...	...	110	26	33	17	...	...	77	9	...	...	110	26	...	...	25	6	9	...	...	...	58
11	3	34	15	17	7	11	6	...	...	6	2	34	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
2	...	20	7	...	7	...	...	18	...	2	...	20	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
36	8	57	16	18	13	...	...	17	3	22	...	57	16	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61
227	78	479	218	211	136	...	...	261	79	7	3	479	218	...	...	75	50	12	...	...	...	62
4	2	34	5	14	2	12	1	6	2	2	...	34	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
12	...	26	3	6	3	3	...	11	...	6	...	26	3	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	64
40	4	56	15	17	10	4	1	25	4	10	...	56	15	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	65
10	...	45	12	13	11	...	...	23	1	9	...	45	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
3	...	16	10	4	8	...	...	9	2	3	...	16	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67
174	97	318	191	70	59	14	16	141	105	93	11	318	191	114	6	300	178	160	27	111	84	68
4608	2300	15,051	10,055	5862	5708	386	83	6166	3666	2337	598	15,051	10,055	434	26	1772	1408	737	318	167	124	
6908		25,106		11,570		469		10,132		2935		25,106		460		3180		1055		291		

(No. V. *Continued.*) DIGEST of RETURNS relative to PRISONS and PRISONERS in SCOTLAND,

	COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prison.	26. Sickness and Deaths of Criminal Prisoners											
				(1.) Age of Prisoners who have experienced Sickness.											
				Under 16 Years.		16 Years and under 18.		18 Years and under 21.		21 Years and under 50.		50 Years and above.		Total.	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	3	1	1	2	5	2	31	28	7	1	47	34
		Peterhead	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Huntly	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Fraserburgh	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	Argyle	Inveraray	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Campbeltown	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tobermory	7	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lochgilphead	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Ayr	Ayr	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	13	...	2	7	15
		Kilmarnock	10	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	...
4	Banff	Banff	11	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		Keith	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Berwick	Greenlaw	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
		Dunse	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...
6	Bute	Rothesay	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	3	1
7	Caithness	Wick	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Clackmannan	Alloa	17	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	...	1	3
9	Dumbarton	Dumbarton	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	3	1
		Kirkintilloch	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Helensburgh	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Dumfries	Dumfries	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...
11	Edinburgh	Edinburgh, including Court Buildings	22	2	...	1	1	4	18	27	83	7	13	41	115
		Musselburgh	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Elgin	Elgin	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	3	...
		Forres	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13	Fife	Cupar	26	...	...	...	...	4	...	8	6	...	1	12	7
		Dunfermline	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
14	Forfar	Dundee	28	3	...	5	...	10	5	29	30	4	4	51	39
		Forfar	29	...	...	...	...	1	...	11	6	1	...	13	6
15	Haddington	Haddington	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dunbar	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16	Inverness	Inverness	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1
		Portree	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lochmaddy	34	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
		Fort-William	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Kincardine	Stonehaven	36	...	...	1	1	1	...	4	1	2	...	8	2
18	Kinross	Kinross	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	38	...	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	2	...	11	...
		Maxwelltown	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
20	Lanark	Glasgow	40	...	1	8	2	12	6	57	43	7	10	84	62
		Lanark	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Hamilton	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2	...	...	4	2
		Airdrie	43	...	...	...	...	1	...	7	4	1	1	9	5
21	Linlithgow	Linlithgow	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	1	2
22	Nairn	Nairn	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	Orkney	Kirkwall	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	Peebles	Peebles	47	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1
25	Perth	Perth	48	2	...	...	1	1	1	35	23	17	2	55	27
		Perth Police Cells	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Dunblane	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
26	Renfrew	Paisley	51	1	1	3	2	8	4	88	72	14	6	114	85
		Greenock	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	9	2	1	7	10
		Pollockshaws	53	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
27	Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	54	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
		Tain	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Cromarty	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Stornoway	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28	Roxburgh	Jedburgh	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...
		Hawick	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Kelso	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	2
29	Selkirk	Selkirk	61	...	...	...	..	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...
30	Stirling	Stirling	62	1	...	...	...	1	3	7	1	2	2	11	6
		Falkirk	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31	Sutherland	Dornoch	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32	Wigtown	Wigtown	65	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	2	1	7	1
		Stranraer	66	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	1	1	4	3
33	Zetland	Fort-Charlotte	67	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
25	Perth	General Prison	68	...	1	1	1	5	8	20	31	6	9	32	50
				12	4	21	10	58	50	381	363	79	55	551	482
				16		31		108		744		134		1033	

for the Year ended on the **30th day of June 1866**—*continued.*

(No. V. *Continued.*)

n **Confinement** during the Period, as appearing from the Register of Sickness.

(2.) Character of Disease, and Time of Appearance.										(3.) Number of Prisoners who have been off Work.																No. of Prison.
ases of anger- illness.		Cases of Slight Disorders.		Total.		Appeared before Imprison- ment.		Appeared after Imprison- ment.		Total.		1 Day.		2 Days.		3 Days.		4 Days.		5 Days and under 10 Days.		10 Days and under 20 Days.		Above 20 Days.		Total.		
I.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
3	..	44	34	47	34	35	22	12	12	47	34	1	...	3	1	5	3	2	5	10	4	2	3	1	...	24	16	1
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
..	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
3	10	4	5	7	15	2	6	5	9	7	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	2	2	2	8	7	15	9
..	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
..	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
..	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	13
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	14
..	...	3	1	3	1	1	...	2	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	1	...	...	3	1	15
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
1	1	...	2	1	3	...	3	1	...	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	1	3	17
..	...	3	1	3	1	3	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	2	1	18
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
..	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	..	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	21
3	7	38	108	41	115	33	96	8	19	41	115	...	...	8	32	11	46	5	19	12	16	4	2	1	...	41	115	22
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
1	...	2	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	..	1	...	3	...	24
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
..	..	12	7	12	7	12	5	...	2	12	7	1	...	...	...	2	3	5	2	...	...	2	...	...	1	10	6	26
..	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	27
7	7	44	32	51	39	39	19	12	20	51	39	...	1	1	2	2	5	9	8	22	11	1	3	1	1	36	31	28
..	...	13	6	13	6	5	2	8	4	13	6	...	...	...	1	...	3	1	...	7	1	2	...	1	...	11	5	29
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
1	...	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	32
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	34
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
1	...	7	2	8	2	7	1	1	1	8	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	36
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37
.	...	11	...	11	...	7	...	4	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38
..	1	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	1	39
9	18	55	44	84	62	53	33	31	29	84	62	5	1	6	1	9	4	4	3	25	25	15	10	20	18	84	62	40
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
1	...	3	2	4	2	1	1	3	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	4	2	42
1	1	8	4	9	5	6	3	3	2	9	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	3	5	...	1	1	9	5	43
..	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	44
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46
..	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47
1	7	44	20	55	27	41	23	14	4	55	27	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	48
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
..	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	50
7	3	107	82	114	85	107	78	7	7	114	85	...	...	1	1	...	...	7	10	10	11	9	12	9	5	36	39	51
1	1	6	9	7	10	6	6	1	4	7	10	...	...	1	...	...	2	1	...	1	6	2	2	...	...	5	10	52
..	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	53
..	...	1	...	1	...	..	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	54
..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57
1	...	1	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	58
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
...	1	2	1	2	2	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
...	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	..	...	3	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	61
3	1	8	5	11	6	6	4	5	2	11	6	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	4	4	1	5	...	11	6	62
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64
2	...	5	1	7	1	4	1	3	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	65
...	...	4	3	4	3	...	1	4	2	4	3	...	..	1	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	4	3	66
...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	67
12	20	20	30	32	50	21	22	11	28	32	50	...	...	1	1	2	1	...	2	7	14	3	9	8	12	21	39	68
90	79	461	403	551	482	412	333	139	149	551	482	7	2	23	39	35	69	38	52	113	105	58	51	60	46	334	364	
169		864		1033		745		288		1033		9		62		104		90		218		109		106		698		

(No. V. *Continued.*) DIGEST of RETURNS relative to PRISONS and PRISONERS in SCOTLAND,

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	No. of Prison.	26.—*continued.*—Sickness and Deaths of Criminal Prisoners, &c.—*continued.*									
			(4.) Time which Prisoners have been off Work from Illness, including Time which Prisoners not required to Work would have been withdrawn had they been at Work.				Number of Prisoners Removed on Account of Sickness.		Number Liberated on Account of Sickness.		Number of Deaths	
			Total Number of Days.		Average Number of Days per Prisoner, calculated on the Average Number of Prisoners.							
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1 Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	157	91	5	4	1	...	...	...	1	1
	Peterhead	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Huntly	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fraserburgh	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Argyle	Inveraray	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Campbeltown	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tobermory	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lochgilphead	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Ayr	Ayr	9	108	742	4	7	...	...	...	...	1	8
	Kilmarnock	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 Banff	Banff	11	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Keith	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Berwick	Greenlaw	13	12	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dunse	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Bute	Rothesay	15	21	18	5	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Caithness	Wick	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Clackmannan	Alloa	17	17	38	3	12	...	...	...	...	1	...
9 Dumbarton	Dumbarton	18	38	6	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kirkintilloch	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Helensburgh	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Dumfries	Dumfries	21	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Edinburgh	Edinburgh, including Court Buildings	22	231	409	13	21	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Musselburgh	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Elgin	Elgin	24	79	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Forres	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Fife	Cupar	26	62	39	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dunfermline	27	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Forfar	Dundee	28	235	146	5	5	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Forfar	29	97	17	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Haddington	Haddington	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dunbar	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Inverness	Inverness	32	7	12	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...
	Portree	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Lochmaddy	34	40	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fort-William	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Kincardine	Stonehaven	36	14	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Kinross	Kinross	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	38	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Maxwelltown	39	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Lanark	Glasgow	40	1,678	1,187	6	5	6	2	...	...	3	1
	Lanark	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hamilton	42	72	19	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Airdrie	43	138	45	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Linlithgow	Linlithgow	44	6	19	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Nairn	Nairn	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..
23 Orkney	Kirkwall	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Peebles	Peebles	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Perth	Perth	48	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Perth Police Cells	49	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Dunblane	50	30	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Renfrew	Paisley	51	474	392	9	8	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Greenock	52	36	76	2	4	1	1	...	...	...	...
	Pollockshaws	53	10	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	54	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tain	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Cromarty	56	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Stornoway	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
28 Roxburgh	Jedburgh	58	82	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Hawick	59	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Kelso	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Selkirk	Selkirk	61	29	...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Stirling	Stirling	62	214	43	8	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Falkirk	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Sutherland	Dornoch	64	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32 Wigtown	Wigtown	65	81	...	16	...	...	...	2	...	...	...
	Stranraer	66	16	20	8	20	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 Zetland	Fort-Charlotte	67	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Perth	General Prison	68	683	919	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	8
			4,692	4,253	4	4	9	4	2	...	11	8
			8,945		4		13		2		19	

for the Year ended on the **30th day of June 1866**—*continued.* (No. V. *Continued.*)

27. Civil Prisoners.																		No. of Prison.
(1.) Amount of Debts.										(2.) Other Causes, including *In meditatione fugæ*, and *Ad factum præstandum.*		Total.		(3.) Work.				
Fines or Forfeitures £8, 6s. 8d. and under.		Above £8, 6s. 8d. and under £20.		£20 and under £50.		£50 and under £100.		£100 and upwards.						Number who have consented to Work.		Number who have not consented to Work.		
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
4	...	12	...	13	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	32	...	...	...	32	...	1
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	5
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	6
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	7
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
4	...	9	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	...	...	24	...	9
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
...	...	4	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	9	...	11
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	13
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	15
1	...	9	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	13	...	...	...	13	...	16
...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	17
...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	18
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
2	...	9	1	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	16	1	...	...	16	1	21
3	...	27	2	12	2	5	...	5	...	1	...	53	4	...	...	53	4	22
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23
1	...	8	...	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	...	16	...	24
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
...	...	9	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	12	...	26
...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	27
2	...	8	...	6	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	20	...	...	...	20	...	28
...	...	18	...	10	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	32	...	...	...	32	...	29
1	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	8	...	...	...	8	...	30
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31
...	...	4	...	4	..	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	2	...	7	...	32
...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	36
...	...	1	...	..	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	37
...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	38
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
...	...	67	4	30	2	16	...	12	...	10	...	135	6	...	...	135	6	40
...	...	3	...	1	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	...	3	...	41
...	...	6	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	4	...	16	...	2	...	14	...	42
...	...	11	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1	...	...	13	1	43
2	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	44
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	4	...	46
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	47
...	...	4	1	8	1	...	...	1	...	3	...	16	2	2	1	14	1	48
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49
2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	3	...	50
...	...	23	2	8	...	1	...	...	...	3	...	35	2	...	...	35	2	51
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53
...	...	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	2	...	4	...	54
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	55
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	56
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	57
...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	58
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	2	...	61
...	...	3	...	5	...	...	1	6	...	...	...	14	1	2	...	12	1	62
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63
...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	64
2	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	65
...	...	3	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	10	...	...	...	10	...	66
...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	67
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68
24	...	273	11	145	5	46	1	36	...	31	...	555	17	12	1	543	16	
24		284		150		47		36		31		572		13		559		

28. TABULAR STATEMENT showing the number of Convicts sentenced to Transportation and Penal Servitude in the several Prisons in Scotland at 30th June 1865; the number so sentenced from that date to 30th June 1866; and the number remaining in Prison at 30th June 1866.

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	Number in Prison at Commencement of Period.			Number in Prison at end of Period.			Number Sentenced to Penal Servitude during the year ended 30th June 1866.																			
								5 Years.		6 Years.		7 Years.		8 Years.		9 Years.		10 Years.		12 Years.		14 Years.		15 Years.		20 Years.		Life.		Total.	
		M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	2	...	2	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4
Argyle	Inveraray	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Ayr	Ayr	...	80	80	...	89	89	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Edinburgh	Edinburgh	3	2	5	1	2	3	4	1	...	...	6	7	4	1	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	18	12
Forfar	Dundee	...	...	...	...	4	4	2	2	...	...	4	4	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	8
Inverness	Inverness	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
Lanark	Glasgow	2	13	15	2	11	13	9	5	...	...	30	25	7	2	...	...	7	5	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	..	...	...	55	39
Perth	Perth	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	8	...
Renfrew	Paisley	...	5	5	...	6	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roxburgh	Jedburgh	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Stirling	Stirling	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	5	3
	General Prison	92	221	313*	79	209	288†	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		100	321	421	82	324	406	22	9	...	...	51	43	14	5	...	1	14	8	...	2	1	...	4	...	1	...	1	...	108	68
								31		...		94		19		1		22		2		1		4		1		1		176	

* Including 10 in Lunatic Department.
† Including 6 in Lunatic Department.

29. TABLE showing the Number who have Escaped, and been Re-taken, during the period.

County.	Prison.	Number who have Escaped.	Number who have been Re-taken.
None during the period.			

30. TABLE showing the Number of Suicides during the period.

Counties.	Prisons.	Number of Suicides.	Date of Suicide.	Age.	Untried.	Convicted.
Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1	28th June 1866.	26	1 F.	
Clackmanan	Alloa	1	1st August 1865.	78	1 M.	

No. VI.—INSPECTION OF LOCAL PRISONS.

Digest of Returns by County Prison Boards with reference to the System of Inspection prescribed by the 6th Rule for Prisons in Scotland, relative to the Prisons under their charge in the Year from 30th June 1865 to 30th June 1866.

Rule 6.—"County Boards shall provide for the inspection of each of their Prisons (including an examination of every Prisoner, and of every Cell and Room) by at least one of their own number, not less frequently than once in each month; "and the date of the Inspection, together with the names of the Visitors, shall be recorded in the Inspection Book, and the result shall either be entered there by the Inspecting Members, or a Special Report made by them "to the County Board; and, in either case, the Reports shall be transcribed in the Minutes of the proceedings of the County Board."

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	Has the Rule been observed in all respects in each Prison?	If the Rule has not been observed in all respects, state to what extent not observed, with the reason.	Total number of Inspections during the year.	General Results of Inspection in regard to							Remarks.
					State of Buildings.	State of Prison Discipline and conduct of Officers.	Treatment of Prisoners.	Employment of Prisoners.	Instruction, Moral and Religious, of Prisoners.	Sufficiency of Exercise.	Health of Prisoners.	
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
1 Aberdeen,	Aberdeen, ...	Yes.	.....	25	Tolerable.	Good.	According to Rules.	All suitably employed.	Attended to.	Sufficient.	Good.	
	Peterhead, ...	Yes.	.....	16	Good.	Good.	According to Rules.	Picking oakum, knitting stockings, and washing prisoners' clothes.	Chaplain of Prison visits twice weekly.	Sufficient.	Good.	
	Huntly, ...	No.	Observed in all respects, except that only 8 inspections were made—there being only 1 Member of the Board resident near Huntly.	8	Good.	Good.	According to Rules.	Hard labour by crank machinery	Minister of the Parish visits occasionally.	Yes.	Good.	
	Fraserburgh,...	No.	Observed in all respects, except that only 3 inspections were made during the year; there being no Member of the Board resident in Fraserburgh.	3	In want of some small repairs.	Good.	Good.	None.	None.	None.	Good.	
2 Argyle.....	Inveraray,.....	Yes.	.....	15	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.	Satisfactory.	All suitably employed.	Attended to.	Sufficient.	Good.	
	Campbeltown,	Observed.	.....	20	Good.	According to Rules.	According to Rules.	Teasing oakum, and Prison labour.	Attended to by Chaplain (who is Parish Minister), Episcopal Minister, U. P. Missionary, and Roman Catholic Priest.	1½ hour per day.	Very good.	
	Lochgilphead,	Answer inapplicable.	.....	6	Good.	According to Rules.	Good.	Teasing oakum.	.....	55 minutes daily.	Good.	
	Tobermory, ...	Answer inapplicable.	.....	4	Good	Good.	According to Rules.	None.	None.	Sufficient.	Good.	
3 Ayr,.....	Ayr, ...	Yes.	.....	43 *	Good.	Good.	According to Rules.	Fully employed.	Regular.	Sufficient.	Good.	
	Kilmarnock, ..	No.	.....	2	Good.	Good.	According to Rules.	Fully employed.	Regular.	Sufficient.	Good.	
4 Banff, ...	Banff, ...	Yes.	.....	16	Good.	Good.	Good.	Full.	Satisfactory.	Yes.	Good.	

INSPECTION OF LOCAL PRISONS—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	Has the Rule been observed in all respects in each Prison?	If the Rule has not been observed in all respects, state to what extent not observed, with the reason.	Total number of Inspections during the year.	General Results of Inspection in regard to							Remarks.
					State of Buildings.	State of Prison Discipline and conduct of Officers.	Treatment of Prisoners.	Employment of Prisoners.	Instruction, Moral and Religious, of Prisoners.	Sufficiency of Exercise.	Health of Prisoners.	
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	
	Keith, ...	No.	See Remarks.	5	Good.	Good.	Good.	No employment, Prison only legalized for 10 days.	No instruction, owing to shortness of imprisonments.	No exercise, owing to short imprisonments.	Good.	There is no resident Member of the Board, but the Clerk and Chief Constable are appointed to visit.
5 Berwick, ...	Greenlaw, ...	No.	Reference to correspondence with the late General Board of Prisons.	9	Good.	Good.	Good.	Shoemaking, oakum teasing, sand beating, and sewing.	Good.	Sufficient.	Good.	
	Dunse, ...	No regular system of inspection.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.... .	No regular system of inspection is pursued with reference to this Prison, as there are not often Prisoners in it.
6 Bute, ...	Rothesay, ...	Yes.	.....	25	Under repair and alteration.	Good.	Good.	Picking oakum, and hair teasing.	Well attended to.	Sufficient.	Generally good.	
7 Caithness,	Wick, ...	No.	A number of the Members of the Prison Board were away from the County for the greater part of last year.	5	Good.	Satisfactory.	Good.	Employed.	Attended to.	Sufficient.	Good.	
8 Clackmannan,	Alloa, ...	Observed in all respects.	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	The minutes of inspections do not particularly refer to these different heads. The general remarks throughout them are, "found everything in good order, and that no complaints were made."
9 Dumbarton,	Dumbarton, ...	Yes.	.....	12	Good.	Good.	According to Rules.	Various.	According to Rules.	Yes.	Good.	
	Helensburgh, }	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	These Prisons are visited quarterly by the Governor of Dumbarton Prison, who is appointed to visit. They are also visited occasionally by members of the Prison Board.
	Kirkintilloch, }	.....	.....	. ....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....	.....	
10 Dumfries,	Dumfries, ...	No.	One month elapsed without a visit.	13	Good.	Good.	Good.	Well employed.	Chaplain and Teacher most attentive.	Yes.	Very good.	
11 Edinburgh,	Edinburgh, ...	Yes; so far as stated in columns 3 and 4.	In every case all the prisoners were not visited, but the visits were to such an extent as the Members thought to be necessary.	25 by Members of the Board.	Good.	Satisfactory.	In terms of Rules.	All engaged in suitable employment.	In accordance with Rules, and results satisfactory.	Sufficient.	Good.	
	Court Buildings Prison,	Do.	This Prison is principally visited by the Governor of the Prison of Edinburgh, who, in every instance, extends his visit to all the cells and prisoners.	5 by Members of the Board.	Good.	Satisfactory.	In terms of Rules.	Only prisoners under examination are confined here, and there is, therefore, no work done.	There is service once a week by one of the Teachers of the Prison of Edinburgh.	No airing, but prisoners are only a few days in this Prison.	Good.	

	Musselburgh,	Do.	This Prison was visited by Members of the Board and by the Governor of the Prison of Edinburgh, who, in each instance, inspected every cell and visited every prisoner.	15 by Members of the Board, and 9 by the Governor.	Good.	Satisfactory.	In terms of Rules.	The periods of imprisonment are very short; convicted prisoners are employed in teasing oakum.	The Prisoners are visited and instructed by the Minister of the parish or his Assistant.	There is no airing-yard, but, the rooms being large, the prisoners can have sufficient exercise in them.	Good.	
12 Elgin,	Elgin,	Yes.	.....	12	Alterations and repairs on building as approved of by the Secretary of State about completed.	Good.	In terms of Rules.	All engaged in suitable employment.	Attended to.	Owing to the alterations on buildings, the prisoners have not during the last year got the usual exercise.	Good.	
	Forres,	So far as stated in columns 3 & 4.	The Prison was visited by Members of the Prison Board and the Governor of the Prison of Elgin.	3 by Members of the Board and 3 by the Governor of Elgin Prison.	Good.	Satisfactory	In terms of Rules.	No employment, as the Prison is only legalized for imprisonments of 10 days.	None, owing to short imprisonments.	None, owing to short imprisonments.	Good.	
13 Fife	Cupar,	Yes.	.....	51	Good.	Good.	According to Rules.	Regularly employed.	Attended to.	Sufficient.	Very good.	
	Dunfermline,	Yes.	.....	37	Good.	Discipline good; conduct of Officers satisfactory.	According to Rules.	All employed.	Regularly attended to.	Sufficient.	Good.	
14 Forfar,	Dundee,	Yes.	.....	12	Good.	Good.	Good.	Various; viz., weaving, winding, heckling, tailoring, shoemaking, teasing, sewing and knitting.	Visited and instructed by Teacher & Chaplain, as also by Governor occasionally, who reads to them.	Sufficient.	Good.	
	Forfar,	Yes.	.....	12	Good.	Good.	Good.	Generally employed in weaving, winding, teasing oakum, teasing hair, teasing tow strings; sewing, and knitting.	Chaplain performs divine service in the Chapel on Sundays, and visits the prisoners in their cells during the week.	Exercise regularly given according to Rule.	Good.	
15 Haddington,	Haddington,	Yes.	.....	16	Good.	Good.	Agreeable to Rules.	Regular.	Good; attended to by Chaplain.	All classes of Prisoners allowed exercise.	Very good.	
	Dunbar,	Not fully.	.....	1	Good.	The discipline strict.	Good.	Not employed.	None.	.....	Good.	This Prison was legalized for short imprisonments.
16 Inverness,	Inverness,	Yes, with one exception; when the Member whose duty it was to visit the Prison was suddenly called from home.	.....	11	Good.	Good.	According to Rule.	Regular.	According to Rule.	Sufficient.	Good.	
	Portree,	Yes.	.....	14	Good.	Good.	Good.	Fully employed.	The prisoners are taught to read the Scriptures.	Yes.	Good.	
	Lochmaddy,	Yes.	.....	18	Good; sometimes slight symptoms of damp.	Good.	Good.	Regular.	Pretty regular.	Yes.	Generally good.	
	Fort-William,	Yes.	.....	20	Good.	Good.	According to Rules.	Regular.	Regular.	Sufficient.	Good.	
17 Kincardine,	Stonehaven,	The Prison is visited by Members of the Board at least once each month.	.....	13	Good.	Good.	According to Prison Rules.	Picking oakum, hair, and wool; tailoring, shoemaking, net-making, mat-making, knitting and sewing, cooking and washing.	Has been attended to.	Yes.	Good.	
18 Kinross,	Kinross,	Yes, while there were Prisoners in Prison.	.....	6	In good order.	Good.	Good.	Picking oakum and weaving.	*	*	Good.	* No remarks on either of these heads in Inspection Book.

INSPECTION OF LOCAL PRISONS—*continued.*

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	Has the Rule been observed in all respects in each Prison?	If the Rule has not been observed in all respects, state to what extent not observed, with the reason.	Total number of Inspections during the year.	General Results of Inspection in regard to							REMARKS.
					State of Buildings.	State of Prison Discipline and conduct of Officers.	Treatment of Prisoners.	Employment of Prisoners.	Instruction, Moral and Religious, of Prisoners.	Sufficiency of Exercise.	Health of Prisoners.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
19 Kirkcudbright,	Kirkcudbright,	No.	No inspection in November.	15	Good; accommodation insufficient, and new Prison is now being built.	Good, so far as limited accommodation and construction of Prison will allow. Conduct of Officers good.	Good.	All convicted Prisoners employed.	Ample.	Not sufficient, owing to limited accommodation.	Generally good.	
	Maxwelltown,	No.	Inspected in August and January.	2	Good.	Good.	Good.	Partially, in consequence of short confinements.	None, except from the keeper.	Sufficient.	Good.	
20 Lanark, ...	Glasgow, ...	Yes.	.....	16 by Members of Prison Board, 2 by Inspecting Members of the Town-Council.	Good.	In accordance with Rules.	According to Rule.	According to Rule.	According to Rule.	Sufficient	Good.	
	Lanark, ...	Yes.	.....	17 by Members of Prison Board, 4 by Superintendent of Prisons.	Good.	Good.	According to Rule.	According to Rule.	According to Rule.	Sufficient.	Good.	
	Hamilton, ...	Yes.	.....	12 by Members of Prison Board, 9 by Superintendent of Prisons.	Good.	Good.	According to Rule.	According to Rule.	According to Rule.	Sufficient.	Good.	
	Airdrie, ...	Yes.	.....	9 by Members of Prison Board, 8 by Superintendent of Prisons.	Good.	Good.	According to Rule.	According to Rule.	According to Rule.	Sufficient.	Good.	
21 Linlithgow,	Linlithgow, ...	Partially.	Only 8 inspections by Members of the County Board during the year.	8 by Members of County Board, 8 by the Clerk to the County Board.	In fair condition.	Satisfactory.	In accordance with Prison Rules.	Picking oakum, matmaking, shoemaking, net-making, tinsmith work, tailoring, sewing, knitting, and crank labour.	Attended to by the Teacher.	Sufficient.	Very good.	
22 Nairn, ...	Nairn, ...	No.	Only one visit recorded, although a number were made. The Governor can give no reason for this.	Cannot be stated with certainty.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Teasing oakum, knitting, cleaning Prison, etc.	Strictly attended to.	Ample.	Good.	
23 Orkney, ...	Kirkwall, ...	Yes, except when Prison empty.	.....	4	Good.	Good.	According to Rule.	According to Rule.	According to Rule.	To the extent of the accommodation, which is limited.	Good.	
24 Peebles, ...	Peebles, ...	Yes.	.....	20	Good.	Good.	Good.	Regular.	Good and systematic.	Sufficient.	Good.	Register accurately kept, and everything connected with the Prison in good order.
25 Perth, ...	Perth, ...	It has.	.....	12	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Sufficient.	Good.	
	Dunblane, ...	It has.	.....	17	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Good.	Sufficient.	Good.	

26 Renfrew, ...	Paisley, ...	Yes.	.....	24	Good.	Good.	In terms of Rules.	In terms of Rules.	Good and sufficient.	Sufficient.	Good.	
	Greenock, ...	Yes.	.....	12	Good.	Good.	In terms of Rules.	In terms of Rules.	Well attended to.	Sufficient.	Good.	
	Pollockshaws,	Not fully.	Small Prison.	6	Good.	Good.	In terms of Rules.	.....	.....	.....	Good.	
27 Ross and Cromarty,	Dingwall, ...	Yes.	.....	20	Good.	Effecient.	Good.	Various.	Yes.	Yes.	Good.	
	Tain, ...	Yes.	.....	12	Good.	Good.	Good.	Teasing oakum and cleaning about the Prison.	Good.	Yes.	Good.	
	Stornoway, ...	Observed in all respects.	.....	12	In good repair; but occasionally damp, owing partly to the climate, and partly to the inefficiency of the heating apparatus.	According to Rules.	As prescribed by Rules.	Mat-making when entitled to work.	Under the superintendence of the Prison Chaplain.	In all weathers, when fair, in the Prison-yard; and when foul, in a good airing-gallery.	Good.	
	Cromarty, ...	Yes.	Rules observed.	12	Good.	Good.	According to Rules.	None.	Chaplain gives religious instruction; and Keeper moral, etc.	Yes.	Good.	
28 Roxburgh,	Jedburgh, ...	No.	One inspection omitted by Visiting Member.	11	Good; though no opinion recorded.	Good. Entries merely state that there were no complaints.	Good; but no remark made.	Satisfactory; no remark made.	Very good; no remark made.	Sufficient; no remark made.	Very good. One case of scarlet fever, which was treated in a prompt and energetic manner.	The remarks made by the visitors to all the Prisons are simply to the effect that everything was in good order, and no complaints.
	Hawick, ...	No.	Owing to the small number of Prisoners confined.	5 times by a Visiting Member, and 5 times by the Governor of Jedburgh Prison.	Good; no remark made.	Good.	Good.	No work done.	No instruction given. The Parish Minister visits occasionally.	Sufficient.	Good.	
	Kelso, ...	No.	Do.	Once by two Visiting Members, and 11 times by Governor of Jedburgh Prison.	Good; no remark made.	Good.	Good.	None.	None.	Sufficient; no remark made.	Good; no remark.	
29 Selkirk, ...	Selkirk, ...	Observed, as mentioned in cols. 3 and 4.	The Prison undergoing extensive alterations, and the Prisoners having long sentences being removed to Jedburgh, caused the visits to be less frequent.	Three visits recorded; various meetings not entered. But the Prison has been constantly visited, during the alterations, by the Chairman and other Members of the Board.	Good.	Good.	Proper.	Mat-making, sand-breaking, painting, teasing oakum, teasing hair, crank machine, sewing, Prison service.	Religious instruction by Chaplain, and instruction by teacher when required.	Sufficient.	Good.	
30 Stirling, ...	Stirling, ...	Yes.	.....	12	Good.	Good.	Good.	All employed.	Good.	Sufficient.	Good.	
	Falkirk, ...	No.	The Prison is very frequently without any Prisoners.	4	Tolerable.	Good.	Good.	None.	None.	None.	Good.	
31 Sutherland,	Dornoch, ...	Yes.	.....	13	Good.	Good.	Satisfactory.	Various.	Satisfactory.	Sufficient.	Good.	
32 Wigtown,	Wigtown, ...	Observed, so far as practicable.	The non-residence in the County of several Members of the Board during the past year has prevented the observance of the Rule in all respects.	7 visits of inspection are entered in the Inspection Journal.	Good.	Good.	Humane.	Prisoners kept regularly employed.	Attended to.	Sufficient.	Good.	
	Stranraer, ...	Not fully.	Owing to the absence of Members.	2	Good.	Good.	Proper.	Teasing oakum and sewing.	Chaplain gives religious instruction.	Yes.	Good.	
33 Zetland, ...	Fort-Charlotte,	Yes.	.....	15	Ordinary.	Good.	Good.	Hard labour, etc.	Good.	Yes.	Good.	

GENERAL PRISON.

No. VII.—Report by the Governor of the General Prison at Perth for the Year 1866; with Tables of Expenditure and State of Accounts.

General Prison, Perth, 10th January 1867.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour to lay before you my Report on the state of this Prison for the year ending December 31, 1866, together with the usual Returns connected therewith.

OFFICERS.

In this my present Report, I must again take the opportunity of expressing the strong sense I entertain of the support and assistance I have experienced from the Principal Officers on all occasions.

I have also much pleasure in bearing testimony to the general efficiency of the Warders, both male and female. They have been attentive to their duties, and their conduct, with one or two exceptions of no very serious importance, has been good.

The changes in the Staff have not been many, nor has any alteration been made in its composition, except the appointment of a Superintendent Warder to the Lunatic Department, at a higher salary than that of his predecessor. From the peculiar nature of the duties in this branch of the Establishment, it was thought desirable to select an Officer who possessed some experience in the treatment of the insane; and the Officer now appointed, having held for many years a responsible situation in an Aslyum of considerable repute, it is hoped that an efficient person has been found, and that every care and attention will be paid to the unfortunate inmates.

PRISONERS.

The conduct of the Prisoners has for the most part been good and orderly.

The punishments recorded during the year were rather in excess of those in the previous year; but though the punishments were more numerous, I am glad to say that the offences for which they were inflicted were almost all of a lighter nature; cases of insolence or disobedience were but few, and resistance of Officers was scarcely known. The general good conduct of the Prisoners is perhaps the more remarkable, seeing that two important changes were made in the management and discipline. I allude to the adoption of a new scale of dietary, and to the introduction of the Mark system. These changes have scarcely been sufficiently long in operation to enable me to express a decided opinion upon them, but I may state that hitherto no difficulty has arisen out of either of them. In the new dietary a slight reduction was made in a Prisoner's allowance, so that an approach might be made to a scale that would be sufficient to preserve sound bodily health, without being superfluous. But as this is mainly a professional question, I might not have noticed it at all, only that the change was effected without disturbance, or even objection; and when it is borne in mind that Prisoners are very prone to rebel against innovations of any kind, and more especially against changes involving a reduction of food, it is gratifying to find that the alteration was so easily brought about.

The Mark system also was introduced with equally little trouble or difficulty, and hitherto it has worked well. The facility with which it was put in operation, may, in a great measure, be attributed to the practice, previously prevailing, of apportioning the task, and of keeping an account of the work of each prisoner. At first the alteration was scarcely noticeable by the Prisoners, but gradually they began to appreciate the advantages to be obtained from it, and now it is becoming apparent that nearly every Female Penal Servitude Prisoner, to whom alone the system is applicable here, is most anxious to earn the greatest permissible number of marks. This speaks favourably for the future working, and I hope that eventually we may look forward to very beneficial results.

But to turn to a less agreeable subject: I have to report that there have been two attempts to escape, one in January, when two male Convicts were detected in trying to cut through the iron bars of their cell windows; and a second in March, when another male Convict, a notorious prison-breaker, succeeded in getting through the ceiling of his cell, by taking out the ventilator; and in letting himself down into the airing-yard, where he was re-captured.

I regret to report that two cases of Asiatic Cholera, both of which were fatal, occurred in the Lunatic Department; one on the 10th July, and the other on 30th of September, there being an interval of nearly twelve weeks between them. At the time of the first death, no other case had been heard of in the neighbourhood, but when the second took place, a few isolated cases were occurring at intervals in the city of Perth and its suburbs. The Medical Officer, Mr. Thomson, will, I believe, enter fully into the particulars of these cases, and I beg to refer you to his Report for further information on them, as well as upon other matters connected with his department. I may state, however, that in all other respects the health of the Prisoners was remarkably good.

I would also beg to refer you to the Report of the Chaplain, Mr. Brown, for information on the Religious instruction and education of the Prisoners; many of whom I have every reason to believe have made considerable improvement; but as Mr. Brown has these matters more immediately under his superintendence, he can more readily enter into the details than I can.

BUILDINGS.

The Buildings generally are in good repair; but the attempt to escape in March brought to light a weak point in the construction of a considerable portion of the Main Prison. A plan, however, has been prepared for remedying the defect, and a sum of money has been asked for in the estimates for carrying out the necessary alteration.

RULES.

I have every reason to believe that the Prison Rules have been faithfully complied with throughout the year, with the exception of such cases only as have been duly reported, and brought under your notice.

The following Table is given in reference to the Trades in Prison :— (No. VII. *Continued.*)

TRADES.	Admitted during 1866.								Liberated or removed during 1866.							
	Had good knowledge of a Trade on Admission.		Had slight knowledge on Admission. Improved in the Prison.		Being taught Trades in the Prison.		Total.		Had good knowledge of a Trade on Admission.		Had slight knowledge on Admission. Improved in the Prison.		Were taught Trades in the Prison.		Total.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Bookbinding...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...
Carpentry, ...	4	...	1	...	...	...	5	..	1	...	3	...	...	...	4	...
Matmaking, ...	1	...	12	...	78	...	91	...	1	...	7	...	76	...	84	...
Painting, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...
Shoemaking,..	5	...	13	...	17	...	35	...	4	...	9	...	9	...	22	...
Tailoring	6	...	8	...	1	...	15	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	7	...
Weaving, ...	1	...	8	...	9	...	18	...	...	...	4	...	3	...	7	...
Winding, ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dressmaking,	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Knitting, ...	...	6	...	2	...	4	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5
Sewing,.....	...	...	...	15	...	36	...	51	...	...	...	14	...	30	...	44
Shirtmaking,	...	67	...	55	...	36	...	158	...	35	...	37	...	50	...	122
Washing,* ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	...	45
Total,...	18	75	43	72	108	76	169	223	9	35	27	51	90	130	126	216

* All the female convicts in the Second Reformatory Class are employed in rotation in washing and other household work, except those who may have forfeited the privilege, or are physically unfit for the labour.

The following Table sets forth the Distribution of the Accommodation of the Prison, and the manner in which it was occupied throughout the year :—

I.—PENAL DEPARTMENT.

1. Accommodation—	Males.		Females.		Both.
	Separation.	Association	Separation.	Association.	
Cells,	342	...	169	204	715
Average Occupation of Hospitals,	...	9	...	16	25
Total,	342	9	169	220	740

2. Occupation—	Prisoners Sentenced to Imprisonment.		Prisoners Sentenced to Transportation or Penal Servitude.		Total.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Both.
At commencement of the year,	245	142	79	203	324	345	669
Admitted during the year :—							
From Local Prisons in Scotland,	263	150	87	20	...	...	...
On Revocation of License,	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
From Convict Department, Prison of Ayr,	...	...	...	62	...	...	...
Transferred from Lunatic Department,	...	...	1	2	...	...	...
Total Admissions,	263	150	88	92	351	242	593
Deduct—							
Liberated from the General Prison during the year, and re-committed to the Prison on Order of Revocation of Licence,	...	...	...	4	...	4	4
	263	150	88	88	351	238	589
Total number of Prisoners who have been in the Prison,	508	292	167	291	675	583	1258
Liberated during the year :—							
By Expiry of Sentence,	235	145	...	10	...	...	...
By Order on License,	...	...	...	71	...	...	...
Removed to Chatham,	...	...	18	...	...	...	...
To Dartmoor,	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
To Portland,	...	...	53	...	...	...	...
To Portsmouth,	...	...	17	...	...	...	...
To Woking,	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Transferred to Lunatic Department,	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died,	1	4	...	2	...	...	...
Total number of Liberations and Removals,	243	149	95	83	338	232	570
Deduct—							
Liberated from the General Prison during the year, and recommitted to the Prison on Order of Revocation of License,	...	...	...	4	...	4	4
Total disposed of,	243	149	95	79	338	228	566
In custody at the end of the year,	265	143	72	212†	337	355	692
Daily average during the year,	250	141	66	218	316	359	675

† Includes an Insane Female Convict in Epileptic Ward, Main Prison.

II.—LUNATIC DEPARTMENT.

1. Accommodation—	Males.	Females.	Both.
Apartments for	40	18	58

(No. VII. *Continued.*)

2. Occupation—	Inmates. Males.	Inmates. Females.	Both.
At commencement of the year,	32	13	45
Admitted during the year—			
From Local Prisons in Scotland,	1	...	
Transferred from the Penal Department,	7	...	
Total Admitted,	8	...	8
Total who have been in the Department,	40	13	53
Removed, viz. :—			
To Penal Department,	1	2	
,, Local Prisons,	2	...	
Liberated by warrant of Secretary of State on Certificate of Sanity,	1	...	
Died,	2	...	
Total disposed of,	6	2	8
Inmates at the end of the year,	34	11	45
Daily Average during the year,	33	11*	44

* Does not include an insane female convict in Main Prison.

The average daily amount of exercise throughout the year was—
For Convicts—males, 60, females, 90 minutes. Other Prisoners—males and females, 60 minutes.

The following Table shows the conduct and punishments of all the Prisoners in custody during the year; also, the number liberated, and the number of those who received gratuities, or good-conduct money, in terms of regulations :—

Good.		Tolerable.		Bad.		Total.		Number not Punished.		Number Punished.		Number of Punishments.		Number Liberated.		Number who received Gratuities, or Good-Conduct Money.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
631	548	45	33	31	13	707	594	557	511	150	83	323	118	236	226	233	223
1179		78		44		1301		1068		233		441		462		456	

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient Servant,

Fred. S. Parkyn, *Governor.*

To the Managers of the General Prison for Scotland, Edinburgh.

No. VIII.—Analysis of Ages and corresponding Sentences of all the Prisoners who were during the Year 1866 in the Penal Department of General Prison at Perth.

Sentences.		12 years and under.		16 years and above 12.		21 years and above 16.		30 years and above 21.		40 years and above 30.		50 years and above 40.		60 years and above 50.		Above 60 years.		Total.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
9 months and under 12,	Imprisonment.	...	...	12	...	42	23	51	27	39	28	10	9	4	3	4	1	162	91
12 months and under 18,	Imprisonment.	...	...	12	...	51	19	70	41	29	32	30	26	7	10	3	4	202	132
18 mths. and under 2 yrs.,	Imprisonment.	...	..	6	1	29	8	54	22	23	14	13	7	5	2	...	2	130	56
2 years and upwards,	Imprisonment.	...	...	...	...	1	1	7	4	3	2	3	5	...	1	...	...	14	13
14 years,	Transportation.	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
15 years,	Transportation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
21 years,	Transportation.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	1
Life,	Transportation.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
3 years,	Penal Servitude.	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	13
4 years,	Penal Servitude.	...	...	...	...	...	6	1	27	...	15	...	8	...	2	...	...	1	58
5 years,	Penal Servitude.	...	...	...	...	5	6	14	14	5	10	4	5	...	2	...	...	28	37
6 years,	Penal Servitude.	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	17	...	10	...	9	...	4	...	3	...	49
7 years,	Penal Servitude.	...	...	...	1	17	3	29	15	19	7	7	5	...	3	...	3	72	37
8 years,	Penal Servitude.	...	...	...	...	2	2	14	24	5	13	1	4	1	3	1	...	24	46
9 years,	Penal Servitude.	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	...
10 years,	Penal Servitude.	...	...	...	...	4	3	9	11	11	4	4	4	...	1	...	1	28	24
12 years,	Penal Servitude.	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
14 years,	Penal Servitude.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
15 years,	Penal Servitude.	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	3	1	...	...	1	..	...	...	...	4	5
20 years,	Penal Servitude.	...	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
21 years,	Penal Servitude.	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	6
Life,	Penal Servitude.	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	7
Total,		...	...	30	2	153	87	257	217	138	143	72	85	17	34	8	15	675	583

No. IX.—Table showing the Number of Prisoners **received** into the General Prison at Perth, and the Counties within which their Offences were committed, in the **Year ended 31st December 1866.**

Counties.	Sentenced to Imprisonment.		Sentenced to Penal Servitude or Transportation.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Aberdeen,	16	9	6	7
Argyle,	...	...	...	...
Ayr,	7	3	3	...
Banff,	...	1	...	1
Berwick,	1	...	...	...
Bute,	2	...	...	...
Caithness,	4	2	...	...
Clackmannan,	1	...	...	1
Dumbarton,	5	1	...	2
Dumfries,	5	1	1	1
Edinburgh,	65	32	11	13
Elgin,	6	1	1	1
Fife,	3	1	...	...
Forfar,	23	15	7	7
Carry forward,	138	66	29	33

Counties.	Sentenced to Imprisonment.		Sentenced to Penal Servitude or Transportation.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Brt. forward,	138	66	29	33
Haddington,	...	...	2	...
Inverness,	5	2	...	1
Kincardine,	2	1	...	2
Kinross,	...	...	...	...
Kirkcudbright,	2	1	...	...
Lanark,	75	62	40	27
Linlithgow,	5	...	...	1
Nairn,	...	...	...	1
Orkney,	...	...	...	...
Peebles,	...	...	...	...
Perth,	5	2	7	3
Renfrew,	18	11	7	9
Ross & Cromarty,	...	...	...	1
Carry forward,	250	145	85	78

Counties.	Sentenced to Imprisonment.		Sentenced to Penal Servitude or Transportation.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Brt. forward,	250	145	85	78
Roxburgh,	4	1	...	...
Selkirk,	...	...	...	..
Stirling,	7	3	2	4
Sutherland,	1	...	...	...
Wigtown,	1	1	...	...
Zetland,	1	...	...	...
Had Licenses Revoked,	...	...	...	8
	264	150	87	90
	414		177	
Total,	591			

No. X.—STAFF of OFFICERS and SCALE of the SALARIES in the General Prison for Scotland at Perth. Approved of by the Secretary of State.

No.		SALARIES. Minimum.	Annual Increase.	Maximum.	ALLOWANCES.
	I.—MALE OFFICERS.				
1	Governor,	£400 0 0	£10 0 0	£500 0 0	Residence with Gas.
1	Deputy Governor and Steward,	200 0 0	10 0 0	300 0 0	Do.
1	Chaplain,	200 0 0	10 0 0	300 0 0	Do.
1	Visiting Roman Catholic Priest,	70 0 0	.....	70 0 0	
1	Resident Surgeon,	200 0 0	10 0 0	300 0 0	Do.
1	Visiting Physician,	100 0 0	.....	100 0 0	
1	Chief Clerk,	120 0 0	4 0 0	150 0 0	Do.
1	Assistant-Clerk,	90 0 0	3 0 0	120 0 0	
3	Clerks in Steward's Department,	70 0 0	3 0 0	100 0 0	One Residence with Gas.
1	Clerk of Works,	100 0 0	5 0 0	150 0 0	Do.
1	Head Warder,	75 0 0	2 10 0	100 0 0	House, Gas, and Uniform.
2	Trades' Warders,	55 0 0	2 0 0	75 0 0	Do.
1	Scripture Reader,	100 0 0	3 0 0	130 0 0	
5	Teachers,	70 0 0	2 0 0	90 0 0	
30	Warders,	52 0 0	1 0 0	62 0 0	22 House, Gas, and Uniform, and 8 Uniform.
1	Messenger,	30 0 0	.....	30 0 0	Uniform.
	Allowance to Teacher of Music (a Warder),	8 0 0	.....	8 0 0	
	Allowance to Precentor (a Warder),	8 0 0	.....	8 0 0	
1	Labourer in Store,	35 0 0	1 0 0	45 0 0	
53					
	II.—FEMALE OFFICERS.				
1	Matron or Superintendent,	175 0 0	5 0 0	225 0 0	Furnished Residence with Gas.
1	Sub-Matron,	80 0 0	4 0 0	120 0 0	Do.
2	Scripture-Readers,	75 0 0	2 0 0	95 0 0	
7	*Teachers,	55 0 0	1 0 0	65 0 0	
1	Superintendent of Convicts, viz., of Work,	52 0 0	1 0 0	62 0 0	Furnished Lodgings and Gas.
23	Warders,	35 0 0	1 0 0	45 0 0	Furnished Lodgings, Gas, and Uniform.
1	Outer Gatekeeper (a Warder's wife),	15 0 0	.....	15 0 0	Uniform.
1	Sick Nurse,	45 0 0	1 0 0	55 0 0	Furnished Lodgings, Gas, and Uniform.
1	Housekeeper to Female Warders,	40 0 0	1 0 0	50 0 0	Furnished Lodgings and Gas.
38					
	III.—SPECIAL TO LUNATIC DEPARTMENT.				
	Male Officers.				
1	Superintendent,	60 0 0	2 0 0	80 0 0	House, Gas, and Uniform.
6	Warders	52 0 0	1 0 0	62 0 0	5 House, Gas, and Uniform, and 1 Uniform.
	Female Officers.				
3	Warders	35 0 0	1 0 0	45 0 0	Furnished Lodgings, Gas, and Uniform.
10					

* One doing duty in the Prison of Ayr.

No. XI.—View of the Outlay connected with the Prisoners' Labour and of the Returns therefrom for the Year ended 31st December 1866.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Work.—Debtor.		
I. To value of Stock on hand at 31st December 1865, viz. :—		
1. Undisposed of Goods,	1020 5 7	
2. Material,	527 7 7	
3. Tools and Implements,	137 14 8	
		1685 7 10
II. To Outstanding Accounts for Sales and Work executed at 31st December 1865, brought from last year's account,	...	825 10 3
III. To Outlay this year for Material, Implements, and Carriage of Goods, viz. :—		
Material, &c.,	3979 18 3	
Implements,	46 17 5	
		4026 15 8
Sum of Debit,		6537 13 9
Creditor.		
I. By Loss on Outstanding Accounts of 1865 and previous years, being Abatements, and Losses at Settlement, by Composition on Bankrupt Estates, &c.,	8 10 11	
II. By Goods returned by Purchasers and Employers on Accounts incurred in 1865,	...	
III. By Receipts by the Governor, viz. :—	£ s. d.	
1. Outstanding Accounts of 1865 and previous years,	747 7 1	
2. For Sales and Work executed to Purchasers and Employers during the year 1866,	4208 4 2	
	4955 11 3	
IV. By Current Expenses of the General Prison, viz. :—		
1. Value of Material, &c., issued for the use of the Prison,	1278 11 6	
2. For Earnings rated to Prisoners thereon,	754 9 0	
	2033 0 6	
V. By Outstanding Accounts due by Purchasers and Employers, at 31st December 1866, viz. :—		
1. For Sales and Work executed in 1865, and previous years,	69 12 3	
2. For Sales and Work executed in 1866,	838 13 6	
	908 5 9	
VI. By Value of Stock on hand at 31st December 1866, viz. :—		
1. Undisposed of Goods,	642 3 10	
2. Material,	805 6 7	
3. Implements of Labour,	137 2 6	
	1584 12 11	
Sum of Credit,	...	9490 1 4
Balance, being nett available profits this year,		£2952 7 7

General Prison, Perth, 10th January 1867.

Fred. S. Parkyn,
Governor.

No. XII.—Table showing, in classified form, the Expenditure of the General Prison at Perth, and the total Cost of each Prisoner in the year ended 31st December 1866.

No.	HEAD OF SERVICE.	Value of Stock on hand at 31st December 1865.	Outlay for the year.	Gross Expenditure for the year.	Deduct Stock on hand at 31st December 1866.	Deduct also Expenditure connected with Labour, carried to Labour Account.	Nett Expenditure for the year.	Yearly cost per Prisoner, the average number in custody being 719.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1.	Salaries of Principal Officers and Clerks,	...	2996 4 3	2996 4 3	...	...	2996 4 3	4 3 4
2.	Wages of Subordinate Officers,	...	3368 17 6	3368 17 6	...	...	3368 17 6	4 13 8
3.	Salaries and Wages of Manufacturing Department,	...	519 19 4	519 19 4	...	...	519 19 4	0 14 6
4.	Uniforms for Officers,	...	241 12 3	241 12 3	...	...	241 12 3	0 6 9
5.	Prison Diet,	15 4 11	4813 14 4	4828 19 3	10 15 11	...	4818 3 4	6 14 0
6.	Clothing for Prisoners,	0 10 6	1468 7 7	1468 18 1	0 10 6	...	1468 7 7	2 0 10
7.	Bedding for do.,	30 7 4	238 19 9	269 7 1	2 4 4	...	267 2 9	0 7 5
8.	Medicines, Surgical Instruments, etc.,	...	142 17 8	142 17 8	...	...	142 17 8	0 4 0
9.	Medical Comforts (Extras for the Sick and Inmates of the Lunatic Department),	1 3 4	294 5 0	295 8 4	1 8 5	...	293 19 11	0 8 2
10.	Clothing of Prisoners on their Liberation,	...	231 19 8	231 19 8	...	...	231 19 8	0 6 5
11.	Travelling Expenses of do.	...	126 1 5	126 1 5	...	...	126 1 5	0 3 6
12.	Good Conduct Money & Gratuities do.	...	611 3 3	611 3 3	...	..	611 3 3	0 17 0
13.	Furniture and Fittings,	1 1 7	97 8 0	98 9 7	0 15 7	...	97 14 0	0 2 9
14.	Kitchen Utensils, Crockery, Cutlery, etc.,	...	68 14 6	68 14 6	...	...	68 14 6	0 1 11
15.	Fuel,	231 2 7	602 6 9	833 9 4	160 0 4	...	673 9 0	0 18 9
16.	Lighting the Prison,	...	268 14 7	268 14 7	...	...	268 14 7	0 7 6
17.	Lighting Officers' Houses and Outhouses,	...	111 2 10	111 2 10	...	...	111 2 10	0 3 1
18.	Washing, including repair of Linen,	...	156 0 0	156 0 0	...	...	156 0 0	0 4 4
19.	Soap, and Scouring and Cleaning Articles,	...	232 17 11	232 17 11	...	...	232 17 11	0 6 6
20.	Brushes, Brooms, Mops, etc.,	...	25 14 6	25 14 6	...	...	25 14 6	0 0 9
21.	Funeral Expenses,	...	4 4 5	4 4 5	...	...	4 4 5	0 0 1
22.	Various small disbursements,	...	153 19 9	153 19 9	...	...	153 19 9	0 4 3
23.	Rent, Feu-duty, and Taxes,	...	196 11 0	196 11 0	...	...	196 11 0	0 5 6
24.	Cooking,	...	45 12 6	45 12 6	...	...	45 12 6	0 1 3
25.	Cleaning the Prison,	...	216 12 0	216 12 0	...	...	216 12 0	0 6 0
26.	Material for Work, and Carriage of Goods,	...	3979 18 3	3979 18 3	...	3979 18 3	...	...
27.	Implements of Labour,	...	46 17 5	46 17 5	...	46 17 5	...	...
		279 10 3	21260 16 5	21540 6 8	175 15 1	4026 15 8	17337 15 11	24 2 3
	Deduct:— 1. Profit arising from Labour of Prisoners,					2952 7 7		
	2. Incidental Receipts (Sales of Old Stores), etc.,					95 11 0		
							3047 18 7	4 4 9
	Nett Amount of current Expenses and cost per Prisoner,						14289 17 4	19 17 6
	Add:— Paid for Ordinary Works and Repairs (not included in the above Amount),						580 16 7	0 16 2
	Total Expenditure and Cost per Prisoner,						14870 13 11	20 13 8

General Prison, Perth, 10th January 1867.

Fred. S. Parkyn, *Governor.*

No. XIII.—Table exhibiting a Comparative View of the Cost per Prisoner in the General Prison at Perth, exclusive of the Cost for Ordinary Works and Repairs, in each year ended 31st December, from 1860 to 1866 inclusive.

Note.—The travelling expenses of prisoners from the Prison to their usual places of residence, amounting to £126, 1s. 5d., and Feu-duty amounting to £125 (together £251, 1s. 5d.) are included in the current expenses for 1866, and represent an increase of 7s. in the cost per prisoner, as compared with the years 1860, 1861, 1862, and 1863.

	In 1860, during which the average number of prisoners in custody was 675.	In 1861, during which the average number of prisoners in custody was 637.	In 1862, during which the average number of prisoners in custody was 638.	In 1863, during which the average number of prisoners in custody was 714.	In 1864, during which the average number of prisoners in custody was 692.	In 1865, during which the average number of prisoners in custody was 693.	In 1866, during which the average number of prisoners in custody was 719.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Salaries, wages, and uniform of officers	8 16 1^{10}	9 6 11^{7}	8 14 11^{7}	9 6 0	9 17 4	10 2 4	9 18 3
Diet	6 19 3^{4}	7 5 6^{3}	6 9 9^{10}	6 9 9	6 2 0	6 0 2	6 14 0
Contingent alimentary charges	0 7 5^{4}	0 9 4^{2}	0 8 4	0 6 11	0 8 10	0 8 0	0 8 2
Medicine	0 3 7^{3}	0 4 5^{5}	0 3 0^{1}	0 2 8	0 2 8	0 2 7	0 4 0
Clothing	1 6 11^{6}	1 11 6^{6}	1 7 5^{8}	1 15 9	2 6 6	2 3 6	2 0 10
Bedding	0 11 7^{6}	0 6 0^{8}	0 5 5^{3}	0 5 8	0 7 3	0 6 7	0 7 5
Lighting Prison	0 9 7^{2}	0 9 4^{11}	0 6 6	0 6 1	0 6 7	0 7 7	0 7 6
Lighting officers' houses and outhouses	0 3 5^{4}	0 3 11^{2}	0 2 9^{7}	0 2 6	0 2 11	0 3 0	0 3 1
Fuel	1 4 0^{1}	1 4 7^{9}	0 19 4^{7}	0 19 5	0 19 2	0 18 11	0 18 9
Cooking and washing	0 9 5^{9}	0 8 9^{1}	0 8 5^{5}	0 9 1	0 12 2	0 8 5	0 8 8
Furniture, fittings, &c.	0 7 2^{9}	0 7 3^{5}	0 5 8^{3}	0 5 10	0 13 0	0 8 6	0 5 5
General contingent charges	1 11 11^{7}	1 17 3^{10}	1 11 9^{6}	1 13 8	1 15 8	2 4 1	2 6 2
Gross cost per prisoner	22 10 9^{5}	23 15 2^{9}	21 3 7^{9}	22 3 4	23 14 1	23 13 8	24 2 3
Deduct I. Earnings per prisoner available for Prison	3 5 8^{6}	3 8 8^{7}	3 1 10^{6}	2 18 11	3 14 8	3 16 3	4 2 1
II. Incidental Receipts	...	...	...	...	0 3 5	0 3 11	0 2 8
Deduct Average of Travelling Expenses and Feu-duty in 1864-6	19 5 0^{11}	20 6 6^{2}	18 1 9^{3}	19 4 5	19 16 0	19 13 6	19 17 6
	...	...	...	...	0 7 1	0 7 0	0 7 0
Nett cost per prisoner	19 5 0^{11}	20 6 6^{2}	18 1 9^{3}	19 4 5	19 8 11	19 6 6	19 10 6

General Prison, Perth, 10th January 1867.

Fred. S. Parkyn, *Governor.*

No. XIV.

STATE OF ACCOUNTS

OF THE

GOVERNOR OF THE GENERAL PRISON FOR SCOTLAND AT PERTH.

Year ended 31*st December* 1866.

FUNDS FOR EXPENSES OF THE GENERAL PRISON AT PERTH.

1. Current Expenses of the Establishment.

Receipts—being Charge.

1. Balances brought from last year's accounts, viz.:—		
(1.) Amount due by Governor on Account of current expenses,	£4035 10 11	
(2.) Amount due by purchasers of Manufactured Goods, and Employers of Labour,	825 10 8	
		£4,861 1 2
2. Cash received by the Governor of the General Prison from the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer in Scotland, in full of Issues by the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury from Grants of Parliament for defraying the current expenses of the establishment of the General Prison,		16,300 0 0
3. Cash received, being incidental receipts from the General Prison for the year 1866,		95 11 0
4. Proceeds of Labour of Prisoners in the General Prison in the year 1866, viz.:—		
(1.) Money received for sales and deliveries of Work,	£4,208 4 2	
(2.) Value of Materials issued for the use of the Prison in making and repairing clothing, &c., for prisoners, and furniture, fittings, and repairs, included in the Discharge,	1,278 11 6	
(3.) Value of labour of prisoners on materials issued for Prison use, and in domestic Prison services, included in the Discharge,	754 9 0	
(4.) Account for sales and deliveries of work outstanding at 31st December 1866,	838 13 6	
		7,079 18 2
5. Interest accrued on funds in Bank,		31 0 3
Amount of Charge,		£28,367 10 7

Expenditure—being Discharge.

1. Payments in 1866 on account of liabilities for expenses of the establishment of the General Prison, incurred for supplies, &c., during the year 1865,		£3,362 6 9
2. Current Expenses of the Establishment of the General Prison incurred in the year 1866, viz., Expenses paid during the year, including value of materials issued from the labour stores for Prison use, and labour of prisoners thereon, and on domestic Prison purposes,		17,516 2 2
3. Payment to the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, as profit arising on the labour of Prisoners during the year ended 31st December 1865,		1,882 9 10
4. Loss on outstanding accounts of 1865 and previous years, being abatements allowed at settlement, and losses by composition on bankrupt estates,		8 10 11
5. Value of goods returned by purchasers and employers on accounts incurred in 1865,		0 0 0
6. Balances at credit carried to next year's accounts, viz.:—		
(1.) Amount due by Governor on account of current expenses,	£4,689 15 2	
(2.) Amount due by purchasers of Manufactured Goods and Employers of Labour,	908 5 9	
		5,598 0 11
Amount of Discharge,		£28,367 10 7

2. Income-Tax on Salaries of Officers.

1. Cash received from Officers,	£32 0 0	1. Paid to Collector in Exchequer,	£32 0 0

3. Expenses of Works and Repairs at General Prison.

Receipts—being Charge.

Cash remitted to the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, in full of Issues from the grant of Parliament for payment of—	
1. Ordinary Repairs,	£580 16 7
2. Works,	2,742 2 0
Amount of Charge,	£3,322 18 7

Expenditure—being Discharge.

1. Payments on account of Ordinary Repairs,	£580 16 7
2. Payments on account of Works,	2,742 2 0
Amount of Discharge,	£3,322 18 7

General Prison, Perth,
10*th January* 1867.

Fred. S. Parkyn, *Governor.*

No. XV.

REPORT by the Rev. WILLIAM BROWN, Chaplain of the General Prison at Perth, for the Year 1866.

General Prison, Perth, 11th January 1867.

SIR,—In submitting, through you, to Her Majesty's Prison Managers for Scotland, this my Twenty-Second Annual Report, applicable to the year 1866, I have the honour, with all deference, to state that it has been my endeavour faithfully to discharge the functions-proper incumbent upon me, as well as the duties concurrent therewith.

The following Table shows the number and classes of Prisoners—male and female—admitted and re-admitted during the year :—

PRISONERS.	Sentenced to									Lunatic Criminals.			Grand Total.		
	Imprisonment.			Transportation.			Penal Servitude.								
	Males.	Fms.	Total.	Males.	Fms.	Total.	Males.	Fms.	Total.	Males.	Fms.	Total.	Males.	Fms.	Total.
Admitted, ...	263	150	413	...	1	1	87	89	176	1	...	1	351	240	591
Re-admitted, ...	42	61	103	...	1	1	46	65	111	...	...	...	88	127	215

The re-admitted Prisoners, in all 215—88 Males and 127 Females—(including 70 who had been here before—20 Males and 39 Females twice, besides 2 males and 9 females three times) left the Prison :—*The Males*, 1 in 1850, 1 in 1851, 1 in 1853, 1 in 1854, 1 in 1855, 3 in 1856, 3 in 1857, 2 in 1858, 3 in 1860, 6 in 1861, 3 in 1862, 7 in 1863, 17 in 1864, 25 in 1865, and 14 in 1866 ; *the Females*, 1 in 1857, 2 in 1858, 2 in 1859, 6 in 1860, 7 in 1861, 12 in 1862, 27 in 1863, 20 in 1864, 33 in 1865, and 17 in 1866. Of the re-admitted females, 8 having forfeited their Order of License were returned to complete their sentence.

The number of Prisoners in custody at the close of the year was 737—371 Males and 366 Females. Of these, 320 had been in the General Prison before—98 Males and 222 Females. The classification was as follows :—

IN THE MAIN PRISON AND SUBSIDIARY WARDS.	Under Charge.			Re-Admissions.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sentenced to—						
Imprisonment (*a*)	265	143	408	56	72	128
Transportation (*b*)	...	7	7	...	4	4
Penal Servitude (*c*)	72	204	276	39	144	183
Lunatic Criminals (*d*)	34	12	46	3	2	5
Total,.....	371	366	737	98	222	320

References :
(*a*) Males and females from 9 months, to periods not exceeding two years.
(*b*) Females, from 14 to 21 years, three for life; four—293/20, 385/21, 172/24, 121/25—having forfeited their order of license were returned to complete their sentence.
(*c*) Males from 5 to 21 years, and females from 4 to 21 years—7 for life; 7 females—c/ns. 75/25, 139/25, 169/25, 216/25, 365/25, 403/25, 557 25—having forfeited their order of license, were returned to complete their sentence.
(*d*) Including 8 males and 4 females, insanity having supervened since their admission.

The registered antecedents of our inmates as to previous imprisonments, in Local and other Prisons, also in the General Prison, are indicated in the following Table :—

PREVIOUS IMPRISONMENTS—IN LOCAL OR OTHER PRISONS.

Number of times in Prison, . .	0		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9		10		12		13		16		18		20		22		24		29		32		34		39		47		67		82		86		Total.	
	M.	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M	F.	M.	F.
No. of Prisoners to each number of times, . .	153	53	45	30	37	34	36	30	33	46	23	46	9	29	8	16	4	19	5	6	9	14	3	3	4	6	1	4	..	6	1	2	..	3	..	4	..	4	..	1	..	1	..	4	..	2	..	1	..	1	..	1	371	366
	206		75		71		66		79		69		38		24		23		11		23		6		10		5		6		3		3		4		4		1		1		4		2		1		1		1	737	

(No. XV. *Continued.*)

PREVIOUS IMPRISONMENTS.—In the General Prison at Perth.

Number of times in Prison, . . .	0		1		2		3		Total.	
	Males.	Fms.	Males.	Fms.	Males.	Fms.	Males.	Fms.	Males.	Fms.
Number of Prisoners to each number of times, ...	273	144	75	145	22	67	1	10	371	366
	417		220		89		11		737	

The following Table gives a comparative view of the state as to Education, on Admission, and on the 31st of December, of 565 Prisoners—261 males and 304 females—who have been here for three months and upwards:—

		Could not read at all.		Could read with difficulty.		Could read well, that is, could read any common book easily.		Could not write at all.		Could sign their name merely.		Could write with difficulty.		Could write well.		Had a knowledge of Arithmetic.		Improved in other branches of Instruction.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
62 Males and 73 Females have received instruction for three months, but for less than six months, ...	On admission,	4	10	21	21	37	42	13	16	8	11	25	38	16	8	23	5	...	...
	On 31st December,	1	5	16	24	45	44	2	7	1	6	30	44	29	16	38	13	...	...
141 Males and 80 Females have received instruction for six months, but for less than one year, ...	On admission,	16	14	55	27	70	39	31	25	5	8	69	40	36	7	47	1	...	...
	On 31st December,	6	8	28	23	107	49	7	11	3	4	63	43	68	22	79	11	...	...
58 Males and 151 Females have received instruction for one year and upwards, ...	On admission,	8	16	17	54	33	81	15	37	1	9	25	91	17	14	23	6	...	...
	On 31st December,	5	6	8	34	45	111	8	19	1	7	21	57	28	68	31	30	...	...

From personal examination of the Prisoners, on admission, periodically, and at departure, in presence of their respective Teachers, I make myself acquainted with their Educational attainments. As regards the illiterate and the partially instructed—irrespective of the insane, the weak-minded, the aged, and the long-neglected portion of our inmates—decided progress is observable during their confinement.

The Religious instruction regularly communicated by the Scripture Readers is not undervalued.

In my own interviews with the Prisoners individually, I am at all times well received. My pulpit ministrations, moreover, have, I humbly think, a beneficial effect upon their general conduct. Religious denomination is, in many instances, an anomaly on the part of our inmates.

As regards the Prison Library, no exception has been taken to the books in circulation; on the contrary, they are highly appreciated by the intelligent portion of the Prisoners.

The number of Prisoners discharged during the past year was 568—336 males and 232 females, including 3 males and 6 females by death. Of the males, 95 Convicts were removed to Public Works in England.

The Table annexed gives a comparative view of their Educational state, as on admission and at departure, with their ages and sentences.

Of 238 liberated male Prisoners (exclusive of the 3 by death, and the 95 Convicts removed to Public Works), 95 are entered in my register as expected to do well, and 75 as having obtained employment. Of those released prior to 1866, I also ascertained that 55 had, additional to the number already reported on, got work. Of 226 discharged females (exclusive of the 6 by death), 25 are recorded by the Matron hopeful as to their future career; 47 got employment on liberation; 111 had friends willing to receive them; and 8 went to charitable institutions.

In the course of my visitations among liberated prisoners, and the friends of those about to be discharged, I not unfrequently meet with cases of misery and wretchedness in homes so called, with no Light in their dwellings, in darkness that may be felt—not to be described.

During the year three vacancies occurred among the Teachers; one male and one female resigned, and one male died. Miss Janet Mackintosh received a permanent appointment, and temporary appointments were made in the male department.

I have the honour to remain, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

WILLIAM BROWN, *Chaplain.*

To John Hill Burton, Esquire, LL.D.,
&c. &c. &c.

(No. XV. *Continued.*)

COMPARATIVE VIEW of the Educational State of Prisoners discharged during the year, as on Admission and Departure, with their Ages and Sentences.

MALE DEPARTMENT.—On Admission (A.) and at Departure (D.)

	RECORDED AGES ON COMMITTAL.														SENTENCES.							
	Juveniles.*		16 years and under 20.		20 Years and under 25.		25 Years and under 30.		30 Years and under 40.		40 Years and upwards.		Total.		12 Months and under.		18 Months and above 12.		Above 18 Months.		Total.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Could not read,.....	3	...	6	...	3	...	9	3	10	4	6	4	37	11	28	9	8	2	1	...	37	11
Could read a little, ...	10	4	9	6	35	8	14	15	17	12	14	7	99	52	78	40	19	10	2	2	99	52
Could read well, ...	6	15	21	30	54	84	37	42	44	55	38	47	200	273	162	219	38	53	...	1	200	273
Total,.....	19	19	36	36	92	92	60	60	71	71	58	58	336	336	268	268	65	65	3	3	336	336
Could not write, ...	7	...	7	...	12	1	17	4	16	4	12	4	71	13	57	10	13	3	1	...	71	13
Could sign name merely,	1	1	2	2	5	...	2	2	2	1	4	2	16	8	13	8	3	...	...	...	16	8
Could write a little, ...	9	6	19	15	52	32	22	19	29	23	25	17	156	112	119	89	35	20	2	3	156	112
Could write well, ...	2	12	8	19	23	59	19	35	24	43	17	35	93	203	79	161	14	42	...	...	93	203
Total,.....	19	19	36	36	92	92	60	60	71	71	58	58	336	336	268	268	65	65	3	3	336	336
Could not cipher, ...	14	6	17	9	68	20	38	21	40	29	39	22	216	107	167	87	46	17	3	3	216	107
Could cipher a little, ...	4	6	15	15	18	44	8	14	15	15	7	17	67	111	55	90	12	21	...	...	67	111
Could cipher well,†	1	7	4	12	6	28	14	25	16	27	12	19	53	118	46	91	7	27	...	...	53	118
Total,.....	19	19	36	36	92	92	60	60	71	71	58	58	336	336	268	268	65	65	3	3	336	336

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.—On Admission (A.) and at Departure (D.)

	RECORDED AGES ON COMMITTAL.														SENTENCES.							
	Juveniles.*		16 Years and under 20.		20 Years and under 25.		25 Years and under 30.		30 Years and under 40.		40 Years and upwards.		Total.		12 Months and under.		18 Months and above 12.		Above 18 Months.		Total.	
	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.	A.	D.
Could not read, ...	...	...	2	...	9	2	...	...	10	3	5	3	26	8	16	3	7	4	3	1	26	8
Could read a little, ...	...	...	10	7	18	12	18	9	21	20	16	7	83	55	39	34	20	10	24	11	83	55
Could read well, ...	...	...	11	16	24	37	23	32	29	37	36	47	123	169	68	86	19	32	36	51	123	169
Total,.....	...	...	23	23	51	51	41	41	60	60	57	57	232	232	123	123	46	46	63	63	232	232
Could not write, ...	...	...	6	...	16	2	9	1	24	6	21	9	76	18	45	11	18	4	13	3	76	18
Could sign name merely,	...	...	2	...	2	5	1	2	2	5	2	2	9	14	4	6	2	5	3	3	9	14
Could write a little, ...	...	...	15	16	26	21	25	17	32	29	25	24	123	107	65	63	21	16	37	28	123	107
Could write well, ...	...	...	...	7	7	23	6	21	2	20	9	22	24	93	9	43	5	21	10	29	24	93
Total,.....	...	...	23	23	51	51	41	41	60	60	57	57	232	232	123	123	46	46	63	63	232	232
Could not cipher, ...	...	...	22	13	46	34	39	23	58	53	56	48	221	171	119	93	43	31	59	47	221	171
Could cipher a little, ...	...	...	1	7	5	14	2	15	2	6	...	8	10	50	4	24	3	13	3	13	10	50
Could cipher well,†	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	1	1	1	1	11	...	6	...	2	1	3	1	11
Total, ...	...	...	23	23	51	51	41	41	60	60	57	57	232	232	123	123	46	46	63	63	232	232

* Males under 18, and Females under 16 years.—(Rule 69.)
† In simple proportion, or the higher rules of arithmetic.

Of these—

Males.	Females.	
11	8	Did not learn to read.
26	18	Learned to read.
292	206	Improved in reading.
7	...	Were well educated on admission.
336	232	
13	18	Did not learn to write.
8	14	Learned to sign name merely.
66	53	Learned to write.
242	147	Improved in writing.
7	...	Were well educated on admission.
336	232	
107	171	Did not learn to cipher.
109	50	Learned to cipher.
113	11	Improved in ciphering.
7	...	Were well educated on admission.
336	232	

No. XVI.

Report by J. B. Thomson, Resident Surgeon to the General Prison at Perth, for the year ending 31st December 1866.

General Prison, Perth, 22d January 1867.

Gentlemen,—I have the honour of submitting to you my Annual Report of the general health, sickness, and deaths; also of the mental condition of prisoners in this Prison during the past year.

I. Of the General Health, Sickness, and Deaths of Prisoners.

II. Of the Mental Condition of Prisoners not in the Lunatic Department.

III. Of the Department for Criminal Lunatics.

General Health.

I. The general health of the prisoners has been good during the year.

Kinds and Causes of Illness.

The kinds of illness have been as usual of a chronic character, arising chiefly from constitutions depraved by hereditary taints and vicious habits, and in some cases by long and frequent imprisonment.

Epidemic—Asiatic Cholera.

The only Epidemic visitation was of Asiatic Cholera, from which we had two fatal cases in the department for Criminal Lunatics, of which the following particulars are offered:—

Case of Asiatic Cholera.

203/17, D. C., aged 37, was admitted from the Perth County Prison, on the 30th July 1858, insane. This prisoner enjoyed uninterrupted good physical health, until he was seized, on 10th July last, with Asiatic Cholera in its most severe form. The symptoms were—copious vomiting, and purging of rice-water appearances; spasms in legs and arms; blueness of lips, fingers, and toes; absence of urine; great and rapid prostration. Mr. Christie, surgeon, acting for the Resident Surgeon who was absent on leave, consulted with one of the Perth physicians, and they decided that the case was one of Asiatic Cholera. The patient was removed to a room isolated from all the departments of the Prison, and placed under a nurse, who was restricted from communication with other prisoners. Active treatment was adopted—to keep up the heat of the body, turpentine applications were applied to the stomach; bottles of hot-water in blankets wrung out of hot-water, on which turpentine was sprinkled, surrounding the body; sedatives; astringents; calomel and opium, with stimulants of brandy and iced water, were diligently used, but with no avail. In 23 hours from the period of attack, the patient sunk into collapse, and died.

Precautions against the spread of Cholera.

The following precautionary orders were immediately issued—that all the body-clothes and bedding of the deceased be immediately burned; that the corpse be interred with the least possible delay; that the room in which D. C. took ill, and that in which he died, be disinfected by chlorine water and chloride of lime as soon as the body is removed; that all the officers be instructed to keep a strict watch on all prisoners going to the water-closets, and at once report every case of disturbance of the stomach and bowels; that all sewers, water-closets, and sinks, be flushed daily with fresh-water. Chloride of lime to be freely used.

Professor Christison made a special visit, with the view of determining whether any local cause could be found to explain the occurrence of this case of cholera, and in his report to you, of date 12th July last, from which I take leave to quote, the Professor says—'No cause has hitherto been discovered relative to food, drink, drainage, water-closets, ventilation, etc., which will account for this remarkable incident, even as a predisposing cause.'

I ought to mention that no premonitory diarrhœa had appeared, neither has there been any subsequent to this case worthy of notice, as will appear from my daily notices sent you by special instructions. Indeed, there were fewer complaints of the stomach and bowels than have prevailed generally, especially in the autumn season; and in the Lunatic Department, where this fatal case of Asiatic Cholera took place, there was no diarrhœa, until the next case of Asiatic Cholera, 3 months and 18 days after the one just narrated.

2d Case of Asiatic Cholera.

398/24, W. M'D., aged 48, was admitted from the Prison of Dunfermline on the 3d October 1865. He enjoyed good bodily health, until 28th October last, when he was attacked by Asiatic Cholera. This case deserves especial attention, because of its appearing in the same dormitory of the Lunatic Department in which the former patient was attacked, who died of cholera. In this dormitory were other 10 prisoners, not one of whom has had even diarrhœa. Without recapitulating the symptoms of the case of W. M'D., suffice it to say that they were precisely those noted in the former case; and much the same treatment was followed. All the precautionary measures of isolating the patient were adopted. Within 48 hours from the period of attack, the patient collapsed, and died.

In the former case no Asiatic Cholera prevailed in the district; but when the latter case occurred the city of Perth was suffering from this epidemic.

All the precautionary means recommended above to prevent the spread of this disease were rigidly enforced after the first case, and are still actively employed, and no diarrhœa has followed.

Ventilation.

The ventilation and general sanitary arrangements of the Prison are satisfactory.

New Dietary.

The reduced scale of dietaries, certified and approved by the Secretary of State on 1st May 1866, works well, so far as our short experience determines.

The cases which have been placed on the Register of Sickness are shown by the following Table :— Table of the Sick.

	Sentenced to Imprisonment.		Convicts.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
On Register at commencement of 1866,	3	4	1	5	13
Put on during the year, . . .	18	22	8	23	71
Total during the year, . .	21	26	9	28	84
Of whom removed, ...	19	25	9	26	79
Leaving at 31st December 1866, .	2	1	...	2	5

These cases when analysed showed—

Slightly ill, ...	34
Seriously ill, ...	37
	71
Diseases contracted before admission, . . .	43
Do. after do., . . .	28
	71

In addition to the above 71 cases of sickness, there were 9 of childbed— Childbed Cases.

Imprisonment prisoners, . . .	5
Convicts, ...	4
In all,	9

The mothers all recovered well. One child was still-born, and one had *spina bifida.*

The number of nursing mothers admitted during the past year were six imprisonment Prisoners. Nursing Mothers.

Of the 904 female Convicts admitted since October 1855, there have died in all 45. Number of Deaths of Female Convicts.

The following shows the length of time in Prison, and the ages of those who died :— Time in Prison of those who died.

Time in Prison.	Died.
Under 6 months, ...	9
6 months, and under 1 year, ...	7
1 year and under 2 years, ...	9
2 „ „ 3 „	12
3 „ „ 4 „	3
4 „ „ 5 „	3
5 „ and upwards, ...	2
	45

Table of their ages :— Table of Ages of Death.

Under 20 years, ...	3
20 years and under 30, ...	21
30 „ 40, ...	12
40 „ 50, ...	7
50 „ 60, ...	2

The fatal diseases were— Fatal Diseases.

Phthisis, ...	11	Paralysis, ...	1
Worn-out, ...	7	Pericarditis, ...	1
Brain Disease, ...	4	Aneurism, ...	1
Scrofula, ...	4	Pneumonia, ...	1
Hæmoptysis, ...	2	Menorrhagia, ...	1
Heart Disease, ...	2	Dropsy, ...	2
Uterine Disease, . . .	3	Syphilis, ...	2
Gradual Decay from Insanity, .	2	Gastric Fever, . . .	1

In the course of 1866 none of the Female Convicts have become insane, although a number have been under treatment for their mental condition. The total who have become insane is 9; of whom 5 were re-convicted convicts, and 3 were known to be in Lunatic Asylums before admission. Female Convicts who have become Insane.

I am indebted to the Matron for the following Table :—

(No. XVI. *Continued.*)

TABLE showing the Number of Female Convicts received in each year from October 1855 to 31st December 1866, their term of sentence, whether before had suffered imprisonment, the number liberated or who have died, and of those remaining in custody at 31st December 1866; their previous imprisonments, the number respectively in Main Prison, or under treatment in the Hospitals for Sickness or Mental Diseases.

Year of Admission.	Number admitted and sentenced to Transportation or Penal Servitude. Number of Years of Sentence. 3	4	5	6	7	8	10	12	14	15	21	Life.	Total.	Previous Imprisonments. First time in Prison, or former career unknown.	Had suffered Imprisonment once or oftener in Local Prison from whence received.	Had suffered Imprisonment in General Prison once or oftener.	Had before undergone Sentence to Transportation or Penal Servitude in General Prison or elsewhere, or both.	Number Liberated, Removed, or who have Died. Expiration of Sentence.	Remission.	Commutation.	Removed to Prison of Ayr.	Liberated on Medical Grounds.	Died.	Total.	Of those remaining in Custody 31st December 1866. Previous Convictions. First time in Prison, or former career unknown.	Had suffered Imprisonment once or oftener in Local Prison from whence received.	Had suffered Imprisonment in General Prison once or oftener.	Had before undergone Sentence to Penal Servitude or Transportation in General Prison or elsewhere, or both.	Distribution. In Main Prison.	In Sick Hospital.	In Imbecile Hospital.	Epileptic do.	Lunatic do.	Total.
1855	..	98	8	10	..	..	..	..	8	9	1	3	137	20	108	1	8	103	20	..	..	5	8	136	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
1856	..	51	6	2	..	1	1	..	1	6	2	2	72	6	56	..	10	49	10	1	1	..	9	70	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	..	1	2
1857	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	4	..	3	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1858	11	34	6	9	6	2	4	..	..	..	3	..	75	5	36	15	19	..	70	..	..	..	3	73	1	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	2
1859	24	93	13	15	7	6	6	1	..	3	1	..	169	17	84	43	25	22	132	..	..	1	10	165	1	..	..	3	3	..	1	..	..	4
1860	9	34	5	2	1	11	4	..	..	..	..	2	68	9	17	22	20	..	61	..	..	..	2	63	1	2	..	2	5	..	..	..	..	5
1861	3	37	..	13	..	13	2	..	..	*2	2	3	75	10	24	16	25	..	46	..	7	..	6	59	6	1	..	9	15	..	..	..	1	16
1862	10	26	5	13	..	6	2	..	..	†1	..	1	64	9	10	26	19	..	44	..	3	..	4	51	2	1	1	9	13	..	..	..	..	13
1863	10	16	3	2	..	5	..	..	..	1	..	1	38	3	4	17	14	‡4	16	..	1	..	..	21	3	..	5	9	16	1	..	..	..	17
1864	8	§18	6	13	3	‖4	1	..	..	1	..	¶1	55	5	7	17	26	..	22	..	..	..	1	23	3	1	7	21	30	1	..	..	1	32
1865	5	18	4	1	17	6	3	..	1	..	2	..	°57	4	5	22	26	12	7	..	..	..	..	19	4	4	16	14	37	..	..	..	1	38
1866	4	19	17	12	17	8	10	1	..	1	1	..	α90	11	11	32	36	..	4	..	..	..	1	5	10	10	29	36	82	..	1	2	..	85
	84	446	73	92	51	62	33	2	10	26	12	13	904	99	365	211	229	192	433	1	12	6	45	689	32	20	59	104	205	2	2	2	4	215

* One sentenced to 15 years' Transportation, who had been liberated by remission, had license revoked in 1861.
† Do. do. do. in 1862.
‡ Four sentenced to 4 years' Penal Servitude, do. in 1863, and were liberated by expiry of sentence.
§ Do. returned to General Prison in 1864, were removed to Prison of Ayr in 1863.
‖ Two sentenced to 8 do. do. do. in 1863.
¶ One do. Life, do. do. do. in 1863.
° Thirteen of the admissions in 1865 are revoked license-holders, two of whom were liberated in the same year by expiry of sentence.
α Eight do. 1866 do.

The next Table gives the weights of all Female Convicts liberated by remission or by expiry of sentence, showing the percentage who had not lost weight at liberation :—

Weights of Female Convicts.

	Numbers.	Stationary.	Gaining.	Losing.	Percentage. Who had not Lost Weight.
Liberated up to 31st December 1860, excluding Sick, . .	180	14	93	73	
Do. do. 1861, do. . .	90	4	51	35	
Do. do. 1862, do. . .	66	2	39	25	
Do. do. 1863, do. . .	82	4	41	37	
Do. do. 1864, do. . .	49	1	25	23	
Do. do. 1865, do. . .	68	7	25	36	
Do. do. 1866, do. . .	81	3	34	44	
	616	35	308	273	55.0

The above shows that in some years more Female Convicts had lost than gained weight; yet during imprisonment, the weights maintained were higher; and the explanation offered as formerly is, that the excitement immediately preceding liberation is so great in most cases as to exhaust the body and reduce its weight. The general health is good.

Male Convicts.

The Male Convicts under the Dietary adopted in August 1863, continue to have high rates of increase in weight, and enjoy very good health.

	Number weighed.	Stationary.	Gaining.	Losing.	Percentage. Who had not Lost Weight.
Transferred to England in 1863, .	49	2	36	11	
Do. in 1864, exclusive of Sick, .	96	3	80	13	
Do. in 1865, do. .	81	3	66	12	
Do. in 1866, do. .	92	2	61	29	
	318	10	243	65	79·0

Number of lbs. gained by those gaining was 664 lbs.
Number of lbs. lost by those losing was 163 lbs.
Number stationary, 2.
This is satisfactory as to the general condition of this class. Four of them have been sent to the Lunatic department; of whom 3 were insane before admission.
The Imprisonment Prisoners have maintained good health generally.

DISEASES for which Prisoners were treated during the decennial period 1857 to 1866 inclusive.

DISEASES.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	Total. Diseases of 1857-1866.
I. *Zymotic Class*—											
Scarlatina,	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	3
Diarrhœa,	40	...	13	6	6	3	5	6	4	5	88
Influenza,	11	5	...	3	...	1	4	2	5	...	31
Scurvy,	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	7
Ague,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Erysipelas,	...	2	1	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	8
Syphilis,	11	7	4	10	3	4	...	2	2	5	48
Condylomata,	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	2
Chicken Pox,	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3
Measles,	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fever,	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	2	...	1	10
Cholera, Asiatic,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
II. *Constitutional*—											
Gout,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Fistula,	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	1	2	...	8
III. *Tubercular*—											
Scrofula,	5	4	7	6	7	3	5	3	2	3	45
Phthisis,	7	4	3	5	5	5	3	6	2	5	45
IV. *Of Nervous System*—											
Apoplexy,	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	2	4
Paralysis,	1	3	1	2	3	3	2	2	3	3	23
Brain Disease,	...	...	1	3	2	...	3	3	...	3	15
Hysteria,	...	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	7
*Epilepsy,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia,	...	...	...	2	2	1	2	...	1	2	10
V. *Of Organs of Circulation*—											
Heart,	1	2	2	1	...	1	3	1	...	...	11
Aneurism,	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Syncope,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
Pericarditis,	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
VI. *Of Respiration*—											
Bronchitis,	...	8	4	4	3	...	...	1	4	3	27
Pleuritis,	4	...	3	4	...	...	...	1	...	...	12
Pneumonia,	...	2	...	2	4	2	3	...	...	2	15
Asthma,	4	3	3	2	2	...	1	...	1	...	16
Hæmoptysis,	1	2	4	3	3	...	3	...	...	3	19
Hydrothorax,	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
VII. *Of Digestion*—											
Epistaxis,	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
Quinsey,	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	7
Dyspepsia,	...	6	4	3	6	3	5	3	7	5	42
Enteritis,	...	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	6
Ascites,	1	1	...	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	7
Ulcer of Intestines,	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	1	...	...	6
Hernia,	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	5
Hæmatemesis,	4	2	2	2	...	..	1	...	...	2	13
Hæmorrhoids,	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	3
Constipation,	3	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	6
Hepatitis,	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Cancer of Stomach,	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
VIII. *Of Urinary and Generative Organs*—											
Stricture, &c., of Urethra,	...	3	1	2	...	...	3	...	...	2	11
Gonorrhœa,	1	2	3	3	...	1	3	1	2	...	16
Testitis,	...	1	3	...	1	2	...	...	1	3	11
Hydrocele,	...	1	1	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	6
Masturbatio,	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	4
Bright's Disease,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3
IX. *Of Uterine Organs*—											
Cancer Uteri,	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	4
Uteritis,	...	1	1	...	2	3	1	...	...	...	8
Menorrhagia,	...	1	3	6	1	2	2	1	3	1	20
Polypus,	1	1	...	...	1	...	..	...	...	...	3
X. *Of Locomotive Organs*—											
Rheumatism,	4	5	3	4	...	3	3	3	3	2	30
Sciatica,	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	6
Carry forward,	109	83	85	90	58	47	71	47	51	58	629

* See Table No. XIX. as to Epileptics.

DISEASES.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	Total.
Brought forward,	109	83	85	90	58	47	71	47	51	58	629
XI. *Of Skin*—											
Ulcer,	2	8	6	5	...	2	2	...	5	...	30
Abscess,	...	3	4	6	5	...	3	3	13	5	42
Itch,	3	2	4	2	4	4	6	4	6	2	37
Ringworm, &c.,	2	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	7
Favus,	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	5
Pediculi,	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Anomalous Eruption,	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	1	...	...	6
Eczema,	...	...	...	2	1	2	...	...	1	2	8
Lepra,	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	4
XII. *From Accident and Negligence*,—											
Burns and Bruises,	...	3	2	3	1	1	2	...	1	1	14
Fracture,	...	1	1	2	...	2	1	...	...	...	7
Sprains,	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	3	1	10
Wounds,	1	...	1	2	2	2	2	1	...	1	12
Old Age,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
	118	105	112	114	73	66	89	57	80	71	815

Deaths of Prisoners since 1842.

Table showing the daily average population, the number and percentage of deaths during twenty-five years, viz., since 1842, when the General Prison was opened, to 1866 inclusive :—

Years.	Daily average Population.	Annual Deaths.	Years.	Daily average Population.	Annual Deaths.
1842	404	5	1855	498	10
1843	278	6	1856	583	11
1844	217	3	1857	593	12
1845	233	3	1858	561	10
1846	322	7	1859	632	12
1847	332	1	1860	675	16
1848	301	5	1861	637	8
1849	363	2	1862	688	5
1850	385	3	1863	714	8
1851	306	4	1864	692	15
1852	434	8	1865	693	2
1853	459	4	1866	719	9
1854	580	9	.....	...	...

When the daily average population during 25 years is added up, the sum total makes 12,299, while the sum total of the deaths is 178, being at the average rate per annum of 1.45 per cent., or about 14 per 1000.

Medical Liberations.

Liberated on medical grounds—

1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855 and 1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862 and 1863	1864	1865 and 1866	Total.
12	18	7	0	1	3	1	4	4	3	7	4	3	0	1	4	1	2	1	0	1	0	77

The medical liberations during these 25 years amounted to 77 ; and taking one-third as probable deaths, the death-rate would be raised slightly ; thus, 178 + 25 = 203, makes 1.60 per cent. per annum.

Causes of Deaths, 1842-66.

FATAL DISEASES OR CAUSES OF DEATH.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.	1848.	1849.	1850.	1851.	1852.	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	Total.
Zymotic Class—																										
Diarrhœa and Dysentery,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	7
Influenza,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Scurvy,	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cholera,	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	1
Fever,	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Cholera, Asiatic,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Tubercular—																										
Scrofula,	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	7
Phthisis,	4	2	2	...	4	1	2	1	...	...	1	...	3	5	4	1	4	4	3	1	4	...	4	1	1	52
Marasmus,	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Syphilis,	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Of Nervous System—																										
Paralysis,	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	..	...	6
Brain disease,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	9
Decay from Insanity,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	9
Epilepsy,	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	3
Apoplexy,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Delirium Tremens,	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Of Organs of Circulation—																										
Heart,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	7
Pericarditis,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Aneurism,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Syncope,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Congestion of Lungs,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Of Respiration—																										
Bronchitis,	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Pneumonia,	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	8
Asthma,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hæmoptysis,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Hydrothorax,	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Of Digestion—																										
Epistaxis,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Enteritis,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Peritonitis,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Hæmatemesis,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Constipation,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Cancer of Stomach,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Ascites,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2
Of Urinary and Generative Organs—																										
Cancer Uteri,	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	4
Bright's disease,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Menorrhagia,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Of Organs of Locomotion—																										
Rheumatism,	..	...	...	1	..	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	1
Suicides,	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Unknown,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	1	2
Old Age,	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	...	2
Worn Out,	...	1	..	...	...	...	..	...	1	...	1	...	...	3	...	4	...	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	15
	5	6	3	3	7	1	5	2	3	4	8	4	9	10	11	12	10	12	16	8	5	8	15	2	9	178

In the above Table of the Causes of Death, as well as in the Register of Sickness, the small number of epidemic diseases makes our visitation of Asiatic Cholera this year all the more remarkable.

II. Of the mental condition of Prisoners not in the Lunatic Department.

Table No. XIX. gives the particulars of all placed by the authority of the Surgeon in association, as unfit for separation, with the reasons for association in each case, viz.:— Number associated. App. No. XIX.

Imbecile from Old Age, ...	3
Do. from other causes, ...	29
Do. and Suicidal, ...	4
Epileptic, ...	12
In all, . .	48

This is considerably above the average annual number of this class. Many of them have been here formerly, and no doubt some of their frequent offences are the result of weak-mindedness. No less than 11 of these 48 have been known to be in Lunatic Asylums, and as a rule, the Surgeon places all such in Association, as unfit to bear the separate system of imprisonment.

Under special observation separate.

Besides the above, there were under special observation, on account of some mental peculiarity, at 31st December last:—

Weak-minded, ...	37
Do. and Suicidal, ...	14
Total, . . .	51

The number associated on mental grounds during the last decennial period is given in this Table:—

	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	Totals.
Mental Condition—											
Juvenile, Imbecile, or Weak-minded,.....	34	14	21	20	16	26	13	17	15	32	208
Do. and Suicidal,.....	2	2	4	7	9	6	2	4	1	4	41
Epileptic,.....	7	4	11	2	7	13	6	15	7	12	84
	43	20	36	29	32	45	21	36	23	48	333

Probable Causes of Mental weakness.

The Resident Surgeon regards the chief causes of the mental diseases of prisoners to be congenital, aggravated by depraved habits of life and early neglect. It is difficult to estimate what share imprisonments, long and frequent, may have as causes of mental weakness.

III. Of the Department for Criminal Lunatics.

Health of the Department.

The general health of this class has been very good; with this exception, that two died out of this department from Asiatic cholera. Of these two cases some notes are given under the first head of this Report; and the careful investigation that recently took place in consultation with Professor Christison, after the cholera invasion, assures us that the sanitary state of the Department is good, and that every precaution has been taken for the safety of the inmates.

In Table No. XVII. the particulars are set forth of all confined in this department during 1866, amounting to 54. The admissions were—8 males; one from the prison of Aberdeen, and 7 from the Penal Department of the General Prison.

Removals.

The removals were 8 in all—6 males and 2 females, viz., 3 certified recovered, and placed in association in the ward for Imbeciles in Main Prison; 1, J. W., certified recovered, and liberated by order of the Secretary of State, having been detained, in terms of 25 and 26 Vict. cap. 54, sect. 19; 2 were certified insane, and sent by order of the Managers to the prisons whence they came a few days before the expiry of their sentences, to be disposed of by the competent local authorities; and 2 died.

Admissions, 1857-1866.

The following Table shows the admissions to the Lunatic Department during the last ten years:—

	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	Totals.
From the General Prison, ...	4	4	6	6	4	2	3	3	9	7	48
From other Prisons, ...	5	6	8	2	1	3	1	5	6	1	38
	9	10	14	8	5	5	4	8	15	8	86

The number of Prisoners who have become insane in the General Prison during the last ten years being 48; and the average daily Prison population for ten years, amounting to 6604, we have the following equations, viz., $\frac{6604}{48} = \frac{1}{137}$, or 1 out of 137 becoming insane during imprisonment here in the course of the last ten years.

The Resident Surgeon has reported, in terms of the Rules applicable to his office, that several of the Criminal Lunatics are sane, and have been so for many years; but the heinous offences for which they were committed, and the peculiar nature of these cases, have been such as to lead to the conclusion that none of these can be certified as safe persons to be at large. Their mental maladies, which are quiescent under Asylum treatment, would likely recur under the trials of social life.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient Servant,

J. B. Thomson, *Resident Surgeon.*

To the Managers of the General Prison for Scotland, &c. &c.

No. XVII.—Return by the Resident Surgeon of the General Prison at Perth, applicable to those Prisoners who have been confined in the Department for Criminal Lunatics during the year 1866.

	M.	F.	TOTAL.
Insane in Custody at 31st December 1865,	32	14	46
Admitted during 1866,	8	...	8
Total during 1866,	40	14	54
Liberated and removed in 1866,	6	2	8
Remaining in Custody at 31st December 1866,	34	12	46

No.	C/n.	Name.	Age on committal to Prison. M.	Age on committal to Prison. F.	Whence brought.	Brought to Lunatic Department.	Afterwards transferred to Lunatic Department.	Date of Admission to Lunatic Department.	Offence of which Accused or Convicted.	By what Court Tried.	Judgment of Court or other Judicial proceeding, with Date.	Whether admitted on Judicial Finding or Medical Certificate of Lunacy.	Form of Insanity.	Removed during the year. Date.	Removed during the year. Method.	REMARKS.
1	316/5	J. J., Jr.	11	...	Royal Lunatic Asylum, Glasgow.	1	...	Dec. 25, 1846	Assault .	Sheriff Court, Lerwick.	Found not to be a fit subject for trial on account of imbecility and dumbness, and sentenced to imprisonment until further orders of the Court, or of the High Court of Justiciary, 5th May 1845.	Judicial Finding.	Idiocy .	.....	.....	*Naturaliter Idiota;* Mischievous, dumb. Offences:—Pushed two children over Lerwick Pier, and assaulted several children, striking them severely; dangerous, suddenly rushes at persons, strikes, and kicks; is filthy.
2	95/6	T. M'K.	37	...	Royal Lunatic Asylum, Dundee.	1	...	May 4, 1847	Murder . .	Circuit Court, Glasgow.	On trial, found to be insane, and not an object of punishment, and sentenced to be detained in Prison all the days of his life, or until sufficient caution be found for his safe keeping in custody during life, 6th May 1839.	Do.	Homicidal Mania.	.....	.....	Had hallucinations; never had lucid intervals; murdered his own sister to save her from imaginary persecutions.
3	111/6	A. R.	30	...	Do.	1	...	... ...	Assault . .	Sheriff Court, Stirling.	Found to be insane and not a fit subject for trial, and sentenced to be detained in Prison, subject to future orders of Court, 26th May 1841.	Do.	Mania.	.....	.....	Has delusions about his being a great personage; has scarcely ever been heard to speak for years.
4	169/6	T. B.	25	...	Dumfries Asylum.	1	...	July 9, ...	Assault with intent to ravish.	Circuit Court of Justiciary, Ayr.	Found to be insane and not a fit subject of trial, and sentenced to be detained in custody until further orders of the High Court of Justiciary, 15th September 1843.	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	Mischievous; suddenly rushes upon persons, strikes and kicks; sometimes low and moody.
5	242/6	M. P.	...	34	Morningside Lunatic Asylum.	1	...	Sept. 23, ...	Wilful fire-raising and malicious mischief.	Circuit Court of Justiciary, Jedburgh.	Found to be unfit for trial from the state of her mind, and to be detained in Prison until further orders of the High Court of Justiciary, 4th April 1842.	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	Quiet and harmless.
6	171/9	J. D.	28	...	Dumbarton Prison.	1	...	June 15, 1850	Assault, with intent to rob	Sheriff Court, Dumbarton.	Found to be insane and not fit for trial, and ordered to be detained in Prison until removed therefrom by competent authority, 7th June 1850.	Do.	Mania .	.....	.....	Harmless; filthy.
7	172/9	W. K.	22	...	Perth County Prison.	1	...	... 18, ...	Murder . .	Circuit Court, Perth.	Found not in a fit state to be put on his trial, and the diet deserted *pro loco et tempore*, and grants warrant to commit him to the Prison of Perth, therein to be detained until further orders of the Court of Justiciary regarding him, 26th Sept. 1850.	Do.	Homicidal Mania	.....	.....	*Naturaliter Idiota;* was confined in Lunatic Wing untried from 18th June, until brought before the Circuit Court. Dangerous; makes sudden attacks on persons.
8	310/9	M. R.	27	...	Stirling Prison.	1	...	Nov. 12, ...	Theft by house-breaking and previous conviction.	Circuit Court, Stirling.	Found to be insane and not fit for trial, and to be detained in Prison until further orders of Court, 12th April 1850.	Do.	Mania .	.....	.....	Quiet and harmless.

Return by the Resident Surgeon, applicable to those Prisoners who have been confined in the Department for Criminal Lunatics—*continued.*

No.	C/n.	Name.	Age on committal to Prison. M.	Age on committal to Prison. F.	Whence brought.	Brought to Lunatic Department.	Afterwards transferred to Lunatic Department.	Date of Admission to Lunatic Department.	Offence of which accused or convicted.	By what Court tried.	Judgment of Court or other Judicial proceeding, with Date.	Whether admitted on Judicial Finding or Medical Certificate of Lunacy.	Form of Insanity.	Removed during the year. Date.	Removed during the year. Method.	REMARKS.
9	27/10	R. B. or M.	...	30	Edinburgh Prison.	1	...	Mar. 14, 1851	Assault . .	High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh.	Found to be insane and not a proper object of trial, and ordered to be detained in Prison until further orders of Court, 12th March 1851.	Judicial Finding.	Mania.	....	.....	Subject to fits of passion; very incoherent.
10	133/11	I. B.	...	50	Perth County Prison.	1	...	May 14, 1852	Murder .	Circuit Court of Justiciary, Perth.	On trial, found to have been insane at the time of committing the offence, and not an object of punishment, and adjudged to be detained in Prison all her life, or at least until further orders of Court, 29th April 1852.	Do.	Homicidal Mania.	.....	.....	Murdered her mother; is a hypochondriacal and ill-tempered woman.
11	74/12	J. D. S.	24	...	Glasgow Prison.	1	...	Mar. 18, 1853	Murder. .	Circuit Court of Justiciary, Glasgow.	Death, but commuted to transportation for life, on account of insanity, 4th January 1853.	Medical Certificate.	Do.	.....	.....	Dangerous, and filthy in his habits; much exhausted in his system.
12	234/13	H. M'N.	27	...	Ayr Prison.	1	...	July 22, 1854	Rape. .	Circuit Court, Ayr.	Found to be insane, and not fit for trial, and adjudged to be imprisoned until further orders of the Court of Justiciary, 18th April 1854.	Judicial Finding.	Mania.	.....	.....	Of disgusting habits and conversation.
13	470/14	W. G. T.	35	...	Perth County Prison.	1	...	Oct. 13, 1855	Assault to the effusion of blood and serious injury of the person	Circuit Court of Justiciary, Perth.	Found, from the state of his intellect, not a proper object for trial, and to be detained in Prison subject to the future orders of the High Court, 2d October 1855.	Do.	Idiocy.	.....	.....	*Naturaliter Idiota.*
14	247/15	M. F. or M'L.	...	28	Glasgow Prison.	1	...	July 15, 1856	Murder .	Circuit Court of Justiciary, Glasgow.	Found to have been insane at the time of committing the act charged, and not a proper object of punishment, and adjudged to be detained in Prison subject to the future orders of the High Court of Justiciary, 2d May 1856.	Do.	Homicidal Mania.	.....	.....	In the puerperal state, and, under a fit of jealousy, destroyed her child.
15	43/16	H. S.	27	...	Edinburgh Prison.	1	...	Feb. 19, 1857	Murder .	High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh.	Found to be insane, and not fit for trial, and ordered to be detained in the General Prison at Perth, subject to future orders of the Court, 16th February 1857.	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	When in the Greenock poorhouse, murdered one of the paupers; dangerous, and attacks persons suddenly.
16	338/16	A. M'P.	26	...	Inverness Prison.	1	...	Dec. 21, 1857	Murder .	Circuit Court of Justiciary, Inverness.	Found to be insane at the time he committed the act, and adjudged to be detained in Prison, subject to future orders of the High Court of Justiciary, 30th September 1857.	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	Under delusions; murdered three persons, his father, mother, and aunt, in one night. Has had repeated homicidal impulses.
17	203/17	D. C.	37	...	Perth County Prison.	1	...	July 30, 1858	Murder .	Circuit Court of Justiciary, Perth.	Found to be insane, and not fit for trial; and ordered to be kept in custody until her Majesty's pleasure be known, 7th October 1858.	Do.	Do.	July 11, 1866.	Died.	
18	214/17	T. A. S. or F. or T. or T.	39	...	Edinburgh Prison.	1	...	Aug. 14, 1858	Murder .	High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh	Found to be insane and not fit for trial, and ordered to be kept in custody until her Majesty's pleasure be known, 19th July 1858.	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	Has delusions that poison has eaten away his brain and stomach; suicidal.
19	41/18	A. M.	23	...	Perth County Prison.	1	...	Feb. 22, 1859	Murder .	High Court of Justiciary.	Found to have been insane at the time of committing the offence, and ordered to be kept in custody until Her Majesty's pleasure be known, 16th Nov. 1858.	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	Certified insane on admission; but has shown no mental disorder or delusion here. On the 30th Jan. 1861 was certified as sane, and, on the authority of the Prison Managers, was transferred to Main Prison on 5th March 1861, and put to prison service. Returned to Lunatic Department proper on the 17th December 1862.

20	88/15	C. M'K.	...	21	Glasgow Prison.	...	1	Dec. 20, ...	Theft and previous conviction.	Circuit Court, Glasgow.	15 years' transportation, 8th Jan. 1856, .	Medical Certificate.	Mania.	.....	.....	Admitted to Main Prison, March 19, 1856; Imbecile, May 7, 1859; sent to Imbecile Ward at its opening in Aug. 1859. Has delusions that she gets poison and rats in her food. Violent, threatens, and strikes. Formerly in Brixton and Millbank.
21	284/19	E. P. or M	...	35	Stirling Prison.	1	...	Oct. 25, 1860	Murder.	Circuit Court, Stirling.	Verdict—Insane at time of offence. Her Majesty's pleasure, 21st Sept. 1860.	Judicial finding.	Homicidal mania.	.....	.....	She was found insane by a jury. Her delusion was that she and her family were to be burned in the Poorhouse at Stirling, and to avert this fate she threw herself and two of her children into the canal at Falkirk; one of the children was drowned. Reported sane, 3d July 1862. Has again become insane.
22	69/20	R. A. H.	...	27	Edinburgh Prison.	...	1	May 4, 1861	Theft and previous conviction.	High Court of Justiciary.	8 years' penal servitude, 4th Feb. 1861.	Medical Certificate.	Mania.	.....	.....	R. A. H. was here formerly a convict under sentence of 4 years' penal servitude; always regarded as of weak mind; re-admitted weak-minded and violent. Insane delusions, soon after re-admission, took possession of her mind, that strange beings visited in her cell and tormented her. She became noisy, turbulent, and incoherent.
23	189/20	M. M'K. or M'G.	...	28	Perth Prison.	1	..	May 24, ...	Murder.	Circuit Court, Perth.	Verdict—Insane at time of offence. Her Majesty's pleasure, 26th April 1861.	Judicial finding.	Homicidal Mania.	.....	.....	Murdered her own boy, 4 years old, and attempted suicide under religious excitement after attending revival meetings. Reported as sane, 8th July 1862.
24	116/21	W. C.	46	...	Ditto.	1	...	April 15, 1862	Murder.	High Court of Justiciary.	Verdict—Insane at time of offence. Her Majesty's pleasure, 10th March 1862.	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	Still insane; talks of the person he murdered as alive; obscene in his conduct.
25	217/21	R. P.	35	...	Glasgow Prison.	1	...	June 26, ...	Murder.	Circuit Court, Glasgow.	Verdict—Insane at time of offence Her Majesty's pleasure, 26th Sept. 1861.	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	This man was admitted June 26, 1862, and since that time has shown no symptoms of insanity. He murdered his own child under a fit of mania consequent upon habits of intemperance. Certified sane, 18th November 1862.
26	395/21	H. S., Jun.	30	...	Fort-Charlotte.	1	...	Nov. 19, ...	Assault.	Sheriff Court, Lerwick.	Verdict—Insane at time of offence. Her Majesty's pleasure, 14th Oct. 1862.	Do.	Mania.	.....	.....	This man's certificate bears that he believes in witchcraft, and that he can cure diseases by transferring them to himself.
27	17/22	T. D.	40	...	Glasgow Prison.	1	...	Jan. 7, 1863.	Assault with intent to ravish.	Circuit Court, Glasgow.	Verdict—Insane at time of offence. Her Majesty's pleasure, 23d December 1862.	Do.	Epileptic Mania.	.....	.....	On admission reported to have had epilepsy, succeeded by maniacal excitement at different times; also, that he held delusions. Since his admission he has had epileptic attacks, and in January made assaults upon the persons of fellow-prisoners.
28	75/21	C. C.	...	30	Glasgow Prison.	..	1	Oct. 12, ...	Theft and previous conviction.	Circuit Court, Glasgow.	6 years' penal servitude, 27th Dec. 1861.	Medical Certificate.	Mania.	May 16, 1866.	Sent to Imbecile Ward recovered.	This prisoner was here formerly a convict, and insane. After 4 years' penal servitude she was liberated of imbecile mind, and soon after was confined in an Asylum. She was re-admitted imbecile and associated, continuing much the same until 12th October 1863, when she became violent and incoherent, and was certified insane.
29	38/23	C. M'E.	30	...	Glasgow Prison.	...	1	April 9, 1864	Theft and previous conviction.	Circuit Court, Glasgow.	4 years' penal servitude, 21st Dec. 1863.	Do.	Do.	June 6, 1866.	Do.	This man was here formerly, and at liberation was sent to the Prison of Stirling, whence he came, and thence committed as insane to Montrose Asylum. When re-admitted here he was sane, but placed under special observation; and soon discovered the delusions about being poisoned, which belonged to his former attack of insanity.
30	229 23	T. A.	55	...	Alloa Prison.	1	...	June 11, ...	Murder.	Ditto.	Verdict—Insane at time of offence. Her Majesty's pleasure, 6th June 1864.	Judicial finding.	Homicidal mania.	.....	.....	Murdered a boy under the delusion that he was an emissary of the Free Church sent to injure him. Still holds delusions about his being persecuted by the Free Church.

Return by Resident Surgeon, applicable to those Prisoners who have been confined in the Department for Criminal Lunatics—*continued*.

No.	C/n.	Name.	Age on committal to Prison. M.	Age on committal to Prison. F.	Whence brought.	Brought to Lunatic Department.	Afterwards transferred to Lunatic Department.	Date of Admission to Lunatic Department.	Offence of which accused or convicted.	By what Court tried.	Judgment of Court or other Judicial proceeding, with Date.	Whether admitted on Judicial Finding or Medical Certificate of Lunacy.	Form of Insanity.	Removed during the year. Date.	Removed during the year. Method.	REMARKS.
31	375/23	J. S. L.	29	...	Glasgow Prison.	1	...	Oct. 7, 1864.	Murder.	Circuit Court, Glasgow.	Verdict—Insane at time of offence. Her Majesty's pleasure, 21st Sept. 1864.	Judicial finding.	Homicidal Mania.	.....	.....	This man has no peculiar delusions, is quiet, but almost fatuous. There is a strong hereditary predisposition to insanity, and from the evidence at his trial, the patient had been insane before he committed the murder charged. He cut his brother's throat with a razor.
32	461/23	A. W. or M'K.	...	24	Inveraray Prison.	1	...	Nov. 26, ...	Assault.	Sheriff-Court, Inveraray.	Verdict—Insane at time of offence. Her Majesty's pleasure, 30th August 1864.	Do.	Mania.	.....	.....	Her medical certificate bears that she is subject to insanity monthly, when she gets nervous and excited.
33	471/23	J. M'G. or G.	19	...	Greenlaw Prison.	1	...	Dec. 9, ...	Fire-raising.	Sheriff-Court, Greenlaw.	6 months' imprisonment, 27th Oct. 1864. (Detained on expiry by Secretary of State's Warrant, dated 31st March 1865.)	Medical Certificate.	Dementia.	.....	.....	Became insane after conviction, and was removed from Greenlaw Prison on Managers' authority, in terms of 25 and 26 Vict. c. 54, sect. 22; restless, mischievous, and dangerous.
34	485/23	M. M'L	24	...	General Prison, Penal Department.	...	1	Mar. 3, 1865.	Theft and previous conviction.	High Court of Justiciary, Edinburgh.	7 years' penal servitude, 12th December 1864.	Do.	Mania.	.....	.....	Soon after admission his mind gave way to religious delusions, and on 14th January was sent to Imbecile Ward, where he became worse; he has delusions about good and evil spirits visiting him.
35	272/23	R. W. C. or C.	25	...	General Prison, Penal Department.	...	1	... 10, ...	Theft by house-breaking.	Circuit Court, Perth.	10 years' penal servitude, 5th May 1864.	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	On 10th February, became excited, with delusions, and a suicidal tendency. He has lucid intervals, but relapses, and holds delusions about the devil appearing to him.
36	33/24	A. C.	...	32	General Prison, Penal Department.	...	1	... 15, ...	Theft and previous conviction.	High Court of Justiciary.	4 years' penal servitude, 20th June 1864.	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	On admission from Ayr, reported as subject to fits of mental excitement, with great violence of temper and divers delusions. She has intervals of quiet, but is fully worse than on admission. She was here formerly.
37	152/24	M. C. or B.	...	32	Ayr Prison.	1	...	April 29, ...	Murder.	Circuit Court, Ayr.	Verdict—Insane at time of offence. Her Majesty's pleasure, 19th April 1865.	Judicial finding.	Do.	.....	.....	This woman has been sane since admission—she threw her child into a well, where it was drowned, and afterwards attempted suicide. There is hereditary insanity, which has appeared in several members of the family. Reported sane since admission, 30th August 1865.
38	153/24	J. M'V.	50	...	Inveraray Prison.	1	...	... ...	Murder.	Circuit Court, Inveraray	Insanity in bar of trial. Her Majesty's pleasure, 19th April 1865.	Do.	Dementia.	.....	.....	Suddenly, without any warning, lifted a hatchet and killed his son—attempted to strike his wife with the same weapon, and for a time furiously defied all about him. He is in a very demented state.
39	173/24	A. T.	45	..	Greenlaw Prison.	1	...	May 13, ...	Murder.	Circuit Court, Jedburgh.	Verdict—Insane at time of offence. Her Majesty's pleasure, 4th May 1865.	Do.	Homicidal Mania.	.....	.....	This man has been sane since admission. He killed his wife with an iron poker, tongs, and earthen jug, and went and told what he had done. His madness was consequent upon a long course of excessive drinking.

40	266/24	G. S.	62	...	Aberdeen Prison.	1	...	June 8, ...	Murder.	Circuit Court, Aberdeen.	Death, but commuted to penal servitude for life, 19th April 1865.	Medical Certificate.	Epileptic Mania.	.....	.....	After a series of misfortunes, had an epileptic seizure, made an assignation with a female friend in a wood, and with an axe murdered her. He was quite calm after the act. He was sent here certified insane.
41	146/23	J. W.	27	...	General Prison, Penal Department.	...	1	June 30, ...	Assault, with intent to ravish, and previous conviction of assault.	Circuit Court, Jedburgh.	18 months' imprisonment, 19th April 1864. (Detained by Secretary of State's Warrant, dated 11th October 1865.)	Do.	Mania.	.....	.....	Was here formerly. He has various delusions that he is untried, has got a free pardon, and discovered a way to pay the national debt off; detained after expiry of sentence on the ground of being twice committed for assault with intent to ravish, in terms of 25 and 26 Vict. c. 54, sect. 22.
42	183/24	P. M'G.	28	...	General Prison, Penal Department.	...	1	July 8, ...	Assault, with great effusion of blood and danger to life.	Circuit Court, Glasgow.	12 months' imprisonment, 4th May 1865.	Do.	Do.	2d May 1866.	Sent insane to Airdrie Prison.	On admission, weak-minded; became violent, dangerous, and incoherent. Removed to Airdrie Prison by order of Managers, to be dealt with by authorities.
43	398/24	W. M'D.	48	...	Dunfermline Prison.	1	...	Oct. 3, ...	Assault by discharging loaded fire-arms with intent to kill.	Circuit Court, Perth.	Insanity in bar of trial. Her Majesty's pleasure, 15th Sept. 1865.	Judicial finding.	Homicidal Mania.	30th October 1866.	Died.	
44	103/23	M. D.	...	30	General Prison, Penal Department.	...	1	Oct. 28, ...	Theft and previous conviction.	Circuit Court, Glasgow.	4 years' penal servitude, 22d December 1863.	Medical Certificate.	Mania.	.....	.....	Was here formerly a Convict in bad health, phthisical, and with liver disease, became suddenly violent and incoherent, refusing food. She is recovering from the temporary insanity, and now in the Epileptic Hospital, Main Prison.
45	452/24	A. C. or T.	...	44	General Prison, Penal Department.	...	1	Oct. 31, ...	Theft and previous conviction.	Circuit Court, Perth.	7 years' penal servitude, 28th September 1864.	Do.	Do.	17th Feb. 1866.	Recovered and sent to Main Prison.	Has been frequently insane, and was sent from Ayr insane. She was here formerly a Convict.
46	509/24	J. H.	27	...	Edinburgh Prison.	1	...	Dec. 4, ...	Murder.	High Court, Edinburgh.	Insanity in bar of trial. Her Majesty's pleasure, 27th November 1865.	Judicial finding.	Dementia.	.....	.....	With an iron bar which he had concealed he killed his mother and sister.
47	154/24	J. W.	43	...	General Prison, Penal Department.	...	1	Jan. 17, 1866.	Assault by cutting and stabbing, and prev. con. of assault.	Sheriff-Court, Dumfries.	12 months' imprisonment, 24th April 1865. Sentence to run from 1st May 1865. (Detained by Secretary of State's Warrant of date 9th April 1866.)	Medical Certificate.	Mania.	24th Sept. 1866.	Warrant of Secretary of State.	Soon after admission observed to be weak-minded; had delusions about persons injuring him by night. A powerful and dangerous man; detained in terms of 25 and 26 Vict. cap. 54, sect. 22.
48	134/24	T. W.	20	...	General Prison, Penal Department.	...	1	... 23, ...	Assault to the effusion of blood, and previous conviction of assault.	Circuit Court, Dundee.	18 months' imprisonment, 8th April 1865.	Do.	Do.	5th Oct. 1866.	Managers' order.	On 9th November 1865, was sent to the Ward for Imbeciles; became filthy, incoherent, troublesome, and at the expiry of his sentence not improved. Sent to the Prison of Dundee, a few days before liberation was due, to be disposed of by the authorities.
49	217/25	J. R.	21	...	Aberdeen Prison.	1	...	May 21, ...	Theft.	Sheriff Court, Aberdeen.	Insanity in bar of trial. Her Majesty's pleasure, 8th November 1865.	Judicial finding.	Dementia.	.....	.....	Very imbecile, and not improved in mind; seems to have been congenitally weak.
50	166/25	J. M'F.	35	...	General Prison, Penal Department.	...	1	Aug. 14, ...	Bigamy.	Circuit Court, Stirling.	12 months' imprisonment, 26th April 1866.	Medical Certificate.	Do.	.....	.....	On admission weak-minded, and not strong in body. Sent to the Ward for imbeciles on 13th July, where he gave way to delusions about some one having murdered his child.
51	417/24	J. W.	24	...	General Prison, Penal Department.	...	1	Oct. 10, ...	Robbery.	Circuit Court, Glasgow.	15 months' imprisonment, 4th Oct. 1865.	Do.	Mania.	.....	.....	Soon after admission found to be weak-minded; and soon after his mind gave way to delusions about being injured by persons coming to him by night. He is given to threaten murder against officers.
52	281/25	J. M'P.	28	...	General Prison, Penal Department.	...	1	Nov. 27, ...	Lewd and libidinous practices, etc.	Sheriff Court, Glasgow.	12 months' imprisonment, 19th June 1866.	Do.	Dementia.	.....	.....	A few days after admission showed weakness of mind. Was associated without benefit. Given to supping his own excrements. His brain is softening; and he denies himself food for several days together.
53	421/24	D. M'A.	19	...	General Prison, Penal Departmt.	...	1	Dec. 22, ...	Theft and previous conviction.	Circuit Court, Glasgow.	18 months' imprisonment, 5th Oct. 1865.	Do.	Mania.	.....	.....	A scrofulous lad, often in prisons; suddenly became insane.
54	232/25	P. W.	25	...	General Prison, Penal Departmt.	...	1	Dec. 29, ...	Assault by cutting and stabbing to great effusion of blood, etc.	Sheriff Court, Linlithgow.	12 months' imprisonment. 4 months' hard labour.	Do.	Do.	.....	.....	Probably weak in mind congenitally; has delusions chiefly about his food.

General Prison, Perth, 22d January 1867.

J. B. THOMSON, *Resident Surgeon.*

No. XVIII.—Report by the Governor and Resident Surgeon of the General Prison at Perth, of the deaths of Prisoners in the General Prison, from 1st January to 31st December 1866, inclusive.

Current Number. M.	Current Number. F.	Name.	Age at Commitment to Prison	Where Tried.	By whom Tried.	Date of Sentence.	Sentence.	Date of Admission into the General Prison.	Date of Death.	Period in Prison. Months.	Period in Prison. Days.	Where Interred.	Disease.	Whether Contracted before or after Admission.	Probable Cause of Disease.	Remarks.
	335/24	H. A.	67	Airdrie.	Sheriff Court.	July 25, 1865.	12 months.	July 31, 1865.	Feb. 2, 1866.	6	2	Precincts of the Prison.	Apoplexy.	After.	Rupture of blood-vessel on Brain.	Died in a few hours' illness.
	382/24	M. H. or W.	38	Glasgow.	Do.	Sept. 19, 1865.	12 months.	Sept. 28, 1865.	May 8, 1866.	7	11	Do.	Unknown.	?	?	Death sudden.
	49/24	A. H.	44	Edinburgh	Do.	Feb. 6, 1865.	18 months.	Feb. 9, 1865.	June 15, 1866.	16	7	Do.	Syphilis.	Before.	Contagion.	Disease of 18 years' standing.
194/25		J. C.	37	Glasgow.	Circuit Court.	May 4, 1866.	18 months.	May 12, 1866.	June 20, 1866.	1	9	Do.	Softening of Brain.	Do.	?	On admission, suffering from softening of brain.
	19/20	E. C.	28	Do.	Do.	Dec. 26, 1860.	8 years' P. S.	Jan. 25, 1861.	July 5, 1866.	65	11	Do.	Necrosis.	Do.	Syphilis.	Worn-out on admission.
203/17		D. C.	37	Perth.	Do.	Oct. 7, 1858.	Lunacy in bar of trial, H. M. pleasure.	July 30, 1858.	July 11, 1866.	95	12	Do.	Asiatic Cholera.	After.	Unknown.	Died in 23 hours' illness.
398/24		W. M'D.	48	Do.	Do.	Sept. 15, 1865.	Do.	Oct. 3, 1865.	Oct. 30, 1866.	12	27	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	Died in 48 hours' illness.
	419/25	M. L.	40	Paisley.	Sheriff Court.	Sept. 24, 1866.	18 months.	Oct. 1, 1866.	Nov. 30, 1866.	2	...	Do.	Pneumonia.	Do.	Previous weakness and cold.	Had frequent attacks of the same disease before admission.
	21/25	E. M'H. or W.	23	Dumfries.	Circuit Court.	April 12, 1864.	8 years' P. S.	Jan. 2, 1866.	Dec. 17, 1866.	11	16	Do.	Phthisis.	Before.	Hereditary.	On admission phthisical.

I certify that the dates of death, the diseases, whether contracted before or after admission, probable causes of disease of the above-named Prisoners, and the relative remarks, are correct, the columns having been filled up under my direction.

J. B. Thomson, *Resident Surgeon.*

I certify that the current numbers, names, ages, where tried, by whom tried, dates of sentence, sentences, dates of admission, period in prison, and where interred, are correct; and also that means were used to acquaint the relatives of the above-named Prisoners, in order that they might have an opportunity of removing the bodies for interment, if they wished so to do.

Fred S. Parkyn,
Governor.

General Prison, Perth, 22d January 1867.

No. XIX.—Return for the Year 1866, of Prisoners put, by the authority of the Resident Surgeon, in Association, as better suited to their Mental Condition than Separation, with the reasons for Associating in each case.

	No.	Current Number.	Name.	Age when committed to Prison. M.	Age when committed to Prison. F.	Prison whence Received.	Date of Sentence.	Duration of Sentence.	Date of Admission.	Date of putting on Treatment.	Condition.	Probable Cause of Condition.	Whether before or after Admission.	At the end of the Year. Not in Prison.	At the end of the Year. In Prison. In Association.	At the end of the Year. In Prison. In Separation.	At the end of the Year. In Prison. In Lunatic Department.	No.	Remarks.
Associated in 1865.	1	35/22	A. G.		22	Paisley.	Dec. 22, 1862.	4 yrs.	May 31, 1863.	Jan. 31/63.	Suicidal.	Weak-minded	Before.		1			1	Strongly suicidal.
	2	122/24	A. M.	26		Glasgow.	April 3, 1865.	9 ms.	April 8, 1865.	April 8/65.	Do.	Injury of head	Do.		1			2	
	3	132/24	E. H.		27	Dundee.	... 6, ...	18 ...	... 19, ...	... 19, ...	Weak-minded.		Do.		1			3	
	4	137/24	A. R. or P.		37	Aberdeen.	... 17, ...	18 ms.	April 20, ...	... 20, ...	Epileptic.	Congenital.	Do.		1			4	
	5	264/24	M. E. or B.		37	Greenock.	May 30, ...	9 ..	June 6, ...	June 6, ...	Do.	Do.	Do.		1			5	Here formerly.
	6	210/24	A. S.	27		Jedburgh.	... 2, ...	18 ...	May 18, ...	... 17, ...	Do.	Masturbation.	Do.		1			6	Do. do.
	7	289/24	R. K.	30		Dumfries.	April 25, ...	7 yrs.	June 19, ...	... 19, ...	Weak-minded.	Was insane.	Do.		1			7	Do., and was Insane.
	8	346/24	J. M'D.		33	Edinburgh.	July 24, ...	12 ms.	Aug. 11, ...	Aug. 11, ...	Imbecile.	Do.	Do.		1			8	Here twice before—was Insane.
	9	93/24	S. W. or B.		61	Glasgow.	Dec. 27, 1864.	7 yrs.	Mar. 22, ...	... 24, ...	Do.	.....	Do.		1			9	Mind gave way to delusions—here formerly.
	10	252/24	P. M.		53	Edinburgh.	Nov. 16, 1863.	8 ...	May 27, ...	... 17, ...	Do.	Worn out.	Do.		1			10	Here formerly—weak in body and mind—worn out by malingering.
	11	134/24	T. W.	20		Dundee.	April 8, 1865.	18 ms.	April 19, ...	Nov. 9, ...	Do.	Unknown.	Do.		1			11	Mind far gone—has delusions.
	12	504/24	A. C.	26		Stirling.	Sept. 26, ...	7 yrs.	Nov. 25, ...	... 25, ...	Epileptic.	Do.	Do.		1			12	Here formerly—epileptic and imbecile.
	13	476/18	C. R.		70	Glasgow.	Oct. 6, 1859.	10 ...	... 22, 1859.	... ...	Imbecile.	From age	Do.		1			13	Associated by debility from age since Feb. 1860, formerly in Hospital, thence sent to Imbecile Ward.
	14	231/29	E. G. or V.		63	Dundee.	May 15, 1865.	9 ms.	May 23, 1865.	... ...	Do.	Do.	Do.		1			14	Do. do., in Hospital since 29th Aug. 1865, thence sent to Imbecile Ward.
	15	177/18	J. S.		24	Edinburgh.	Feb. 14, 1859.	8 yrs.	June 27, 1859.	... 28, ...	Do.	Was insane.	Do.		1			15	Recovered from insanity, and brought from the Lunatic Department to the Imbecile Ward, 28th November 1865.
	16	197/24	J. C.	27		Dundee.	April 6, 1865.	9 yrs.	May 18, 1865.	... ...	Epileptic.	Congenital.	Do.		1			16	Here formerly—epileptic.
	17	75/24	C. M'K. or M'K.		41	Nairn.	Feb. 15, ...	24 ms.	March 3, ...	June 14,...	Weak-minded and suicidal.	.....	Do.		1			17	Weak-minded and suicidal—here formerly.
	18	42/25	J. M'L.	42		Glasgow.	May 12, 1866.	12 ms.	Jan. 19, 1866.	May 19/66.	Epileptic.	Unknown.	Do.		1			18	Here formerly.
	19	532/24	A. M. or G.		62	Do.	April 22, 1863.	6 ...	Oct. 18, 1865.	Feb. 15, ...	Debility of mind and body.	Age.	Do.	1 Liberated, April 18,				19	A revoked license-holder—worn out in mind and body.
	20	452/24	A. C. or T.		49	Ayr.	Sept. 28, 1864.	7 yrs.	... 31, ...	... 17, ...	Weak-minded.	Was Insane.	Do.			1		20	Subject to temporary fits of insanity; brought from Lunatic Department; here formerly.
	21	54/25	J. F.		50	Inverness.	Jan. 6, 1866.	12 ms.	Jan. 29, 1866.	Mar. 6, ...	Excited.	Can't speak English.	After.		1			21	Allowed a companion in cell who can talk to her in Gaelic. She got excited in separation.
	22	171/24	M. O'B.		18	Glasgow.	May 5, 1865.	12 ...	May 12, 1865.	... 20, ...	Do.	Alarmed.	Do.	1 Liberated, May 5,				22	Allowed a companion in cell.
	23	312/24	J. L.	32		Edinburgh.	June 26, ...	12 ...	June 29, ...	... 19, ...	Weak-minded.	Worn out.	Before.	1 ... June 26,				23	Worn out.
	24	103/23	M. D.		30	Glasgow.	Dec. 22, 1863.	4 yrs.	March 19, 1864.	... ...	Epileptic.	Insane.	Do.		1			24	A criminal Lunatic—placed in the Epileptic Ward of Main Prison.
	25	194/25	J. C.	37		Do.	May 4, 1866.	18 ms.	May 12, 1866.	May 12, ...	Weak-minded.	Brain softening.	Do.	1 Died, June 20,				25	On admission brain diseased, paralytic, etc.
	26	75/21	C. C.		30	Do.	Dec. 27, 1861.	6 yrs.	March 19, 1862.	Mar. 19/62.	Imbecile.	Was Insane.	Do.	1 Liberated, July 5,				26	Recovered from insanity, and brought from the Lunatic Department to Imbecile Prison.
	27	247/25	H. M'D.	25		Do.	May 1, 1866.	8 ...	June 6, 1866.	June 6/66.	Do.	Do.	Do.		1			27	Here formerly—insane.
	28	417/29	J. W.	24		Do.	Oct. 4, 1865.	15 ms.	Oct. 13, 1865.	... 1, ...	Do.	Brain softening.	Do.				1 Oct. 10.	28	Insane.
	29	232/25	P. W.	25		Linlithgow.	May 24, 1866.	12 ...	June 2, 1866.	... .	Do.	Congenital.	Do.				1 Dec. 29.	29	Has delusions about his food—sups his excrement. His offence was assault with effusion of blood and danger to life.

Return for the Year 1866, of Prisoners put, by the authority of the Resident Surgeon, in Association,—*Continued.*

No.	Current Number.	Name.	Age when committed to Prison. M.	Age when committed to Prison. F.	Prison whence Received.	Date of Sentence.	Duration of Sentence.	Date of Admission.	Date of putting on Treatment.	Condition.	Probable Cause of Condition.	Whether before or after Admission.	At the end of the Year. Not in Prison.	At the end of the Year. In Prison. In Association.	At the end of the Year. In Prison. In Separation.	At the end of the Year. In Prison. In Lunatic Department.	No.	Remarks.
30	119 25	W. H.	36		Aberdeen.	March 1, 1866.	12 ms.	March 12, 1866.	June 10/66.	Epileptic.	Unknown.	Before.		1			30	
31	38/23	C. M'E.	30		Glasgow.	Dec. 21, ...	4 yrs.	Jan. 26, 1864.	.. ..	Imbecile.	Was Insane.	Do.	1 Sent to Portsmouth July 3,				31	Here formerly insane—became insane a second time—recovered, and was transferred to Imbecile Ward.
32	41/25	A. S. or M'B.		21	Do.	Jan. 12, ...	12 ms.	Jan. 19, 1866.	July 2, ...	Do.	Congenital.	Do.			1		32	Improved in mind.
33	211/25	J. F.	20		Inverness.	May 2, ...	18 ...	May 14, ...	... 3, ...	Do.	Do.	Do.			1		33	Do.
34	166/25	J. M'F.	35		Glasgow.	April 26, ...	12 ...	May 10, ...	... 13, ...	Do.	Do.	Do.				1 Aug. 19.	34	Insane—under the delusion that he is haunted by murderers.
35	18/25	M. L. or H.		64	Ayr.	... 2, 1865.	6 yrs.	Jan. 2, ...	... ...	Do.	Paralysis.	Do.		1			35	Brain diseased.
36	168/25	M. D. or L.		49	Stirling.	... 26, 1866.	9 ms.	May 6, ...	... ...	Do.	Suicidal.	Do.		1			36	Suffers from Cancer.
37	390/25	C. D.		29	Do.	Aug. 31, ...	15 ms.	Sept. 7, ...	Sept. 2, ...	Epileptic.	Worn out.	Do.		1			37	Here formerly—worn out.
38	406/25	T. H.	24		Edinburgh.	Sept. 18, ...	18 ...	... 22, ...	... 22, ...	Imbecile.	Was Insane.	Do.		1			38	Here formerly twice—had been in an Asylum.
39	282/15	P. W.	25		Linlithgow.	May 24, ...	12 ...	June 2, ...	... ...	Do.	Congenital.	Do.		1			39	Has delusions about his food.
40	411/25	J. S. or M.		36	Kilmarnock.	Sept. 18, ...	12 ...	Sept. 24, ...	... 24, ...	Do.	Was Insane.	Do.		1			40	Has been in an Asylum.
41	419/25	M. L.		40	Paisley.	... 24, ...	18 ...	Oct. 1, ...	Oct. 1, ...	Epileptic.	Unknown.	Do.	Died Nov. 30.				41	
42	381/25	J. M'P.	28		Glasgow.	June 19, ...	12 ...	June 26, ...	... 6, ...	Imbecile.	Softening of Brain.	Do.				1 Nov. 27.	42	Under delusions.
43	521/25	E. M'G. or T.		30	Perth.	Sept. 27, 1864.	5 yrs.	Oct. 24, ...	Nov. 28, ...	Epileptic.	Congenital.	Do.		1			43	On admission her fits supposed to be hysterical, but found to be epileptic.
44	172/25	S. J.		31	Glasgow.	April 25, 1866.	9 ms.	May 7, ...	... 30, ...	Excited.	? Dissipation.	After.		1			44	Despairing about her soul.
45	160/25	E. M'K. or M'G.		19	Aberdeen.	... 13, ...	9 ...	... 2, ...	Dec. 1, ...	Do.	Do.	Before.		1			45	Excited—thinks she is to die—a dancing girl, who has led a wild life.
46	12/25	A. W.		26	Glasgow.	... 21, 1864.	4 yrs. P. S.	Jan. 2, ...	.. 4, ...	Epileptic.	Unknown.	Do.		1			46	On admission epileptic, but supposed for a while to be feigning fits—they are real.
47	368/25	M. J. or B.		20	Dumfries.	Aug. 3, 1866.	15 ms.	Aug. 10 ...	... 14, ...	Imbecile.	Do.	Do.		1			47	Mind giving way to delusions—that one of her legs is rotting off, etc.; threatens to cut into the leg.
48	397/24	W. M.	17		Ayr.	Sept. 27, 1865.	18 ...	Oct. 3, 1865	... 29, ...	Do.	Do.	Do.		1			48	Has notions about his food being tampered with—sleepless—observed months ago to be weak-minded.

General Prison, Perth, 22d January 1867.

J. B. THOMSON, *Resident Surgeon.*

No. XX.

Reports by Dr. Christison on Two Deaths from Cholera.

Edinburgh, *August* 6, 1866.

Sir,—I have the honour to present to the Prison Managers the following detailed account, in explanation of my Report of the 12th ultimo, relative to the death of *Donald Cameron*, a Criminal Lunatic in the Perth General Prison :—

Cameron was a tall, strong, active man—physically very healthy. I happened to observe him particularly at my General Inspection of the Prison on 30th June, when he had all the appearance of vigorous bodily health. After that time, as appears from my inquiries on the 12th July, he continued also to enjoy excellent health till the early morning of Tuesday the 10th of that month. During the previous day he had not had any diarrhœa, and in the evening he went to bed, to all appearance perfectly well. Such is the testimony of the Warders; and it does not appear to me, from the rules and customs of the Lunatic Department, that any illness of the least moment could have escaped the notice of the Warders. Diarrhœa certainly could not.

About half-past four on the morning of the 10th July, the attention of the Warders was drawn to the man, as affected at that time with vomiting and purging. During the temporary absence of the Surgeon of the Prison, Mr. Christie of Perth was sent for, who saw him soon after half-past five. Mr. Christie saw him repeatedly afterwards, and also requested the aid of Dr. Absolon of Perth.

These gentlemen were both convinced that the man laboured under Malignant Cholera; of which every essential symptom was present from the first, or soon ensued. There was frequent vomiting and purging of a watery stuff like rice-water,—coldness of the extremities, tongue, and breath,—blueness of the skin, shrinking of the features, and hollowness of the eyes,—cold clammy sweat,—cramps of the limbs and arms, huskiness of the voice, a feeble hurried pulse, and suppression of urine.

Small doses of opium and calomel were given at short intervals; a little brandy was administered from time to time; small doses of arsenical solution were also given, to arrest vomiting; and heat was applied to the extremities and trunk of the body. The most urgent symptoms were thus at last subdued for a time; and his weakness, at first so great that it was thought unsafe to attempt his removal to other quarters, became so palpably less, that he was transferred without difficulty to a room hard by, in a detached building, and next to the Surgeon's Office. But although the man's sufferings were relieved, the symptoms continued essentially the same; extreme prostration set in; and about half-past three on the morning of the 11th he died, evidently labouring under symptoms undistinguishable from those of one of the worst forms of Malignant Cholera.

I have in vain endeavoured to discover a cause, whether exciting or predisposing, for this attack.

Infection is out of the question. Setting aside the extreme difficulty and unlikelihood of secret communication with the Lunatic Prisoners from without in any circumstances, either personally or through 'fomites,' I have not yet heard of any previous case of Malignant Cholera in Scotland since the news of its appearance in Germany and Holland, except on board of two vessels in Leith Harbour.

During the day previous to the man's seizure, nothing had been supplied from the Prison establishment in the way of food, except the ordinary fare of the Lunatic Department; and water had been his only drink, as usual. I found no reason whatever to suspect that he had got any article introduced from without.

He had taken a good deal of exercise the day before he was seized. But the weather was not very hot, though it became so next day; nor was he overheated, nor observed to drink more than usual. He slept that night, as he had always done, on the upper floor, with eleven other Lunatics, in a dormitory; the cubic space of which is about 1400 feet for each, the ventilation well provided for, and the temperature during that night 66° to 64°.

I examined the water with which the Lunatic Department is supplied. It is pumped from a well about thirty feet from the bank of the Tay, after the tidal water, in ebb-tide, has left the stream. It was perfectly limpid and colourless, free from odour and taste, pleasant to drink, soft, and impregnated with very little saline matter, of which the principal ingredients are carbonate of lime and sulphate of lime. It is undoubtedly a water of good quality.

The water-closets were in good working condition for seventeen days before the man took ill. On the 23d June, however, in consequence of the drain from those in the Men's Lunatic Department having become choked by washing-cloths thrown down into it, the drain was immediately opened for about two hours near the door of the Men's Department; but except the accumulation behind, there was no impurity in the drain. This fact may possibly satisfy the extreme party who refer Cholera invariably to filth. To myself such reference in the present case would appear sheer credulity. The shortness of the obstruction, the freshness of the obstructing matter, the length of time before seizure, the immunity of the other Prisoners—thirty-three in number—are overwhelming facts in the way.

The building for the Lunatics, which is new, and has been supplied with every means now adopted in the best Asylums for the health and comfort of the inmates, is thoroughly well drained, and stands on a gravelly soil. The tail-race of the 'Town's Mill-Lade,' a stream which abounds in impurities organic and inorganic, passes round the Prison boundary-walls on two sides. This stream has occasionally proved a nuisance by its odour, and did so slightly some days before Cameron's illness. But it is never an annoyance to the Lunatic Department, which stands 191 yards from the stream, and farther from it than any other Prison-building.

Searching for all possible sources of malaria, my attention was turned to a sunk midden for the household refuse of the Warder's families,—a square pit, covered by a wooden trap, outside the principal wall of the Prison, and about fifty feet from the back wall of the building for Lunatics. But no odour proceeded from this pit when I crossed its cover on the 12th July; it was about three-fourths full; and the odour from it was slight when the cover was removed.

It deserves particular remark, that there was no unusual tendency to affections of the stomach or bowels for a long period before Cameron was taken ill, either in the Lunatic Department or in the Prison at large. On the contrary, ten days before he took ill, I found, on the occasion of my last Inspection, that the Prisoners were unusually healthy, and the sick unusually few in number. Two cases of trivial diarrhœa, and one of slight stomach complaint, occurred in the Lunatic Department within a few days after Cameron's death. But these were easily cured by simple remedies; and I was assured by the Surgeon of the Prison on the 1st instant, three weeks after the man's death, that no other case of affection of the bowels has occurred since, and that the Prison in all its departments continues remarkably healthy.

(No. XX. *Continued.*)

In my inquiry on my visit of 12th July, I found that all suitable measures had been taken to prevent the spread of the disease in the Prison. The man was removed to a separate building as soon as he rallied sufficiently from the first prostrating effect of the disease; the bedding and his clothes were either purified by chloride of lime, sulphurous acid, and ventilation, or they were destroyed; and the discharges were disinfected by chloride of lime.

I took into consideration the measures which should be adopted in the event of the disease spreading in the Prison. These, with a single exception, it is unnecessary to mention here. That exception is the means for separating the sick. I have stated in a former Report that the apartment intended for the sick, in the event of an Epidemic breaking out in the Prison, is unsuitable for the purpose. It would be satisfactory were a suitable hospital in a detached building always ready. At the same time, when it is considered that, during sundry epidemics of Typhus and Malignant Cholera in Perth, there has never been an epidemic of either in the General Prison, a separate and permanent building to meet the contingency of an epidemic does not seem indispensable. Moreover, the Superintendent of the buildings assured me that it would be easy to run up in a portion of the extensive airing-ground under that of the Lunatic Department, such a wooden erection as I described to him as having been found suitable in all respects for the treatment of fevers in the Edinburgh Infirmary during the great epidemic of 1848-49, when the number of applicants for admission far exceeded the extensive accommodation available within the walls of the Hospital. In my opinion, all that is necessary is to prepare a plan of such an erection, including proper methods of heating and ventilating it; for a prepared plan could be executed in two days with a sufficient force of workmen.—I am, your obedient Servant,

R. Christison.

J. Hill Burton, Esq.

Edinburgh, 21*st January* 1867.

In one of my late periodical Reports as to the health of the General Prison at Perth, it was stated that a Lunatic Prisoner, *William Macdonald*, had died on 29th October last of Malignant Cholera. As his case was remarkably identical in almost all its features and circumstances with that of the man *Cameron*, who died in the Lunatic Department on the 11th of the preceding July, as detailed in my Special Report of August 6, 1866, it appears to me advisable to report specially the case of Macdonald also, as an important supplement to the last. My information is derived from Mr. Thomson, the Surgeon of the Prison, and from other Prison Officers.

This man occupied the same dormitory as the man Cameron did. During thirteen months which he had passed in the Lunatic Department of the Prison, he had enjoyed good health. He had been apparently quite well during the whole of October 28th, until the evening, when he was seized with diarrhœa and vomiting. Within six hours he fell into collapse, although subjected to treatment before he had been three hours ill. Every characteristic symptom of Malignant Cholera ensued; and he died within forty-eight hours of the first appearance of diarrhœa, notwithstanding the assiduous employment of the most approved remedies.

Cholera was prevailing at the time in the city of Perth, but not severely. In all other respects the circumstances of this case were the same as on the occasion of the man Cameron's illness and death in July. There was no tendency to diarrhœa either among the inmates of the Lunatic Department, or among the Prisoners generally; nor had Macdonald any precursory diarrhœa. The Prison remained also free from diarrhœa afterwards, except that daily one, two, and only on one day, six cases, mostly trifling, and all easily arrested, occurred during the first half of November among an average of 720 Prisoners. No communication had taken place with the deceased Prisoner from without. All the ordinary causes, exciting and predisposing, to which in these days it is the practice of medical men to refer Cholera, were in this instance, as in the former one of July, excluded by a careful examination and impartial consideration of all the circumstances.

These two cases are of great practical value, as they seem to go far to prove that medicine has still to discover the true cause of Malignant Cholera.

R. Christison, M.D., etc.

No. XXI.—Particulars relating to 71 Convicts released on Orders of License by the Secretary of State, from the General Prison for Scotland at Perth, during the Year ended 31st December 1866.

No.	C/n.	Initials.	Offence.	Date of Sentence.	Sentence.	Recorded Number of Prison Offences.	Recorded Weekly Conduct.						Longest period remissible in Secretary of State's Scale.	Time deducted from longest period.	Date of Liberation.	How Disposed of.
							Very Good.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Very Bad.	Total Number of Weeks.				
1	403/21	M. C. or M'C.[1]	Falsehood, fraud, and wilful imposition.	Oct. 1, 1862.	4 years' penal serv.	None.	26	131	...	...	...	157	9 months.	None.	Jan. 1, 1866.	Returned to her husband in Ayr.
2	177/18	I. S.	Theft and prev. con.	Feb, 14, 1859.	8 years' penal serv.	Do.	...	32	2	5	1	40	2 years.	Would have been liberated in February, but was insane.	... 22, ...	Received by her mother in Edinburgh.
3	356/20	M. H.[2]	Robbery.	June 24, 1861.	6 years' penal serv.	Two.	...	202	11	1	1	215	18 months.	1 month.	... 24, ...	Returned to her parents in Edinburgh.
4	492/22	M. A. H. or B.	Theft and prev. con.	Nov. 17, 1862.	4 years' penal serv.	One.	8	143	1	1	...	153	9 months.	2 weeks.	Mar. 3, ...	Went to Glasgow to meet a person who promised to marry her on liberation.
5	351/20	M. G. or C.	Theft, habit and repute, and prev. con.	Sept. 10, 1861.	6 years' penal serv.	One.	2	218	1	1	...	222	18 months.	None.	... 10, ...	Went to her daughter in Dundee, and expected to find work there as a winder.
6	155/19	A. R.[3]	Robbery.	Mar. 19, 1860.	8 years' penal serv.	None.	28	261	4	1	...	294	2 years.	None.	... 19, ...	Returned to Edinburgh, where her sister promised to receive her, and obtain employment for her as a laundress.
7	38/22	S. P. or T.	Theft and prev. con.	Dec. 22, 1862.	4 years' penal serv.	Do.	...	154	...	...	..	154	9 months.	None.	... 22, ...	[in fruit.
8	430/23	M. W.	Ditto.	... 22, ...	Ditto.	Do.	13	136	3	...	...	152	Ditto.	None	... 22, ...	Returned to Glasgow with the intention of earning a livelihood as a dealer
9	45/22	H. or E. S.	Theft, habit and repute, and prev. con.	... 23, ...	Ditto.	One.	...	152	1	1	...	154	Ditto.	None.	... 23, ...	Returned to Ayr, expecting to find employment there as a weaver.
10	402/20	M. S. or M'L.	Theft and prev. con.	Sept. 24, 1861.	6 years' penal serv.	None.	74	143	...	...	...	217	18 months.	None.	... 24, ...	Returned to her husband in Glasgow.
11	440/23	A. D.	Fire-raising.	... ... 1863.	3 years' penal serv.	Do.	13	100	...	...	...	113	6 months.	None.	... 24, ..	Went to Dundee, with the view of obtaining work in a mill.
12	398/20	C. R. or W.	Theft and prev. con.	... 25, 1861.	6 years' penal serv.	Do.	5	212	...	...	...	217	18 months.	None.	... 26, ...	Went to reside with a sister in Macduff, who had promised to ecsive her.
13	417/20	M. G.	Robbery and theft, and prev. con.	... 28, ...	Ditto.	Do.	49	168	...	...	...	217	Ditto.	None.	... 28, ...	Returned to her son in Kilmarnock.
14	418/20	M. S. or L.	Ditto.	... 28, ...	Ditto.	Do.	2	213	2	...	...	217	Ditto.	None.	... 28, ...	Returned to a brother in Glasgow, who wrote and offered her a home.
15	236/24	I. T. or B.	Theft and prev. con.	... 28, 1863.	3 years' penal serv.	Do.	43	70	...	...	...	113	6 months.	None.	... 28, ...	Returned to a sister in Glasgow, who had promised to receive her. Expected to get employment in a mill.
16	404/20	M. B. or D.	Ditto.	... 30, 1861.	6 years' penal serv.	Do.	38	178	1	...	...	217	18 months.	None.	... 30, ...	Returned to her daughter in Greenock, who had promised to receive her on liberation.
17	35/22	A. G.	Theft, habit and repute, and prev. con.	Dec. 22, 1862.	4 years' penal serv.	One.	...	143	9	6	3	161	9 months.	2 weeks.	April 5, ...	Intended emigrating to America to a brother who assisted her with passage money, and was willing to receive her.
18	140/19	J. T.	Ditto.	April 17, 1860.	8 years' penal serv.	None.	95	204	...	...	...	299	2 years.	None.	... 17, ...	Returned to her relatives in Paisley, who promised to assist her on liberation.
19	141/19	M. A.	Ditto.	... 17, ...	Ditto.	Do.	9	290	...	...	...	299	Ditto.	None.	... 17, ...	Went to Dundee, with the view of obtaining work in the factories.
20	164/19	E. A.	Theft and prev. con.	... 23, ...	Ditto.	One.	298	..	...	1	...	299	Ditto.	None.	... 23, ...	Went to Blairgowrie, where she obtained employment in a mill.
21	416/20	M. M'D.[4]	Robbery and theft, and prev. con.	Sept. 28, 1861.	6 years' penal serv.	Three.	...	222	...	2	...	224	18 months.	1 month.	... 28, ...	Returned to her brother in Glasgow, who promised to assist her on liberation.
22	349/20	J. T.	Theft, habit and repute, and prev. con.	... 18, ...	Ditto.	Five.	...	208	14	5	2	229	Ditto.	6 weeks.	... 30, ...	Returned to her father in Glasgow to keep house for him.
23	431/23	M. T. or B.	Theft and prev. con.	Feb. 2, 1863.	4 years' penal serv.	None.	91	51	...	...	...	142	9 months.	None.	May 4, ...	Returned to her father in Aberdeen.
24	139/19	M. W.	Theft, habit and repute, and prev. con.	April 17, 1860.	8 years' penal serv.	One.	28	275	1	1	...	305	2 years.	2 weeks.	... 5, ...	Returned to her mother in Kirkliston, near Edinburgh.
25	251/24	J. T. or S.	Theft and prev. con.	Nov. 16, 1863.	3 years' penal serv.	None.	14	102	...	...	...	116	6 months.	None.	... 16, ...	Returned to some relatives at Portleithen, who promised her a home on liberation.
26	419/20	B. H.	Robbery and theft.	Sept. 28, 1861.	6 years' penal serv.	Four.	7	218	1	1	1	228	18 months.	2 months.	... 28, ...	Returned to her daughter in Edinburgh.
27	226/19	A. N. or N.	Theft and prev. con.	June 11, 1860.	8 years' penal serv.	One.	...	293	1	...	1	295	2 years.	None.	June 11, ...	Went to the Convent of St. Joseph, in Perth, until work and a suitable lodging could be obtained for her.
28	3/25	C. B.	Culpable homicide.	Dec. 24, 1863.	3 years' penal serv.	None.	15	93	...	...	...	108	6 months.	None.	... 25, ...	Returned to her relatives in Edinburgh, who promised to receive her and obtain employment for her.
29	73/21	M. M'L.	Theft and prev. con.	... 26, 1861.	6 years' penal serv.	Do.	...	212	...	...	...	212	18 months.	None.	... 26, ...	Returned to a brother in Greenock, who promised to receive her.
30	75/21	C. C.	Ditto.	... 27, ...	Ditto.	Do.	...	75	2	3	1	81	Ditto.	Would have been liberated on 27th June, but was insane.	July 5, ...	Returned to Glasgow, with the view of earning a livelihood by working in a factory.
31	84/21	J. C. or C. or A.	Theft, habit and repute, and prev. con.	Jan. 13, 1862.	Ditto.	Do.	72	145	..	...	...	217	Ditto.	None.	... 13, ...	Went to live with an uncle in Ireland, who promised to befriend her on liberation.
32	497/22	E. B. or E.	Theft and prev. con.	April 21, 1863.	4 years' penal serv.	Do.	13	140	1	...	...	154	9 months.	None.	... 21, ...	Returned to her husband in Edinburgh, who, previous to liberation, promised to receive her back.
33	282/23	J. F. or C.	Ditto.	... 21, ...	Ditto.	Do.	56	99	...	...	...	155	Ditto.	None.	... 21, ...	[in the mills.
34	283/23	M. D. or S.	Ditto.	... 21, ...	Ditto.	One.	19	135	...	1	...	155	Ditto.	None.	... 21, ...	Went to her daughter in Dundee. Proposed to support herself by working
35	86/21	J. M'P. or D.	Theft, habit and repute, and prev. con.	... 13, 1862.	6 years' penal serv.	One.	...	214	2	1	...	217	18 months.	2 weeks.	... 27, ...	Returned to a brother-in-law in Glasgow. Expected to support herself by
36	281/23	A. J. or S.	Theft, child-stripping, and prev. con.	April 21, 1863.	4 years' penal serv.	One.	94	66	...	...	...	160	9 months.	2 weeks.	Aug. 4, ...	Returned to her husband in Perth. [working in the mills.
																Went to Dundee, with the view of obtaining work in a mill.
																Returned to her husband in Glasgow, who promised to receive her on liberation.

[1] License revoked by the Secretary of State, and Convict readmitted into the General Prison on 17th May, by Warrant of a Bow Street Magistrate.
[2] Do., do., do., on 9th August, from the Prison of Edinburgh.
[3] Do., do., do., on 23d November, from Do.
[4] Do., do., do., on 21st September, from the Prison of Glasgow.

PARTICULARS relating to 71 CONVICTS released on Orders of License by the SECRETARY of STATE,—*Continued.*

No.	C/n.	Initials.	Offence.	Date of Sentence.	Sentence.	Recorded Number of Prison Offences.	Recorded Weekly Conduct.						Longest period remissible in Secretary of State's Scale.	Time deducted from longest period.	Date of Liberation.	How Disposed of.
							Very Good.	Good.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Very Bad.	Total Number of Weeks.				
37	289/23	M. D.	Theft and prev. con.	May 5, 1863.	4 years' penal serv.	One.	15	140	...	1	...	156	9 months.	None.	Aug. 6, 1866.	Went to Falkirk to obtain employment in a mill.
38	85/21	C. S.	Theft, habit and repute, and prev. con.	Jan. 13, 1862.	6 years' penal serv.	Three.	...	216	4	2	...	222	18 months.	1 month.	... 13, ...	Went to Dundee, with the view of obtaining work in a mill.
39	279/23	M. M. or M.	Theft and prev. con.	April 14, 1863.	4 years' penal serv.	Two.	55	102	...	2	...	159	9 months.	1 month.	... 14, ...	Went to Dumfries, where she expected to earn a livelihood by hawking.
40	293/23	D. M'L. or F.	Ditto.	May 18, ...	Ditto.	None.	29	127	...	...	...	156	Ditto.	None.	... 18, ...	Went to Edinburgh, and expected to find employment as a nurse.
41	102/23	E. G.	Ditto.	Dec. 22, ...	3 years' penal serv.	Five.	..	109	3	2	4	118	6 months.	2 months.	... 22, ...	Returned to Glasgow with the view of finding employment in a bleachfield in the neighbourhood.
42	295/23	M. M'L.	Theft, habit and repute, and prev. con.	April 17, ...	4 years' penal serv.	Do.	1	143	5	5	2	156	9 months.	6 weeks.	... 28, ...	Returned to Stranraer, where she expected to find employment at outdoor work.
43	494/22	J. M'M.	Theft by housebreaking, and prev. con.	... 21, ...	Ditto.	Three.	...	159	2	3	...	164	Ditto.	6 weeks.	Sept. 1, ...	Returned to her father in Glasgow.
44	354/21	E. S or M'A.	Theft and prev. con.	Sep. 15, 1862.	5 years' penal serv.	None.	...	197	...	...	...	197	12 months.	None.	... 15, ...	Went to a daughter in London.
45	361/21	A. W.	Ditto.	... 16, ...	Ditto.	Do.	...	195	1	...	...	196	Ditto.	None.	... 17, ...	Returned to her father in Glasgow.
46	364/21	J. L. or L.	Ditto.	... 16, ...	Ditto.	Do.	30	167	...	...	...	197	Ditto.	None.	... 17, ...	Returned to Glasgow. A home having been provided for her in the 'Shelter' there.
47	311/19	C. B. or S.	Ditto.	Sep. 25, 1860.	8 years' penal serv.	Do.	31	262	...	...	...	293	2 years.	None.	... 25, ...	Obtained work in Perth, and is to reside with a daughter, who is in a position to assist her.
48	312/19	M. S.	Ditto.	... 25, ...	Ditto.	Do.	...	293	...	...	...	293	Ditto.	None.	... 25, ...	Obtained a situation as a domestic servant in Dundee. [stress.
49	313/19	M. M'C.	Ditto.	... 26, ...	Ditto.	Do.	62	231	...	...	...	293	Ditto.	None.	... 26, ...	A good sewer. Went to Glasgow, expected to earn a livelihood as a seam-
50	306/19	M. M'C.	Theft, habit and repute, and prev. con.	Oct. 9, 1860.	Ditto.	One.	...	293	3	1	...	297	Ditto.	None.	Oct. 9, ...	Returned to Aberdeen with the view of obtaining employment in a mill.
51	436/23	A. J. or F.	Theft and prev. con.	July 13, 1863.	4 years' penal serv.	None.	6	138	...	...	...	144	9 months.	None.	... 13, ...	Returned to Edinburgh.
52	274/21	A. H.	Ditto.	April 15, 1862.	6 years' penal serv.	Do.	...	207	1	...	...	208	18 months.	None.	... 15, ...	Went to Dundee with the view of obtaining employment in a mill.
53	443/23	A. D.	Ditto.	April 19, 1864.	3 years' penal serv.	Do.	...	108	1	...	...	109	6 months.	None.	... 19, ...	Returned to her parents in Ayr.
54	107/25	A. T. or C.	Ditto.	... 21, ...	Ditto.	Do.	32	85	1	...	...	118	Ditto.	None.	... 22, ...	Returned to her husband at Barrhead.
55	270/21	M. B.	Theft by housebreaking, habit and repute, and prev. con.	... 24, 1862.	6 years' penal serv.	None.	74	134	...	...	...	208	18 months.	None.	... 24, ...	Returned to Aberdeen, with the view of obtaining employment as a nurse or laundress.
56	279/21	H. M'C. or B.	Theft and prev. con.	... 24, ...	Ditto.	Do.	...	200	7	1	...	208	Ditto.	None.	... 24, ...	Returned to Glasgow.
57	366/21	C. C.	Child murder.	May 1, ...	Ditto.	Do.	126	80	...	1	...	207	Ditto.	None.	Nov. 1, ...	Went to a sister in Aberdeen, who, previous to her liberation, promised to receive her, and obtain employment for her.
58	448/23	S. R. or S.	Theft (child-stripping), and prev. con.	... 3, 1864.	3 years' penal serv.	One.	51	63	1	...	..	115	6 months.	2 weeks.	... 17, ...	Returned to her husband in Dundee.
59	5/25	M. D.	Theft and prev. con.	April 21, ...	Ditto.	Three.	9	103	10	1	2	125	Ditto.	1 month.	... 21, ..	Returned to Glasgow, with the view of earning her livelihood by sewing.
60	491/22	C. R.	Ditto.	Sep. 16, 1862.	5 years' penal serv.	Five.	14	179	11	3	2	209	12 months.	3 months.	Dec. 16, ...	Went to a situation in Edinburgh
61	490/22	H. S. or T.	Theft by opening lockfast places, and pr.c.	... 16, ...	Ditto.	Thirteen.	...	190	12	5	3	210	Ditto.	3 months.	... 16, ...	Went to a person in Liverpool, who promised to assist her.
62	247 24	M. L. or P.	Theft and prev. con.	... 16, 1863.	4 years' penal serv.	None.	41	111	...	...	...	152	9 months.	None.	... 17, ...	Returned to Arbroath with the view of obtaining employment in a mill.
63	249/24	J. M'D.	Ditto.	... 18, ...	Ditto.	Do.	55	97	...	...	...	152	Ditto.	None.	... 18, ...	Went to reside with her daughter in Dundee.
64	4/25	A. H. or C.	Ditto.	April 19, 1864.	3 years' penal serv.	Six.	6	101	9	3	1	120	6 months.	None.	... 19, ...	Returned to her husband in Airdrie.
65	438/23	M. F.	Ditto.	Sep. 22, 1863.	4 years' penal serv.	None.	16	135	1	...	...	152	9 months.	None.	... 22 ...	Returned to her parents at Milton of Campsie.
66	41/22	H. H.	Assault and robbery.	Dec. 24, 1862.	5 years' penal serv.	Do.	...	189	4	...	...	193	12 months.	None.	... 24, ...	Received by a brother in Old Cumnock, Ayrshire.
67	459/18	M. G. or M.	Ditto.	Sep. 24, 1859.	10 years' penal serv.	Two.	13	326	13	1	1	354	2 yrs. and 9 mths.	None.	... 24, ...	Returned to her parents in Glasgow.
68	20/20	A. R. or F.	Theft and prev. con.	Dec. 26, 1860.	8 years' penal serv.	None.	2	295	1	...	...	298	2 years.	None.	... 26, ...	Intends to return to Portree, to her child, an inmate of Poor-house.
69	240/24	H. H. or M.	Theft, habit and repute, and prev. con.	Sep. 28, 1863.	4 years' penal serv.	Do.	26	126	...	...	...	152	9 months.	None.	... 28, ...	Returned to Port-Glasgow with the view of supporting herself there by washing.
70	235/24	E. W. or S.	Theft, and prev. con.	... 28, ...	Ditto.	Do.	15	137	..	...	...	152	Ditto.	None.	... 28, ...	Returned to her daughter in Glasgow.
71	238/24	C. M'P.	Ditto.	... 29, ...	Ditto.	One.	46	104	1	...	1	152	Ditto.	None.	... 29, ...	Returned to Glasgow to see her relatives, but intended to proceed to Dundee to see work in the mills.

PARTICULARS relating to 1 CONVICT released on Order of License by the SECRETARY of STATE, from the PRISON OF AYR, during the

Year ended 31st December 1866.

1	64/54	A. W. or W.	Issuing base coin.	Sep. 15, 1864.	3 years' penal serv.	This Convict was under the mark system, and gained the full number.	12 months.	None.	Sep. 15, 1866.	Placed in the train for London. Was waited for at Ayr by her husband, who accompanied her.

XXII.

1.—Documents relating to Female Convicts in the Prison of Ayr (communicated by the Prison Board of Ayrshire).

Report by the Governor of the Prison at Ayr for the Year 1866.

Prison of Ayr, 9th January 1867.

I have the honour to submit a return relative to the Female Convicts confined in this Prison for the year ended 31st December 1866.

The Rules for Prisons, and the Special Regulations applicable to Female Convicts, have been duly complied with.

The general conduct of the Convicts has been very good. There is, as compared with last year, a decrease in the number of punishments, and the offences are less serious. Complaints to the Visiting Committee are seldom made. It is gratifying to find that there is only one trifling case of misconduct in Chapel throughout the year, and that the Convicts are invariably respectful to the Chaplain and Teacher, and attentive to their instructions.

The strong inducement to industry held out by the Mark System has largely increased the turn-out of work, and the quickened activity of the Convicts has been quite marked. The Female Officers are all thoroughly acquainted with needlework, and the caution and judgment with which they have generally estimated the capacity of each Convict is shown by the fact that few have complained of overtasking, and that scarcely in a single instance have the complainers failed to perform the maximum task when the hope of reduction was given up.

Dr. Dobbie, Surgeon to the Prison, reports as follows :—

'The general health of the Convicts has been very good. There have been few cases of serious illness, and no epidemic. Notwithstanding the prevalence of cholera and choleraic diarrhœa throughout the country, there was a well-marked exemption from bowel complaints. The prevailing ailment was feverish cold, arising from atmospheric changes, aggravated by the exposed though healthy situation of the Prison.

'There were two births; the mothers made good recoveries.

'Three deaths occurred, but none of them were in any way attributable to imprisonment.

'Three Convicts were associated on account of epilepsy.

'Information with reference to those who died and the epileptics will be found in Tables appended.

'The Convicts in the Probationary Class have gained in weight as usual, and those in the Reformatory Class have not fallen off under the reduced dietary. The allowance of bread on tea and meat days seems still in excess—a good deal being frequently left after meals, and occasionally declined at serving time.' R. Sutherland, *Governor.*

2.—Return relative to Female Convicts in the Prison of Ayr, for year ended 31st December 1866.

I. Accommodation :—Number of Cells,		96
II. Convicts :—At commencement of year,		94
Admitted during the year,—From Local Prisons in Scotland,		54
	Total,	148
Removed, viz.—To the General Prison at Perth,	62	
Liberated on License,	1	
Died,	3	
	—	66
In custody at the end of the year,		82
Daily average throughout the year,		88
III. Punishments :—Number of Cases of Punishment,		29
Number of Prisoners who have been punished,		18
Number of Prisoners who have *not* been punished,		130

IV. Comparative View of the State as to Education of the Convicts remaining in Custody at 31st December 1866 :—

	Reading.			Writing.			Arithmetic.
	Could not Read.	Could Read a little.	Could Read well.	Could not Write.	Could Write a little.	Could Write well.	Had a knowledge of Arithmetic.
On Admission,	10	13	59	18	14	50	9
Total,	82			82			
At 31st December 1866,	2	7	73	6	21	55	19
Total No. in Custody,	82			82			

V. Ages and Sentences of Convicts in Custody at 31st December 1866 :—

Sentences.	Ages.						
	21 Years and above 16.	30 Years and above 21.	40 Years and above 30.	50 Years and above 40.	60 Years and above 50.	Above 60 Years.	Total.
5 Years,	1	8	...	...	...	...	9
7 Years,	2	21	16	9	3	2	53
8 Years,	...	3	3	3	...	...	9
9 Years,	...	1	1	1	...	...	3
10 Years,	...	1	5	...	1	...	7
12 Years,	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Total,	3	34	25	13	4	3	82

I. Sickness of Convicts :—

On Register at the commencement of Year.	Number put on Register during the Year.	Total.	Number Removed from Register.	Number on Register at 31st December 1866.
3	10	13	9	4

Of these there were—

Slightly ill,	4	Contracted before Admission,	7
Seriously ill,	9	Contracted after Admission,	6

Prison of Ayr, 9th January 1867.

R. Sutherland, *Governor.*

I certify as to the correctness of Table No. VI. of this Report.

Robert Dobbie, M.D., L.R.C.S.E.

Report by the Governor and Surgeon of Ayr Prison of the Deaths of Female Convicts in Ayr Prison for the Year ending 31st December 1866.

No.	C/n.	Name.	Age when committed to Prison.	Where tried.	By whom Tried.	Date of Sentence.	Sentence	Date of Admission to Ayr Prison.	Date of Death.	Periods in Prison.		Where Interred.	Disease.	Whether contracted before or after Admission.	Probable Cause of Disease.	Remarks.
										Months.	Days					
1	66/13	Agnes Allan, ...	28	Edinburgh.	High Court.	4th Dec. 1865.	8 years.	6th Jan. 1866.	28th Feb. 1866.	1	23	Ayr Cemetery.	Serous Apoplexy.	After.	.....	
2	66/23	Margaret Cuthbert,.....	39	Edinburgh.	High Court.	15th Jan. 1866.	7 years.	13th March 1866.	23 April 1866.	1	11	Ayr Cemetery.	Phthisis.	Before.	Dissipation.	Admitted in a dying state.
3	66/41	Elizabeth Burk or Ward, ...	40	Aberdeen.	Circuit Court.	27th April 1866.	7 years.	18th July 1866.	7th Oct. 1866.	2	20	Ayr Cemetery.	Bronchitis.	After.	Previous liability from exposure.	

I certify that the dates of death, the diseases, whether contracted before or after admission, probable causes of disease, of the above-named Prisoners, and the relative remarks, are correct, the columns having been filled up under my direction.

Robert Dobbie, M.D.

I certify that the current numbers, names, ages, where tried, by whom tried, dates of sentence, sentences, dates of admission, period in Prison, and where interred, are correct; and also, that means were used to acquaint the relatives of the above-named Prisoners, in order that they might have an opportunity of removing the bodies for interment if they wish to do so.

R. Sutherland, *Governor.*

Return by the Surgeon of Ayr Prison of Prisoners put in Association as better suited to their Mental Condition than Separation, during the Year ending 31st December 1866.

No.	C/n.	Name.	Age when committed to Prison.	Prison whence received.	Date of Sentence.	Duration of Sentence.	Date of Admission.	Date of putting on Treatment.	Condition.	Probable Cause of Condition.	Whether before or after Admission.	Remarks.
1	65/8	Elizabeth Wilson or Baxter, ...	35	Aberdeen.	18th April 1865.	7 years.	29th May 1865.	21st Feb. 1866.	Epileptic.	Unknown.	Before.	
2	65/11	Mary Brown or Dewar, ...	35	Cupar.	11th April 1865.	10 years.	31st May 1865.	10th Feb. 1866.	Epileptic.	Congenital.	Before.	
3	66/14	Flora Bremner or Gray, ...	40	Dundee.	20th April 1866.	7 years.	21st July 1866.	21st July 1866.	Epileptic.	.....	.....	Reported epileptic. Has had no fits here. Under observation.

Robert Dobbie, M.D

No. XXIII.

ABSTRACT of Account of Expenses incurred by the Prison Managers (Scotland), through the Governor of the General Prison at Perth, and the Prison Boards of the several Counties, under Orders issued by the Secretary of State, in the conveyance of Convicts in charge of Escort Officers from Prisons in Scotland to Prisons in England, to the General Prison at Perth, and the Prison of Ayr, and the reconveyance of Officers, for the Year 1866.

	Prisons whence Removed.	Prisons to which Removed.	Convicts Removed.		Employed in Service.		Railway Fares.	Allowances according to Rule.	Total.
			To Station Prisons.	To Convict Prisons	No. of Officers.	No. of Days.			
1	Edinburgh,	Millbank,	..	1	2	4	£6 2 0	£5 4 4	
2	Edinburgh,	Ditto,	..	7	3	4	21 9 0	7 14 10	
3	Glasgow,	Ditto,	..	8	2	4	20 14 0	9 15 0	
4	Glasgow,	Ditto,	..	13	4	4	36 11 0	12 11 0	
5	Glasgow,	Ditto,	..	1	2	4	....	8 19 0	
6	Paisley to Glasgow,	Ditto,	1	..	..	..	....	1 14 0	
7	Paisley to Glasgow,	Ditto,	1	..	..	..	....	1 14 0	
8	Inverness to Glasgow,	Ditto,	1	..	..	..	....	8 15 0	
9	Dundee to Glasgow,	Ditto,	3	..	..	..	....	6 7 0	
10	Aberdeen to Glasgow,	Ditto,	1	..	..	..	....	4 10 4	
11	Stirling to Glasgow,	Ditto,	1	..	..	..	....	3 19 0	
12	Aberdeen to Edinburgh,	Ditto,	2	..	..	..	....	7 5 8	
13	Perth to Edinburgh,	Ditto,	2	..	..	..	....	4 18 6	
14	Glasgow to Edinburgh,	Ditto,	2	..	..	..	....	4 2 0	
			14	30	13	20	£84 16 0	£87 9 8	£172 5 8
15	General Prison,	Portsmouth,	..	13	3	5	£38 17 0	9 13 0	
16	Ditto,	Ditto,	..	4	2	5	14 14 4	6 4 2	
			..	17	5	10	£53 11 4	£15 17 2	69 8 6
17	General Prison,	Portland,	..	30	7	5	£108 3 4	£15 4 4	
18	Ditto,	Ditto,	..	10	3	5	39 6 8	7 4 10	
19	Ditto,	Ditto,	..	10	3	5	39 6 8	7 4 10	
20	Ditto,	Ditto,	..	3	2	5	12 17 7	9 11 8	
			..	53	15	20	£199 14 3	£39 5 8	238 19 11
21	General Prison,	Chatham,	..	3	2	5	£13 18 10	£4 17 0	
22	Ditto,	Ditto,	..	3	2	5	12 19 0	6 2 6	
23	Ditto,	Ditto,	..	12	3	5	33 17 2	9 13 2	
			..	18	7	15	£60 15 0	£20 12 8	81 7 8
24	General Prison,	Dartmoor,	..	4	3	5	£18 4 2	£23 2 4	41 6 6
25	Genral Prison,	Woking,	..	3	2	5	....	£31 6 4*	31 6 4
26	Aberdeen,	General Prison,	..	1	2	..	....	£3 15 0	
27	Aberdeen,	Ditto,	..	6	2	..	....	8 13 8	
28	Ayr,	Ditto,	..	10	3	..	....	11 0 7	
29	Ayr,	Ditto,	..	1	2	..	....	4 11 5	
30	Ayr,	Ditto,	..	17	3	..	....	14 14 4	
31	Ayr,	Ditto,	..	2	2	..	....	6 19 10	
32	Ayr,	Ditto,	..	15	4	..	....	15 7 7	
33	Ayr,	Ditto,	..	20	4	..	....	19 0 11	
34	Dumfries,	Ditto,	..	1	1	..	....	4 8 3	
35	Edinburgh,	Ditto,	..	2	2	..	....	4 7 3	
36	Edinburgh,	Ditto,	..	6	2	..	....	6 10 11	
37	Edinburgh,	Ditto,	..	1	2	..	....	1 19 3	
38	Edinburgh,	Ditto,	..	5	3	..	....	6 8 8	
39	Edinburgh,	Ditto,	..	3	2	..	....	5 3 9	
40	Edinburgh,	Ditto,	..	1	2	..	....	2 17 6	
41	Edinburgh,	Ditto,	..	1	1	..	....	2 4 0	
42	Dundee,	Ditto,	..	3	2	..	....	4 1 4	
43	Dundee,	Ditto,	..	1	2	..	....	2 4 2	
44	Dundee,	Ditto,	..	4	2	..	....	4 5 2	
45	Dundee,	Ditto,	..	2	2	..	....	3 13 6	
46	Glasgow,	Ditto,	..	7	2	..	....	9 4 0	
47	Glasgow,	Ditto,	..	8	2	..	....	8 8 6	
48	Glasgow,	Ditto,	..	8	2	..	....	6 8 0	
49	Glasgow,	Ditto,	..	6	3	..	....	8 0 1	
50	Glasgow,	Ditto,	..	9	3	..	....	9 16 0	
51	Glasgow,	Ditto,	..	8	2	..	....	8 11 6	
52	Glasgow,	Ditto,	..	5	2	..	....	7 9 10	
53	Inverness,	Ditto,	..	1	2	..	....	6 6 6	
54	Perth,	Ditto,	..	5	..	..	....	3 10 0	
55	Perth,	Ditto,	..	2	..	..	....	2 13 6	
56	Paisley,	Ditto,	..	1	2	..	....	3 17 8	
57	Paisley,	Ditto,	..	3	2	..	....	5 19 0	
58	Paisley,	Ditto,	..	2	2	..	....	5 8 11	
59	Paisley,	Ditto,	..	4	2	..	....	6 9 3	
60	Stirling,	Ditto,	..	1	1	..	....	2 4 3	
			..	172	72	..	....	£226 14 1	226 14 1
61	Aberdeen,	Ayr,	..	2	2	..	....	£9 15 0	
62	Aberdeen,	Ditto,	..	1	2	..	....	8 19 0	
63	Edinburgh,	Ditto,	..	2	2	..	....	6 2 0	
64	Edinburgh,	Ditto,	..	5	3	..	....	9 14 10	
65	Edinburgh,	Ditto,	..	2	2	..	....	6 2 0	
66	Edinburgh,	Ditto,	..	1	2	..	....	4 10 0	
67	Dundee,	Ditto,	..	3	2	..	....	8 18 10	
68	Dundee,	Ditto,	..	1	2	..	....	5 12 11	
69	Inverness,	Ditto,	..	1	2	..	....	10 8 3	
70	Glasgow,	Ditto,	..	9	3	..	....	8 5 9	
71	Glasgow,	Ditto,	..	2	2	..	....	4 3 6	
72	Glasgow,	Ditto,	..	5	3	..	....	6 10 3	
73	Glasgow,	Ditto,	..	7	3	..	....	7 5 3	
74	Paisley,	Ditto,	..	1	2	..	....	2 12 8	
75	Paisley,	Ditto,	..	3	2	..	....	4 9 8	
76	Paisley,	Ditto,	..	4	2	..	....	4 18 4	
77	Paisley,	Ditto,	..	1	2	..	....	2 12 8	
78	Stirling,	Ditto,	..	1	2	..	....	3 11 9	
79	Stirling,	Ditto,	..	2	2	..	....	5 14 0	
			..	53	42	..	....	£120 1 8	120 1 8
									£981 10 4

* Includes Railway Fares.

No. XXIV.—TABLE of the whole Assessments laid on at Meetings of the Prison Boards for the Counties in Scotland, **in the Year 1866,** in terms of "The Prisons (Scotland) Administration Act 1860," together with the Apportionments of such Assessments among the Landward Parts and Burghs respectively, according to the value of Property.

Counties, and Royal and Parliamentary Burghs situated therein.	For Current Expenses under § 32, and Apportionment thereof.	For Building Assessment under § 33, and Apportionment thereof.	Total Yearly Value of Property on which Assessment is divided and apportioned per § 34.
1. Aberdeen—	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Landward part,	1,177 11 1	...	673,344 0 0
Aberdeen,	377 18 7	...	216,102 10 0
Peterhead,	29 11 8	...	16,915 0 0
Inverury,	11 11 2	...	6,609 16 6
Kintore,	3 7 6	...	1,930 9 8
	1,600 0 0	...	914,901 16 2
2. Argyle—			
Landward part,	560 15 0	...	346,694 7 1
Campbeltown,	22 16 6	...	14,112 6 9
Inveraray,	4 16 11	...	2,995 2 0
Oban,	11 11 7	...	7,160 9 0
	600 0 0	...	370,962 4 10
3. Ayr—			
Landward part,	1,110 7 7		891,941 7 7
Ayr,	50 5 6		48,419 5 9
Irvine,	16 18 8		13,604 3 6
Kilmarnock,	62 8 3		50,133 18 0
	1,250 0 0		1,004,098 14 10
4. Banff—			
Landward part,	234 12 9	...	180,468 12 2
Banff,	11 11 1	...	8,884 16 0
Cullen,	3 16 2	...	2,930 19 9
	250 0 0	...	192,284 7 11
5. Berwick—			
Landward part,	174 10 0	...	343,609 11 2
Lauder,	1 10 0	...	2,222 10 6
	176 0 0	...	345,832 1 8
6. Bute—			
Landward part,	147 12 10		28,092 11 3
Rothesay,	102 7 10		40,516 3 0
	250 0 0		68,606 14 3
7. Caithness—			
Landward part,	194 17 6	...	103,841 14 0
Wick,	35 2 6	...	18,716 9 0
	230 0 0	...	122,558 3 0
8. Clackmannan—			
Landward part,	370 13 0	...	71,160 14 8
	370 13 0	...	71,160 14 8
16. Inverness—			
Landward part,	800 7 0	...	240,825 0 0
Inverness,	111 13 0	...	33,594 0 0
	912 0 0	...	274,419 0 0
17. Kincardine—			
Landward part,	224 2 0	...	215,111 17 8
Inverbervie,	1 18 0	...	1,823 15 10
	226 0 0	...	216,935 13 6
18. Kinross—			
Landward part,	140 0 0		58,707 11 3
	140 0 0		58,707 11 3
19. Kirkcudbright,—			
Landward part,	342 1 11	141 9 3	288,460 3 7
Kirkcudbright,	6 19 6	2 17 8	5,882 13 1
New Galloway,	0 18 7	0 7 8	784 0 3
	350 0 0	144 14 7	295,126 16 11
20. Lanark—			
Landward part,	4,231 1 9	569 2 0	1,288,938 9 3
Airdrie,	68 5 7	9 3 8	20,800 0 0
Glasgow,	5,520 17 9	742 11 8	1,681,857 0 0
Hamilton,	87 1 0	11 14 2	26,518 18 0
Lanark,	30 18 4	4 3 2	9,419 0 0
Rutherglen,	61 15 7	8 6 2	18,820 0 0
	10,000 0 0	1,345 0 10	3,046,353 7 3
21. Linlithgow—			
Landward part,	284 12 9½	...	198,149 5 4
Linlithgow,	12 2 10½	...	8,455 11 0
Queensferry,	3 4 4	...	2,236 16 3
	300 0 0	...	208,841 12 7
22. Nairn—			
Landward part,	90 0 0	...	29,107 19 5
Nairn,	22 0 0	...	7,113 12 6
	112 0 0	...	36,221 11 11
23. Orkney—			
Landward part,	141 18 11½	...	48,178 18 0
Kirkwall,	18 1 0½	...	6,127 2 6
	160 0 0	...	54,306 0 6

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
9. Dumbarton—			
Landward part,	215 0 0	...	213,255 19 0
Dumbarton,	18 0 0	...	24,675 19 0
	233 0 0	...	237,931 18 0
10. Dumfries—			
Landward part,	453 5 0	...	492,252 17 5
Annan,	8 1 0	...	8,718 5 0
Dumfries,	34 0 0	...	36,917 9 10
Lochmaben,	1 18 0	...	2,058 15 6
Sanquhar,	2 16 0	...	3,082 17 6
	500 0 0	..	543,030 5 3
11. Edinburgh—			
Landward part,	1817 5 6	...	479,529 0 0
Edinburgh,	3499 5 1	...	923,360 0 0
Leith,	520 12 0	...	137,373 0 0
Musselburgh,	67 7 10	...	17,783 0 0
Portobello,	95 9 7	...	25,194 0 0
	6000 0 0	...	1,583,239 0 6
12. Elgin—			
Landward part,	293 0 1	1891 19 4½	131,123 0 0
Elgin,	41 8 8	267 10 10½	19,581 0 0
Forres,	15 11 3	100 9 9	8,387 0 0
	350 0 0	2260 0 0	159,091 0 0
13. Fife—			
Landward part,	844 8 11	...	629,184 9 9
Anstruther Easter,	5 5 2	...	3,918 3 5
Anstruther Wester,	2 6 11	...	1,748 18 6
Auchtermuchty,	3 1 3	...	2,283 15 2
Burntisland,	14 6 10	...	10,687 11 4
Crail,	3 19 4	...	2,957 4 3
Cupar,	18 3 6	...	13,550 11 10
Dunfermline,	39 8 4	...	29,370 4 7
Dysart,	20 15 9	...	15,489 8 2
Earlsferry,	0 13 6	...	502 14 0
Falkland,	2 19 11	...	2,232 7 2
Inverkeithing,	4 5 0	...	3,137 3 5
Kilrenny,	4 9 3	...	3,326 12 4
Kinghorn,	5 14 1	...	4,251 18 6
Kirkcaldy,	40 0 11	...	29,840 4 3
Newburgh,	5 11 0	...	4,137 8 0
Pittenweem,	6 12 1	...	4,923 16 7
St. Andrews,	27 18 3	...	20,800 3 0
	1050 0 0	...	782,342 19 3
14. Forfar—			
Landward part,	1239 19 11	...	502,971 17 5
Arbroath,	99 15 0	...	40,460 5 0
Brechin,	41 19 1	...	17,017 1 6
Dundee,	644 15 10	...	261,543 3 0
Forfar,	45 0 5	...	18,260 17 0
Montrose,	88 9 9	...	35,893 3 8
	2160 0 0	...	876,146 7 7
15. Haddington—			
Landward part,	363 9 7½	...	269,732 8 0
Haddington,	16 15 11	...	12,464 13 9
Dunbar,	13 12 3½	...	10,103 16 2
North Berwick,	6 2 2	...	4,532 4 0
	400 0 0	...	296,833 1 11

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
24. Peebles—			
Landward part,	161 18 7	...	119,536 15 7
Peebles,	8 1 5	...	5,958 9 8
	170 0 0	...	125,495 5 3
25. Perth—			
Landward part,	726 9 6	...	825,025 7 1
Perth,	72 8 0	...	82,226 5 10
Culross,	1 2 6	...	1,278 0 10
	800 0 0		908,529 13 9
26. Renfrew—			
Landward part,	1,194 17 6	5,690 7 4	406,322 1 1
Greenock,	494 1 0	2,352 16 2	168,003 3 0
Paisley,	321 6 6	1,530 4 8	109,267 6 0
Port-Glasgow,	66 19 8	319 0 6	22,780 0 0
Renfrew,	22 15 4	108 8 5	7,742 6 7
	2,100 0 0	10,000 17 1	714,114 16 8
27. Ross & Cromarty—			
Landward part,	468 3 10	...	215,282 3 4
Dingwall,	12 3 7	...	5,601 4 6
Tain,	9 12 10	...	4,433 4 10
Cromarty,	4 2 11	...	1,905 18 0
Fortrose,	5 16 10	...	2,685 18 0
	500 0 0	...	229,908 8 8
28. Roxburgh—			
Landward part,	634 6 6	48 15 10	394,526 15 4
Jedburgh,	15 13 6	1 4 2	9,748 8 8
	650 0 0	50 0 0	404,275 4 0
29. Selkirk—			
Landward part,	117 1 2	787 0 0	66,406 0 0
Selkirk,	16 18 10	123 0 0	10,437 0 0
	134 0 0	910 0 0	76,843 0 0
30. Stirling—			
Landward part,	857 6 6	...	412,157 10 0
Stirling,	96 2 1	...	46,195 14 0
Falkirk,	46 9 5	...	22,341 4 0
	1,000 0 0	...	480,694 8 0
31. Sutherland—			
Landward part,	187 19 4	...	58,115 14 0
Dornoch,	2 0 8	...	629 0 0
	190 0 0	...	58,744 14 0
32. Wigtown—			
Landward part,	343 12 11	...	182,785 16 0
Stranraer,	22 3 9	...	11,802 0 0
Wigtown,	9 3 2	...	4,871 8 10
Whithorn,	5 0 2	...	2,663 15 1
	380 0 0	...	202,122 19 11
33. Zetland—			
Landward part,	160 0 0	...	28,543 2 6
	160 0 0	...	28,543 2 6
Total,	33,703 13 0	14,710 12 6	14,989,202 16 0

No. XXV.—Tables containing Classified Statements of the Current Expenses o

1. Abstract of Returns of Expenditure under the Prison Boards of the several Counties, chargeable on

COUNTIES.	NAMES OF PRISONS.	Expenditure for the Year ended 30th June 1866. For Prisons.	For Insane Prisoners boarded out.	For Prisoners from each County in Prisons of other Counties.	For General Management.	For Retired Allowances.	For Interest.	Total Expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Aberdeen .	Aberdeen .	1,317 3 8						
	Peterhead .	141 10 10						
	Huntly . .	39 17 2	...	1 17 4	125 3 0	123 4 0	24 15 10	1,795 6 8*
	Fraserburgh .	21 14 10						
2. Argyle .	Inveraray .	228 8 6						
	Campbeltown	243 10 5¾						
	Lochgilphead .	57 14 5½	11 0 6	...	62 2 0	...	...	631 6 3¼
	Tobermory .	28 10 4						
3. Ayr . .	Ayr . .	2,871 9 3						
	Kilmarnock .	365 16 9	...	...	78 6 10	...	...	3,315 12 10
4. Banff . .	Banff . .	229 6 11¼						
	Keith . .	15 11 9	...	...	43 17 10¼	...	...	288 16 6½
5. Berwick .	Greenlaw .	188 8 6						
	Dunse . .	51 3 4						
	Lauder . .	1 5 9	...	...	27 15 0	40 0 0	...	311 3 2
	Earlston .	2 10 7						
6. Bute . .	Rothesay .	279 5 5½	...	41 1 1	15 0 0	20 0 0	3 0 3	358 6 9½
7. Caithness .	Wick . .	214 14 9½	...	...	25 0 0	...	...	239 14 9½
8. Clackmannan	Alloa . .	340 11 9	...	...	36 15 6	...	...	377 7 3
9. Dumbarton .	Dumbarton .	362 9 8						
	Helensburgh .	30 17 7	...	1 16 0	26 8 4	...	...	451 3 7
	Kirkintilloch .	29 12 0						
10. Dumfries .	Dumfries .	490 17 9	...	...	32 8 11	...	...	523 6 8
11. Edinburgh .	Edinburgh .	6,323 8 4						
	Court Buildings	182 18 9½						
	Canongate .	0 4 6	...	...	356 16 1	218 7 8	49 2 5	7,231 6 11
	Musselburgh .	100 9 1½						
12. Elgin . .	Elgin . .	356 19 2½						
	Forres . .	21 0 5	...	36 5 6	26 9 8	...	4 8 11	445 3 8½
13. Fife . .	Cupar . .	712 15 4						
	Dunfermline .	417 6 9	...	0 5 8	90 1 11	34 0 0	3 15 8	1,258 5 4
14. Forfar† .	Arbroath .	9 15 1						
	Brechin . .	12 0 9						
	Dundee . .	1,974 8 1	...	...	129 5 2	72 17 10	8 18 10	2,655 7 11½†
	Forfar . .	436 8 8½						
	Montrose .	11 13 6						
15. Haddington	Haddington .	357 5 0						
	Dunbar .	36 2 3	...	...	31 19 1	10 0 0	...	435 6 4
16. Inverness .	Inverness .	636 16 11½						
	Fort-William .	124 16 9						
	Portree . .	105 0 5	...	...	55 8 11	...	4 12 11	1,046 18 2½
	Lochmaddy .	120 2 3						
17. Kincardine .	Stonehaven .	218 7 5	...	5 12 0	26 11 6	...	...	250 10 11
18. Kinross .	Kinross . .	100 2 7½	...	...	13 3 0	...	...	113 5 7½
19. Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	304 14 2						
	Maxwelltown	40 3 2	...	..	33 12 6	...	3 4 7	381 14 5
20. Lanark .	Glasgow .	10,100 4 2						
	Airdrie . .	807 3 6						
	Hamilton .	706 19 4	...	...	381 17 5	70 13 4	150 0 0	12,557 4 10
	Lanark . .	340 7 1						
	Carry forward,	32,110 5 9½	11 0 6	86 17 7	1618 2 8¼	589 2 10	251 19 5	34,667 8 9¾

* In addition to the above expenditure, the County Board contributed £200 to the Old Mill Reformatory.

† The County Board further expended a sum of £32, 19s. 7d. for removing prisoners from Arbroath, Brechin, and Montrose ; and also a sum of £24, 1s. 11d. for expenses connected with the Lunacy Board.

the several Prisons in Scotland, for the Year ended on **30th June 1866.** No. XXV.

the General Fund for Current Annual Expenses, for the Year ended **30th June 1866.**

COUNTIES.	NAMES OF PRISONS.	Expenditure for the Year ended 30th June 1866. For Prisons.	For Sick and Insane Prisoners boarded out.	For Prisoners from each County in Prisons of other Counties.	For General Management.	For Retired Allowances.	For Interest.	Total Expenditure.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Brought forward,	32,110 5 9½	11 0 6	86 17 7	1618 2 8¼	589 2 10	251 19 5	34,667 8 9¾
21. Linlithgow .	Linlithgow .	426 3 11	...	16 2 6	46 0 6	...	...	488 6 11
22. Nairn . .	Nairn . .	102 0 10	...	...	15 0 0	...	...	117 0 10
23. Orkney	Kirkwall .	116 1 1	...	4 5 1	32 14 4	5 0 0	...	158 0 6
24. Peebles .	Peebles . .	163 12 3½	...	...	21 8 6	...	...	185 0 9½
25. Perth . .	Perth . .	956 19 10¾	...	...	62 13 10	...	...	1,137 15 0¼
	Dunblane .	118 1 3½						
26. Renfrew .	Paisley . .	1,703 9 3						
	Greenock .	654 16 9	...	23 9 4	152 3 5	...	11 4 6	2,609 19 0
	Pollockshaws .	64 15 9						
27. Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall .	223 13 0						
	Tain . .	82 7 11	...	...	169 3 2	...	...	614 15 6
	Cromarty .	47 12 6						
	Stornoway .	91 18 11						
28. Roxburgh .	Jedburgh .	481 2 1						
	Hawick . .	45 14 6	...	...	162 9 3	7 0 0	1 16 7	735 3 5
	Kelso . .	37 1 0						
29. Selkirk .	Selkirk . .	157 1 11¼	...	5 3 4½	35 0 10	...	...	197 6 1½
30. Stirling .	Stirling . .	1,075 4 6¼	...	...	53 3 10	22 15 0	...	1,215 16 8¼
	Falkirk . .	64 13 4						
31. Sutherland .	Dornoch .	184 9 6	...	...	24 2 6	12 16 8	3 6 7	224 15 3
32. Wigtown .	Stranraer .	214 14 4½	...	...	60 12 2	...	...	457 4 5
	Wigtown .	181 17 10½						
33. Zetland .	Fort-Charlotte	164 8 6½	...	...	16 19 4	...	...	181 7 10½
	Total,	39,468 6 10¼	11 0 6	135 17 10¼	2469 14 4¼	636 14 6	268 7 1	42,990 1 1¾

2.—ABSTRACT of Returns of Expenditure under the Prison Boards of the several Counties in Scotland, chargeable on the Special Fund for Building, Altering, and Repairing Local Prisons, in the year ended 30th June 1866.

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	Expenditure for the Year ended 30th June 1866. For Prisons.	For Interest.	For Stamps.	Total.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Aberdeen .	Aberdeen . .	54 4 8			
	Peterhead . .	3 15 10	...	...	58 7 8
	Fraserburgh .	0 7 2			
2. Ayr . .	Ayr . . .	511 8 5	...	...	511 8 5
3. Bute . .	Rothesay . .	1682 4 4	...	40 16 0	1723 0 4
4. Elgin . .	Elgin . . .	1609 5 8	58 19 1	...	1668 4 9
5. Fife . .	Dunfermline .	126 15 11	0 3 8	...	126 19 7
6. Forfar . .	Dundee . .	445 15 3	...	...	445 15 3
7. Inverness .	Fort-William .	39 1 0	...	...	39 1 0
8. Lanark . .	Glasgow . .	299 0 8			
	Hamilton . .	84 13 11	.....	.....	520 16 2
	Lanark . .	137 1 7			
9. Perth . .	Perth . . .	14 16 1	.....	.....	14 16 1
10. Renfrew .	Paisley . .	4 9 10			
	Greenock . .	2 4 8	...	...	12 17 11
	Pollockshaws .	6 3 5			
11. Roxburgh .	Jedburgh . .	27 18 11	...	...	27 18 11
12. Selkirk, .	Selkirk . .	2410 0 0	...	...	2410 0 0
	Total, .	7459 7 4	59 2 9	40 16 0	7559 6 1

3. CLASSIFICATION of the Current Expenditure (exclusive of Labour Account) in each Prison in Scotland, for the Year ended 30th June 1866.

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	Salaries and Wages.	Furniture, Fittings, and Utensils.	Prison Diet.	Contingent Alimentary Charges.	Clothing.	Bedding.	Lighting.	Fuel.	General Contingent Charges, including ordinary Current Repairs not Charged against the Building Fund.	TOTAL.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Aberdeen	Aberdeen	762 7 6	12 10 1	235 7 4	11 8 5	49 7 0	5 11 9	34 4 5	48 11 9	157 15 5	1,317 3 8
	Peterhead	70 0 0	0 14 1	19 8 11	...	6 10 2	1 6 9	5 3 2	17 0 6	21 7 3	141 10 10
	Huntly	15 3 0	1 1 1	3 0 6	...	1 0 7	4 16 1	0 18 0	9 6 10	4 11 1	39 17 2
	Fraserburgh	17 2 0	0 18 1	0 2 0	...	...	...	1 0 7	1 6 6	1 5 8	21 14 10
2. Argyle	Inveraray	153 4 0	...	25 10 9	0 7 10	5 5 0	0 12 6	9 14 5	18 10 3	15 3 9	228 8 6
	Campbeltown	128 3 0	6 1 10	45 11 3½	9 6 0¼	3 10 0	3 0 0	7 8 4	28 9 6	12 0 6	243 10 5¾
	Lochgilphead	43 3 0	...	1 0 6½	...	...	...	1 15 3	9 0 0	2 15 8	57 14 5½
	Tobermory	10 13 4	...	4 0 11	...	...	...	0 8 3	11 16 6	1 11 4	28 10 4
3. Ayr	Ayr	925 10 6	133 16 1	806 13 11	36 19 9	147 15 3	45 19 9	98 19 6	98 2 8	577 11 10	2,871 9 3
	Kilmarnock	177 12 0	...	81 19 11	3 10 3	20 11 8	1 16 0	9 15 0	17 12 1	52 19 10	365 16 9
4. Banff	Banff	128 8 0	3 9 11½	40 1 1¾	2 19 0½	3 3 2	3 11 6	7 0 6	10 15 10	29 17 9½	229 6 11¼
	Keith	11 2 0	0 6 0	0 14 3	...	...	...	...	3 0 0	0 9 6	15 11 9
5. Berwick	Greenlaw	127 12 0	0 9 4	11 11 1½	6 18 2	4 18 6	...	3 9 7	14 14 8	18 15 1½	188 8 6
	Dunse	20 0 0	...	13 13 6½	0 1 9	...	...	2 7 2	4 16 10	10 4 0½	51 3 4
	Lauder	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 5 9	1 5 9
	Earlstown	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 10 7	2 10 7
6. Bute	Rothesay	131 9 11	7 6 9	46 6 2	1 10 4	13 9 7½	...	6 14 2	31 5 6	41 3 0	279 5 5½
7. Caithness	Wick	116 19 3	4 9 8	45 18 8½	0 9 0	4 13 1	2 6 6	10 19 0	18 19 0	10 0 7	214 14 9½
8. Clackmannan	Alloa	191 16 0	6 0 0	50 16 10	1 4 5	16 1 10	5 6 0	12 2 7	20 5 8	36 18 5	340 11 9
9. Dumbarton	Dumbarton	221 12 0	3 16 0	80 12 3	3 4 0	14 1 6	4 2 0	11 11 6	18 7 9	5 2 8	362 9 8
	Helensburgh	17 5 0	...	2 0 0	...	...	...	2 3 1	2 12 5	6 17 1	30 17 7
	Kirkintilloch	14 9 0	...	2 6 11	...	...	...	2 4 0	3 17 0	6 15 1	29 12 0
10. Dumfries	Dumfries	299 8 0	9 1 9	92 10 0	4 15 0	17 10 0	6 19 8	14 8 11	26 12 9	19 11 8	490 17 9
11. Edinburgh	Edinburgh	2,609 4 11	162 11 9½	1,416 13 8½	89 11 3	653 3 2½	...	133 2 2	250 1 2	1,009 0 1½	6,323 8 4
	Court Buildings' Prison	99 1 4	1 9 1	36 1 10½	0 10 2	0 2 0	...	11 4 11	12 18 4	21 11 1	182 18 9½
	Canongate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0 4 6	0 4 6
	Musselburgh	50 16 2	0 15 0	7 13 10½	0 6 0	...	...	4 5 6	6 4 0	30 8 7	100 9 1½
12. Elgin	Elgin	170 1 3	4 1 6½	56 13 9	19 3 8	8 3 6	10 6 4½	10 13 6	24 19 11	52 15 8½	356 19 2½
	Forres,	15 0 9	...	0 16 0	...	...	...	0 6 2	1 6 6	3 11 0	21 0 5
13. Fife	Cupar	409 13 4	7 4 5	107 0 5	3 17 9	4 0 10	6 14 9	23 19 0	47 10 0	102 14 10	712 15 4
	Dunfermline	234 14 0	5 15 9	39 5 11	0 12 4	3 5 10	3 13 4	10 2 11	19 2 10	100 13 10	417 6 9
14. Forfar	Arbroath	7 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 15 1	9 15 1
	Brechin	1 1 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 19 9	12 0 9
	Dundee	848 13 9	42 9 7	400 3 1	18 13 2	166 9 8	18 11 10	60 0 8	69 15 4	349 11 0	1,974 8 1
	Forfar	215 9 0	4 8 4½	81 6 7½	1 8 2½	5 0 0	3 10 0	13 6 4	28 6 4	83 18 10	436 8 8½
	Montrose	5 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 13 6	11 13 6

15. Haddington	Haddington	194 17 0	38 4 0	65 0 0	...	6 14 6	3 12 0	10 7 4	23 6 7	15 3 7	357 5 0
	Dunbar	20 3 0	...	2 19 7	...	...	...	...	...	12 19 8	36 2 3
16. Inverness	Inverness	385 1 10½	...	84 18 10	4 2 0	12 13 1	12 12 3	32 0 6	38 10 0	66 18 5	636 16 11½
	Fort-William	95 0 0	0 12 1	6 8 3	0 5 7	1 18 9	...	2 16 5	7 7 4	10 8 4	124 16 9
	Portree	80 0 0	0 10 0	4 0 6	0 3 11½	0 18 6	0 10 6	1 16 10	10 1 8	6 18 5½	105 0 5
	Lochmaddy	81 0 0	0 9 6	4 5 4	2 15 4	5 3 10	...	2 16 10	8 19 11	14 11 6	120 2 3
17. Kincardine	Stonehaven	131 5 0	1 1 4½	31 13 3½	2 3 0½	7 1 10	3 7 11	10 8 7	19 18 2	11 8 2½	218 7 5
18. Kinross	Kinross	72 0 0	0 10 3	9 2 3	1 0 0	1 17 0	1 17 1¼	1 6 2½	6 2 6	6 7 3½	100 2 7½
19. Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	221 0 0	2 17 9	35 0 4	...	2 4 7	0 2 0	7 13 8	21 1 4	14 14 6	304 14 2
	Maxwelltown	25 0 0	1 8 10	1 0 11	...	...	..	0 0 3	5 18 4	6 14 10	40 3 2
20. Lanark	Glasgow	3,774 19 2	333 14 8	2,578 17 3	112 13 0	1,058 14 8	169 16 8	247 16 2	296 10 11	1,517 1 8	10,160 4 2
	Airdrie	334 14 9	9 5 7	168 7 11	4 14 10	51 13 5	11 13 7	23 19 0	31 18 5	179 16 0	807 3 6
	Hamilton	314 2 0	17 3 9½	134 18 10	6 7 4½	59 15 1½	12 16 11½	16 10 0	32 6 8	112 18 7	706 19 4
	Lanark	211 16 6	2 12 8	43 7 5	2 6 5	8 10 4	3 14 9	8 12 10	18 5 5	41 0 9	340 7 1
21. Linlithgow	Linlithgow	206 1 1	1 17 5	85 9 6	3 1 10	17 12 6	2 14 3	11 12 8	14 3 5	83 11 3	426 3 11
22. Nairn	Nairn	68 0 0	...	10 1 0	0 2 1	0 19 0	0 4 0	3 7 0	10 9 1	8 18 8	102 0 10
23. Orkney	Kirkwall	100 0 0	2 10 0	5 4 8½	0 13 0	2 2 3	...	0 6 10	2 13 6½	2 10 9	116 1 1
24. Peebles	Peebles	92 14 0	3 17 0	14 13 0	...	1 16 4	0 2 3	4 12 11	21 11 7	24 5 2½	168 12 3½
25. Perth	Perth	563 9 6	9 15 0½	160 5 7½	13 13 6½	33 14 3	3 13 0½	25 5 6	34 11 2½	112 12 2¼	956 19 10¾
	Dunblane	73 0 0	0 13 10½	17 5 2½	...	3 8 10	...	4 16 6	9 5 6	9 11 4¼	118 1 3½
26. Renfrew	Paisley	666 0 6	35 3 1	427 18 7	27 8 2	158 14 10	50 12 1	62 4 6	76 13 8	198 13 10	1,703 9 3
	Greenock	302 3 11	1 18 8	153 8 5	8 2 0	63 7 8	17 7 2	14 12 8	29 7 4	64 8 11	654 16 9
	Pollockshaws	35 0 0	0 18 2	9 1 0	0 10 6	1 8 7	0 2 0	1 15 5	5 1 3	10 18 10	64 15 9
27. Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	130 0 0	3 16 10½	40 16 6	3 11 7½	4 3 2	0 13 4	7 7 0½	28 4 6	4 19 11½	223 13 0
	Tain	40 0 0	...	9 7 5	1 7 2	...	2 15 4	3 9 8	16 13 10	8 14 6	82 7 11
	Cromarty	31 10 0	0 18 7	1 18 0	...	...	...	1 7 11	8 0 7	3 17 5	47 12 6
	Stornoway	43 1 0	0 17 10	10 3 3	...	...	...	8 9 3½	15 19 11	13 7 7½	91 18 11
28. Roxburgh	Jedburgh	295 3 4	1 8 4	43 3 4	1 2 4	16 15 6	...	12 15 1	38 18 2	71 16 0	481 2 1
	Hawick	21 0 0	2 18 8	2 14 9	0 9 9	...	...	3 5 5	7 17 8	7 8 3	45 14 6
	Kelso	15 0 0	...	2 16 7	0 4 2	...	...	0 19 3	2 11 6	15 9 6	37 1 0
29. Selkirk	Selkirk	102 17 8	1 14 11	8 4 9	...	1 19 1	0 7 7½	4 12 9	13 18 2	23 6 11¾	157 1 11¼
30. Stirling	Stirling	528 16 3	8 8 1	175 1 11½	3 6 5½	74 7 6½	12 16 1	70 8 10	71 8 6½	130 10 9½	1,075 4 6¼
	Falkirk	40 0 0	3 0 0	8 8 4	...	...	0 4 0	1 10 4	3 9 6	8 1 2	64 13 4
31. Sutherland	Dornoch	91 0 0	1 8 3	25 7 10	0 9 10	8 18 3	3 8 5	11 4 6	24 3 8	18 8 9	184 9 6
32. Wigtown	Stranraer	129 8 0	1 6 6	15 1 5	...	3 16 0	2 5 0	2 15 9	9 4 10	50 16 10½	214 14 4½
	Wigtown	93 18 0	2 7 10½	36 14 4	0 14 11½	3 2 10½	2 18 10	4 13 5	14 6 6	23 1 1	181 17 10½
33. Zetland,	Fort-Charlotte	98 1 6	0 10 3½	20 6 9	...	4 16 0	4 13 0	4 3 11	17 10 1	14 7 0	164 8 6½
		17,955 19 0½	912 16 2½	8,208 15 2½	418 5 5¾	2,776 10 8½	453 4 11½	1,141 10 4½	1,871 19 8½	5,729 5 2	39,468 6 10¼
25. Perth	General Prison	7,098 18 4	187 15 0	4,434 13 10	384 4 10	1,378 14 1	208 8 0	372 11 10	666 10 3	1,654 17 3	16,386 13 5
	Total,	25,054 17 4½	1,100 11 2½	12,643 9 0½	802 10 3¾	4,155 4 9½	661 12 11½	1,514 2 2½	2,538 9 11½	7,384 2 5	55,855 0 3¾

(No. XXV. *Continued.*)

(No. XXV. *Continued.*)

4. AVERAGE EARNINGS AND

Comparative Statement of the Total Number of Criminal Prisoners confined in each of the Prisons in each such Prisoner; and the Daily Average Number of such Prisoners; as also of their Average

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	Total Number in Confinement during the Year.	Average Duration of Confinement of each Criminal Prisoner. Days.	Average Daily Number in Custody entered to the nearest Unit.	Average Cost per Prisoner for the Year ended 30th June 1866.				
					Salaries and Wages.	Prison Diet.	Clothing.	Bedding.	Lighting.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
					£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Aberdeen	Aberdeen	1041	20	57	13 7 6	4 2 7	0 17 4	0 2 0	0 12 0
2. Argyle	Inveraray	96	19	5	30 12 10	5 2 2	1 1 0	0 2 6	1 18 11
	Campbeltown	84	35	8	16 0 5	5 13 11	0 8 9	0 7 6	0 18 7
3. Ayr	Ayr	621	76	129	7 3 6	6 5 1	1 2 11	0 7 1	0 15 4
	Kilmarnock	247	24	16	11 2 0	5 2 6	1 5 9	0 2 3	0 12 2
4. Banff	Banff	93	20	5	25 13 7	8 0 3	0 12 7	0 14 3	1 8 1
5. Berwick	Greenlaw	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Bute	Rothesay	171	11	5	26 5 11	9 5 2	2 13 11	...	1 6 10
7. Caithness	Wick	69	32	6	19 9 11	7 13 1	0 15 6	0 7 9	1 16 6
8. Clackmannan	Alloa	150	19	8	23 19 6	6 7 1	2 0 3	0 13 3	1 10 4
9. Dumbarton	Dumbarton	281	19	15	14 15 6	5 7 6	0 18 9	0 5 6	0 15 5
10. Dumfries	Dumfries	446	16	19	15 15 2	4 17 4	0 18 5	0 7 4	0 15 3
11. Edinburgh	Edinburgh	5861	23	362	7 4 2	3 18 3	1 16 1	...	0 7 4
	Court Buildings' Prison			10	9 18 2	3 12 2	0 0 2	...	1 2 6
12. Elgin	Elgin	139	24	9	18 17 11	6 6 0	0 18 2	1 2 11	1 3 9
13. Fife	Cupar	332	24	22	18 12 5	4 17 4	0 3 8	0 6 2	1 1 9
	Dunfermline	157	19	8	29 6 9	4 18 3	0 8 3	0 9 2	1 5 4
14. Forfar	Dundee	1693	22	74	11 9 5	5 8 2	2 5 0	0 5 0	0 16 3
	Forfar	200	29	16	13 9 4	5 1 8	0 6 3	0 4 5	0 16 3
15. Haddington	Haddington	168	20	9	21 13 0	7 4 5	0 14 11	0 8 0	1 3 0
16. Inverness	Inverness	190	27	14	27 10 2	6 1 4	0 18 1	0 18 0	2 5 9
17. Kincardine	Stonehaven	120	21	7	18 15 0	4 10 6	1 0 3	0 9 8	1 9 10
18. Kinross	Kinross*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	96	27	7	31 11 5	5 0 0	0 6 4	0 0 3	1 1 11
20. Lanark	Glasgow	7361	25	505	7 9 6	5 2 2	2 2 4	0 6 9	0 9 10
	Airdrie	1146	14	43	7 15 8	3 18 4	1 4 0	0 5 5	0 11 2
	Hamilton	657	16	28	11 4 4	4 16 5	2 2 8	0 9 2	0 11 10
	Lanark	167	19	9	23 10 9	4 16 4	0 18 11	0 8 4	0 19 3
21. Linlithgow	Linlithgow	285	24	19	10 10 11	4 10 0	0 18 7	0 2 10	0 12 3
22. Nairn	Nairn*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Orkney	Kirkwall*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Peebles	Peebles*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Perth	Perth	474	25	32	17 12 2	5 0 2	1 1 2	0 2 3	0 15 10
26. Renfrew	Paisley	1245	31	105	6 6 10	4 1 6	1 10 3	0 9 8	0 11 10
	Greenock	1256	11	38	7 19 1	4 0 9	1 13 4	0 9 2	0 7 8
27. Ross and Cromarty	Dingwall	95	85	9	14 8 11	4 10 9	0 9 3	0 1 6	0 16 4
28. Roxburgh	Jedburgh	151	22	9	32 15 11	4 15 11	1 17 3	...	1 8 4
29. Selkirk	Selkirk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30. Stirling	Stirling	745	18	36	14 13 9	4 17 3	2 1 4	0 7 1	1 19 2
31. Sutherland	Dornoch*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Wigtown	Stranraer*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Wigtown	83	31	7	13 8 3	5 4 11	0 9 0	0 8 5	0 13 4
33. Zetland	Fort-Charlotte*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Perth	General Prison	1,226	210	707	10 0 10	6 5 5	1 19 0	0 5 11	0 10 6
In Scotland	Whole Prisons	28,540	31	2391	10 9 7	5 5 9	1 14 9	0 5 6	0 12 8

* In the Prisons marked with an asterisk the average number of Prisoners in custody was under five.

(No. XXV. *Continued.*)

COST PER HEAD FOR THE YEAR.

which the Average Daily Number in Custody is Five or upwards; the Average Duration of Confinement of Yearly Cost per Head, and Average Earnings, all for the Year ended **30th June 1866.**

Fuel.	Gross Cost per Head, including all Expenses.	Average Earnings per Head available for Prison.	Nett Cost per Head after deducting Earnings.	Earnings of Prisoners who have been in Confinement for Periods of Six Months, or upwards (under Sentence). Average Daily Number of such Prisoners.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings.	PRISONS.	COUNTIES.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	2	1
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
0 17 1	23 2 2	3 1 0	20 1 2	1	3 19 2	3 19 2	Aberdeen	1. Aberdeen
3 14 1	45 13 8	1 18 5	43 15 3	...	...	...	Inveraray	2. Argyle
3 11 2	30 8 10	2 10 10	27 18 0	...	...	...	Campbeltown	
0 15 2	22 5 2	2 18 1	19 7 1	99	345 7 2	3 9 9	Ayr	3. Ayr
1 2 0	22 17 4	3 19 7	18 17 9	...	...	...	Kilmarnock	
2 3 2	45 17 5	6 3 11	39 13 6	1	1 18 2	1 18 2	Banff	4. Banff
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Greenlaw	5. Berwick
6 5 1	55 17 1	0 13 11	55 3 2	...	...	...	Rothesay	6. Bute
3 3 2	35 15 10	1 11 5	34 4 5	...	...	...	Wick	7. Caithness
2 10 9	42 11 6	2 12 4	39 19 2	...	...	...	Alloa	8. Clackmannan
1 4 6	24 3 4	2 1 9	22 1 7	1	2 10 0	2 10 0	Dumbarton	9. Dumbarton
1 8 0	25 16 9	5 9 11	20 6 10	3	17 5 0	5 15 0	Dumfries	10. Dumfries
0 13 10	17 9 4	2 10 6	14 18 10	37	103 5 8	2 15 10	Edinburgh	11. Edinburgh
1 5 10	18 5 11	...	18 5 11	...	...	...	Court Buildings' Prison	
2 15 7	39 13 3	7 6 5	32 6 10	...	...	...	Elgin	12. Elgin
2 3 2	32 8 0	3 7 11	29 0 1	...	...	...	Cupar	13. Fife
2 7 10	52 3 4	3 12 0	48 11 4	...	...	...	Dunfermline	
0 18 10	26 13 7	4 7 8	22 5 11	5	31 2 8	6 4 6	Dundee	14. Forfar
1 15 5	27 5 7	4 18 4	22 7 3	3	15 8 10	5 2 11	Forfar	
2 11 10	39 13 11	3 11 4	36 2 7	...	...	...	Haddington	15. Haddington
2 15 0	45 9 9	11 9 1	34 0 8	1	18 8 4	18 8 4	Inverness	16. Inverness
2 16 7	31 3 11	2 16 1	28 7 10	...	...	...	Stonehaven	17. Kincardine
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kinross	18. Kinross
3 0 2	43 10 7	2 13 10	40 16 9	...	...	...	Kirkcudbright	19. Kirkcudbright
0 11 9	20 0 0	2 13 8	17 6 4	42	235 6 9	5 12 1	Glasgow	20. Lanark
0 14 10	18 15 5	2 8 3	16 7 2	1	3 1 6	3 1 6	Airdrie	
1 3 1	25 5 0	2 18 2	22 6 10	...	...	...	Hamilton	
2 0 7	37 16 4	4 3 2	33 13 2	1	4 12 0	4 12 0	Lanark	
0 14 11	22 8 8	2 17 9	19 10 11	1	2 18 0	2 18 0	Linlithgow	21. Linlithgow
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nairn	22. Nairn
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Kirkwall	23. Orkney
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Peebles	24. Peebles
1 1 7	29 18 1	3 19 3	25 18 10	2	8 10 0	4 5 0	Perth	25. Perth
0 14 7	16 4 6	2 4 11	13 19 7	6	26 19 9	4 9 5	Paisley	26. Renfrew
0 15 5	17 4 8	1 17 8	15 7 0	...	...	...	Greenock	
3 2 9	24 17 0	4 12 4	20 4 8	...	...	...	Dingwall	27. Ross and Cromarty
4 6 5	53 9 1	5 3 8	48 5 5	1	9 13 0	9 13 0	Jedburgh	28. Roxburgh
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Selkirk	29. Selkirk
1 19 8	29 17 4	2 0 0	27 17 4	4	10 6 4	2 11 7	Stirling	30. Stirling
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Dornoch	31. Sutherland
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Stranraer	32. Wigtown
2 0 11	25 19 8	3 10 1	22 9 7	...	...	...	Wigtown	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fort-Charlotte	33. Zetland
0 18 10	*23 3 7	4 1 8	*19 1 11	†662	2,885 19 11	4 7 2	General Prison	25. Perth
1 1 2	23 7 3	3 5 1	20 2 2	871	3,726 12 3	4 5 7	Whole Prisons	In Scotland

* Includes Travelling Expenses of Prisoners on their liberation, averaging 3s. 11d. per head.

† Exclusive of Inmates of Department for Criminal Lunatics.

(No. XXV. *Continued.*)

5. VIEW of the OUTLAY connected with the Prisoners' Labour in the several Prisons

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	DEBTOR. Undisposed-of Goods and Materials, and Implements of Labour, on hand at 30th June 1865.	DEBTOR. Outlay this Year for Materials, Implements, Carriage of Goods, &c.	DEBTOR. Loss by Bad Debts.	DEBTOR. Sum of Debit.	CREDITOR. Sales and Deliveries of Work to Purchasers and Employers.	CREDITOR. Furniture and Goods issued for the use of the Prison, other than Implements of Labour.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1. Aberdeen	Aberdeen	68 16 7	84 13 0	...	153 9 7	230 5 4	4 15 10
	Peterhead	4 1 6	15 15 3	...	19 16 9	18 18 11	...
2. Argyle	Inveraray	16 15 0	4 3 0	...	20 18 0	7 14 6	...
	Campbeltown	1 4 0	2 14 0	...	3 18 0	5 8 2	...
	Lochgilphead	1 17 8	...	...	1 17 8	0 10 0	...
	Tobermory	0 10 0	...	...	0 10 0	...	...
3. Ayr	Ayr	82 10 0	158 17 7	...	241 7 7	427 8 11	2 2 3
	Kilmarnock	35 11 1	60 7 2	...	95 18 3	90 19 4	1 11 10
4. Banff	Banff	15 7 0	15 2 10	...	30 9 10	36 12 6	...
5. Berwick	Greenlaw	5 8 9	9 17 7½	...	15 6 4½	15 12 10½	...
6. Bute	Rothesay	...	8 10 7½	...	8 10 7½	6 11 3½	...
7. Caithness	Wick	37 18 0	2 16 2	...	40 14 2	4 6 0	5 2 0
8. Clackmannan	Alloa	...	2 9 3	...	2 9 3	10 5 9	1 4 6
9. Dumbarton	Dumbarton	8 17 0	31 6 0	...	40 3 0	49 7 4	3 12 0
10. Dumfries	Dumfries	2 10 6½	16 10 6	...	19 1 0½	35 3 9½	3 0 0
11. Edinburgh	Edinburgh	484 10 1	789 4 8	...	1,273 14 9	1,086 11 5½	80 7 8
12. Elgin	Elgin	58 9 2	7 12 11½	...	66 2 1½	37 0 4	3 16 2
13. Fife	Cupar	35 0 0	27 4 1	...	62 4 1	84 11 0	...
	Dunfermline	13 0 0	9 9 0	...	22 9 0	24 15 9	0 5 0
14. Forfar	Dundee	19 19 1	12 3 7	...	32 2 8	220 15 4	22 8 2
	Forfar	8 15 11	10 6 7	...	19 2 6	75 11 8	...
15. Haddington	Haddington	16 17 1	30 7 3	...	47 4 4	33 19 1	1 10 0
16. Inverness	Inverness	281 15 1	345 5 1	...	627 0 2	427 16 9½	2 0 0
	Fort-William	1 6 6	0 16 1	...	2 2 7	8 5 6	0 4 0
	Portree	4 4 6	...	...	4 4 6	4 6 10	0 5 6
	Lochmaddy	0 16 4	2 10 7½	...	3 6 11½	1 6 4½	0 8 0
17. Kincardine	Stonehaven	13 17 9	25 10 2	...	39 7 11	38 13 11	...
18. Kinross	Kinross	7 0 4	...	...	7 0 4	1 5 0	...
19. Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	106 16 6	19 2 4	0 17 6	126 16 4	20 5 8	6 17 0
20. Lanark	Glasgow	477 6 5	660 19 6	...	1,138 5 11	1,156 12 1	...
	Airdrie	5 10 0	124 7 8	...	129 17 8	168 1 5	...
	Hamilton	7 0 0	63 16 3	...	70 16 3	96 17 1	...
	Lanark	12 15 0	21 14 3	...	34 9 3	37 8 9	...
21. Linlithgow	Linlithgow	15 1 1	54 13 5	...	69 14 6	97 12 6	2 3 8
22. Nairn	Nairn	1 10 0	...	...	1 10 0	0 10 0	...
23. Orkney	Kirkwall	0 6 2	...	...	0 6 2	0 4 0	...
24. Peebles	Peebles	32 8 5	5 9 11	...	37 18 4	19 0 5	...
25. Perth	Perth	...	3 16 3	...	3 16 3	66 9 4	...
	Dunblane	...	...	...	...	2 13 3	...
26. Renfrew	Paisley	124 11 1	150 3 11	...	274 15 0	226 5 6	50 17 0
	Greenock	42 15 0	95 5 11	...	138 0 11	108 18 7	...
27. Ross & Cromarty	Dingwall	6 17 4	...	...	6 17 4	8 14 11	...
	Stornoway,	...	6 19 2	...	6 19 2	1 1 0½	...
28. Roxburgh	Jedburgh	28 12 6	1 12 3	...	30 4 9	10 5 11	3 0 0
29. Selkirk	Selkirk	18 18 6½	4 6 4½	...	23 4 11	17 11 0	...
30. Stirling	Stirling	45 12 2½	78 12 3	...	124 4 5½	87 3 3	8 8 1
31. Sutherland	Dornoch	28 9 7	20 0 6	...	48 10 1	15 4 10	1 5 11
32. Wigtown	Stranraer	14 6 8	13 8 1	...	27 14 9	15 5 7	2 0 0
	Wigtown	19 18 0	20 6 4	...	40 4 4	29 12 5	6 2 6½
33. Zetland	Fort-Charlotte	6 0 0	1 4 2	...	7 4 2	10 5 4	...
		2,221 13 5½	3,019 11 7½	0 17 6	5,242 2 7	5,180 6 5½	213 7 1½
25. Perth	General Prison,	1,429 12 3	3,860 1 0	...	5,289 13 3	4,717 8 0	1,189 7 2
	TOTAL,	3,651 5 8½	6,879 12 7½	0 17 6	10,531 15 10	9,897 14 5½	1402 14 3½

(No. XXV. *Continued.*)

in Scotland, and of the Returns therefrom, in the Year ended **30th June 1866.**

CREDITOR.								
Earnings Rated to Prisoners employed in Washing, Sewing, and other Prison Services.	Other Returns.	Value of Undisposed-of Goods and Materials, and Implements of Labour, on hand at 30th June 1866.	Sum of Credit.	Available Nett Profits carried to Credit of General Fund for Current Expenses.	Loss.	PRISONS.	COUNTIES.
9	10	11	12	13	14	2	1
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
41 10 10	...	50 12 6	327 4 6	173 14 11	...	Aberdeen	1. Aberdeen
0 3 0	...	7 0 10	26 2 9	6 6 0	...	Peterhead	
7 9 6	...	15 6 0	30 10 0	9 12 0	...	Inveraray	2. Argyle
17 16 2	...	1 0 0	24 4 4	20 6 4	...	Campbeltown	
...	0 0 10	1 7 8	1 18 6	0 0 10	...	Lochgilphead	
...	...	0 10 0	0 10 0	...	...	Tobermory	
125 7 3	...	60 17 6	615 15 11	374 8 4	...	Ayr	3. Ayr
28 18 5	4 12 0	33 10 6	159 12 1	63 13 10	...	Kilmarnock	
9 11 0	...	15 5 10	61 9 4	30 19 6	...	Banff	4. Banff
1 14 4	...	4 5 1¼	21 12 3¾	6 5 11¼	...	Greenlaw	5. Berwick
2 3 10	...	3 5 3	12 0 4½	3 9 9	...	Rothesay	6. Bute
7 8 6	...	33 6 0	50 2 6	9 8 4	...	Wick	7. Caithness
11 17 9	...	...	23 8 0	20 18 9	...	Alloa	8. Clackmannan
13 10 0	...	5 0 0	71 9 4	31 6 4	...	Dumbarton	9. Dumbarton
82 0 0	...	3 5 6	123 9 3½	104 8 3	...	Dumfries	10. Dumfries
539 8 4	...	481 2 10	2,187 10 3½	913 15 6½	...	Edinburgh	11. Edinburgh
41 10 0	...	49 13 3	131 19 9	65 17 7½	...	Elgin	12. Elgin
26 8 0	...	26 0 0	136 19 0	74 14 11	...	Cupar	13. Fife
14 0 0	...	12 4 6	51 5 3	28 16 3	...	Dunfermline	
89 16 0	...	23 7 7	356 7 1	324 4 5	...	Dundee	14. Forfar
17 2 8	..	5 2 2	97 16 4	78 13 10	...	Forfar	
23 7 10	...	20 9 6	79 6 5	32 2 1	...	Haddington	15. Haddington
37 2 2	6 6 0	314 1 9	787 6 8½	160 6 6½	...	Inverness	16. Inverness
4 8 6	...	1 6 8	14 4 8	12 2 1	...	Fort-William	
1 1 5	...	2 16 0	8 9 9	4 5 3	...	Portree	
3 12 10	...	2 0 0	7 7 2½	4 0 3	...	Lochmaddy	
9 1 0	1 1 0	10 4 6	59 0 5	19 12 6	...	Stonehaven	17. Kincardine
1 1 0	...	6 0 0	8 6 0	1 5 8	...	Kinross	18. Kinross
8 6 0	...	110 4 6	145 13 2	18 16 10	...	Kirkcudbright	19. Kirkcudbright
931 17 10	...	405 8 2	2,493 18 0	1,355 12 2	...	Glasgow	20. Glasgow
59 5 10	...	6 5 0	233 12 3	103 14 7	...	Airdrie	
37 3 4	...	18 5 0	152 5 5	81 9 2	...	Hamilton	
18 9 2	...	16 0 0	71 17 11	37 8 8	...	Lanark	
19 14 2	...	5 1 6	124 11 10	54 17 4	...	Linlithgow	21. Linlithgow
0 10 0	...	1 7 6	2 7 6	0 17 6	...	Nairn	22. Nairn
...	...	0 6 2	0 10 2	0 4 0	...	Kirkwall	23. Orkney
...	...	26 12 2½	45 12 7½	7 14 3½	...	Peebles	24. Peebles
64 4 4	...	...	130 13 8	126 17 5	...	Perth	25. Perth
1 4 2	...	...	3 17 5	3 17 5	...	Dunblane	
80 6 0	...	152 19 4	510 7 10	235 12 10	...	Paisley	26. Renfrew
27 11 7	...	73 2 7	209 12 9	71 11 10	...	Greenock	
32 12 6	5 3 0	1 18 0	48 8 5	41 11 1	...	Dingwall	27. Ross and Cromarty
...	...	6 6 8	7 7 8½	0 8 6½	...	Stornoway,	
35 0 0	...	28 12 6	76 18 5	46 13 8	...	Jedburgh	28. Roxburgh
2 14 7	...	7 19 9½	28 5 4½	5 0 5½	...	Selkirk	29. Selkirk
67 10 1½	...	33 3 0	196 4 5½	72 0 0	...	Stirling	30. Stirling
2 7 6	1 2 10	36 3 3	56 4 4	7 14 3	...	Dornoch	31. Sutherland
14 1 6	1 8 0	10 6 5	43 1 6	15 6 9	...	Stranraer	32. Wigtown
13 9 8	...	15 10 6	64 15 1½	24 10 9½	...	Wigtown	
0 14 6	...	3 0 0	13 19 10	6 15 8	...	Fort-Charlotte	33. Zetland
2,574 13 1½	19 13 8	2,147 13 6¼	10,135 13 10¾	4,893 11 3¾	...		
735 6 5	...	1,533 11 7	8,175 13 2	2,885 19 11	...	General Prison	25. Perth
3,309 19 6½	19 13 8	3,681 5 1¼	18,311 7 0¾	7,779 11 2¾	...		

No. XXVI.—TRIENNIAL COMPARISON OF AVERAGE

Comparative Statement of the Average Daily Number of Criminal Prisoners in the Prisons and of their Average Yearly Cost per Head, and Average

COUNTIES.	PRISONS.	Average Daily Number in Custody.	Average Yearly Cost per Head in the three Years ended											
			Salaries and Wages.			Prison Diet.			Clothing.			Bedding.			Lighting.		
1	2	3	4			5			6			7			8		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
1 Aberdeen	Aberdeen	51	15	12	10	4	5	8	0	16	10	0	3	0	0	15	8
2. Argyle	Inveraray	7	22	19	7	5	4	2	0	18	2	0	0	10	1	9	10
	Campbeltown	9	15	5	6	5	8	5	0	9	0	0	7	6	0	17	10
3. Ayr	Ayr	119	7	7	0	6	0	7	1	14	2	0	6	0	0	13	2
	Kilmarnock	16	11	6	11	4	19	7	1	3	8	0	7	0	0	12	4
4. Banff	Banff	6	23	0	5	7	2	2	1	2	10	0	9	1	1	7	8
5. Berwick	Greenlaw	...		...			...			...			...			...	
6. Bute	Rothesay	7	12	17	3	9	0	2	2	10	10	0	3	2	1	0	7
7. Caithness	Wick	6	18	9	0	7	2	0	0	13	11	0	14	11	1	11	5
8. Clackmannan	Alloa	8	23	16	2	6	10	8	2	5	0	0	11	2	1	9	7
9. Dumbarton	Dumbarton	14	15	17	8	5	6	2	0	18	5	0	5	8	0	15	2
10. Dumfries	Dumfries	21	14	15	9	4	15	1	0	18	2	0	9	6	0	14	0
11. Edinburgh	Edinburgh	373	6	16	8	3	14	1	1	16	10		...		0	7	0
	Court Buildings	10	9	1	4	3	8	2	0	0	1		...		1	2	2
12. Elgin	Elgin	10	17	6	8	5	10	11	0	15	6	0	17	8	1	0	2
13. Fife	Cupar	21	19	0	1	4	17	2	0	17	5	0	2	10	1	4	7
	Dunfermline	8	28	0	10	4	16	0	1	2	1	0	10	6	1	5	0
14. Forfar	Dundee	80	10	2	1	4	17	7	1	19	6	0	6	4	0	15	2
	Forfar	16	13	3	8	4	14	3	0	6	3	0	4	2	0	13	11
15. Haddington	Haddington	11	18	9	7	6	11	8	1	4	9	0	8	8	1	2	5
16. Inverness	Inverness	16	23	15	4	5	18	2	1	4	10	0	13	11	2	2	8
17. Kincardine	Stonehaven	7	20	19	0	4	13	8	0	18	2	0	4	6	1	2	5
18. Kinross	Kinross*	...		...			...			...			...			...	
19. Kirkcudbright	Kirkcudbright	7	32	12	0	4	18	10	0	8	7	0	11	8	1	3	10
20. Lanark	Glasgow	513	7	1	5	4	18	0	2	6	10	0	7	3	0	10	9
	Airdrie	44	7	3	4	3	15	6	1	8	11	0	6	8	0	10	10
	Hamilton	30	10	10	5	4	15	9	1	12	0	0	5	11	0	12	7
	Lanark	10	19	17	2	4	11	9	1	8	1	0	3	10	0	18	8
21. Linlithgow	Linlithgow	16	12	10	10	4	5	10	0	11	3	0	4	1	0	11	0
22. Nairn	Nairn*	...		...			...			...			...			...	
23. Orkney	Kirkwall*	...		...			...			...			...			...	
24. Peebles	Peebles*	...		...			...			...			...			...	
25. Perth	Perth	43	13	10	1	4	8	2	0	19	10	0	4	4	0	13	7
26. Renfrew	Paisley	96	6	17	4	4	2	4	1	10	7	0	5	10	0	13	2
	Greenock	32	9	5	1	4	1	5	1	7	0	0	7	6	0	9	5
27. Ross & Cromarty	Dingwall	7	19	5	2	4	15	8	0	11	6	0	1	7	0	19	3
28. Roxburgh	Jedburgh	12	25	8	10	4	5	9	2	1	4	0	8	1	1	4	4
29. Selkirk	Selkirk*	...		...			...			...			...			...	
30. Stirling	Stirling	43	12	10	0	4	11	11	1	17	8	0	7	0	1	8	2
31. Sutherland	Dornoch*	...		...			...			...			...			...	
32. Wigtown	Stranraer*	...		...			...			...			...			...	
	Wigtown	7	13	8	3	5	9	11	0	9	8	0	7	6	0	13	11
33. Zetland	Fort-Charlotte*	...		...			...			...			...			...	
25. Perth	General Prison	701	9	17	6	6	4	4	2	2	0	0	6	9	0	9	11
In Scotland	Whole Prisons	2425	10	2	3	5	2	6	1	17	1	0	5	10	0	12	5

* In the Prisons marked with an asterisk the Average Number of Prisoners in Custody was under five.

YEARLY COST PER HEAD AND EARNINGS. No. XXVI.

of Scotland in which the Average Daily Number of Prisoners in Custody is Five or upwards; Yearly Earnings in the Three Years ended **30th June 1866.**

June 30, 1866. Fuel.	Gross Cost per Head including all Expenses.	Average Earnings per Head, available for the Prison.	Nett Cost per Head, after deducting Earnings.	Average Earnings of Prisoners who have been in Confinement Six Months, or upwards, under Sentence.	PRISONS.	COUNTIES.
9	10	11	12	13	2	1
£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		
1 1 4	25 19 3	3 6 0	22 13 3	6 7 11	Aberdeen . .	1. Aberdeen
2 16 2	36 8 10	1 14 2	34 14 8	...	Inveraray . .	2. Argyle
3 3 7	28 16 9	2 8 10	26 7 11	...	Campbeltown .	
0 15 1	21 2 3	2 0 8	19 1 7	2 5 2	Ayr . . .	3. Ayr
1 1 7	23 2 5	3 6 9	19 15 8	...	Kilmarnock . .	
2 19 1	41 8 4	3 18 1	37 10 3	1 11 10	Banff . . .	4. Banff
...	...	...	...	...	Greenlaw . .	5. Berwick
3 17 3	36 12 1	1 12 6	34 19 7	...	Rothesay . .	6. Bute
3 5 10	33 8 11	1 9 7	31 19 4	...	Wick . .	7. Caithness
2 7 4	42 17 7	2 12 7	40 5 0	...	Alloa . . .	8. Clackmannan
1 4 8	25 6 7	2 0 8	23 5 11	2 10 1	Dumbarton . .	9. Dumbarton
1 8 1	24 17 3	5 8 11	19 8 4	5 2 2	Dumfries . .	10. Dumfries
0 13 8	16 13 8	2 8 3	14 5 5	2 16 3	Edinburgh . .	11. Edinburgh
1 5 7	18 0 5	...	18 0 5	...	Court Buildings .	
2 11 9	34 8 7	6 7 9	28 0 10	...	Elgin . . .	12. Elgin
2 6 5	33 19 8	3 5 6	30 14 2	...	Cupar . . .	13. Fife
2 4 8	47 15 7	3 15 0	44 0 7	...	Dunfermline .	
0 16 8	23 1 2	4 2 11	18 18 3	5 6 3	Dundee . .	14. Forfar
1 9 11	24 9 5	4 13 10	19 15 7	5 10 3	Forfar . .	
2 4 2	36 10 4	3 12 10	32 17 6	...	Haddington . .	15. Haddington
2 6 10	40 2 2	11 16 3	28 5 11	18 4 9	Inverness . .	16. Inverness
2 9 2	33 15 3	3 2 4	30 12 11	...	Stonehaven .	17. Kincardine
...	...	...	...	...	Kinross* . .	18. Kinross
2 14 11	46 1 1	3 1 9	42 19 5	...	Kirkcudbright .	19. Kirkcudbright
0 11 6	19 18 6	2 7 9	17 10 9	5 13 11	Glasgow . .	20. Lanark
0 12 10	17 19 5	2 12 6	15 6 11	3 9 4	Airdrie . .	
0 19 11	24 11 6	2 8 6	22 3 0	...	Hamilton . .	
2 3 10	35 2 2	3 19 5	31 2 9	...	Lanark . .	
0 17 3	23 1 3	3 15 11	19 5 4	4 5 9	Linlithgow . .	21. Linlithgow
...	...	...	...	...	Nairn* . .	22. Nairn
...	...	...	...	...	Kirkwall* . .	23. Orkney
...	...	...	...	...	Peebles* . .	24. Peebles
0 17 10	23 6 1	3 17 7	19 12 6	4 5 3	Perth . . .	25. Perth
0 15 2	17 5 4	2 11 5	14 13 11	4 5 11	Paisley . .	26. Renfrew
0 19 1	19 3 8	1 19 8	17 4 0	...	Greenock . .	
4 2 2	31 19 0	5 17 7	26 1 5	...	Dingwall . .	27. Ross & Cromarty
3 9 0	44 0 1	4 5 2	39 14 11	4 4 1	Jedburgh . .	28. Roxburgh
...	...	...	...	...	Selkirk* . .	29. Selkirk
1 13 6	25 12 9	2 3 4	23 9 5	3 13 5	Stirling . .	30. Stirling
...	...	...	...	...	Dornoch* . .	31. Sutherland
...	...	...	...	...	Stranraer . .	32. Wigtown
2 1 4	27 3 0	2 18 4	24 4 8	...	Wigtown . .	
...	...	...	...	...	Fort-Charlotte* .	33. Zetland
0 18 11	23 4 8†	3 15 0	19 9 8†	3 19 3‡	General Prison -	25. Perth
1 0 9	22 16 9	3 0 7	19 16 2	3 17 5	Whole Prisons .	In Scotland

† Includes travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation, averaging 3s. 9d. per head. ‡ Exclusive of Insane.

No. XXVII.

ABSTRACT of the Accounts rendered by County Prison Boards to Exchequer, for maintenance, after conviction, of Criminal Prisoners confined in Local Prisons who had been tried, with a Jury, or by the Sheriffs without a Jury, where proceedings were conducted under Sheriffs' Warrants—1. For the **Half-Year ended 30th Sept. 1865,** and for previous periods for which Accounts were not rendered at the proper time.

COUNTIES.	For Prisoners tried by Jury.		For Prisoners tried without Jury.		TOTAL.
	Half-Year to 31st March 1865.	Half-year to 30th Sept. 1865.	Half-year to 31st March 1865.	Half-year to 30th Sept. 1865.	
1. Aberdeen, .	Given on page 82 of Twenty-seventh Report.	£29 18 7	Given on page 82 of Twenty-seventh Report.	£29 4 6	£59 3 1
2. Argyle, .		29 0 0		19 1 1	48 1 1
3. Ayr, . .		47 0 3		55 5 10	102 6 1
4. Banff, .		7 1 4		6 2 5	13 3 9
5. Berwick, .		5 8 11		33 9 3	38 18 2
6. Bute, .		20 7 0		5 8 2	25 15 2
7. Clackmannan,		13 12 6		15 15 4	29 7 10
8. Caithness, .		.....		.....	.....
9. Dumbarton,		8 15 5		28 4 9	37 0 2
10. Dumfries, .		11 15 11		8 19 0	20 14 11
11. Edinburgh,		137 13 0		140 10 3	278 3 3
12. Elgin, .		4 6 5		28 14 6	33 0 11
13. Fife, . .		15 19 10		25 11 3	41 11 1
14. Forfar, .		74 11 3		16 14 8	91 5 11
15. Haddington,		2 16 10		24 4 4	27 1 2
16. Inverness, .		13 8 11		21 2 8	34 11 7
17. Kincardine,		2 14 2		10 12 6	13 6 8
18. Kinross, .		.....		3 1 2	3 1 2
19. Kirkcudbright,		3 4 7		9 18 7	13 3 2
20. Lanark, .		321 17 7		82 19 0	404 16 7
21. Linlithgow,		4 14 5		24 13 9	29 8 2
22. Nairn, .		.....		.....	.....
23. Orkney, .		.....		.....	.....
24. Peebles, .		.....		.....	.....
25. Perth, .		22 4 1		49 10 3	71 14 4
26. Renfrew, .		45 17 6		21 9 11	67 7 5
27. Ross & Cromarty,		13 3 11		9 0 5	22 4 4
28. Roxburgh, .		18 16 0		10 14 2	29 10 2
29. Selkirk, .		0 11 11		3 12 10	4 4 9
30. Stirling, .		34 10 3		51 7 5	85 17 8
31. Sutherland,		22 2 6		4 11 8	26 14 2
32. Wigtown, .		5 6 1		10 4 5	15 10 9
33. Zetland, .		.....		12 8 1	12 8 1
		£916 19 5		£762 12 2	£1,679 11 7

ARREARS.

COUNTY.	PERIODS.	For Prisoners Tried		
		With Jury.	Without Jury.	
Dumfries, .	Half-year to 31st March 1865, Supplementary, . .	.....	£4 2 8	4 2 8
				£1,683 14 3

EDINBURGH, 6*th August* 1866.

N.B.—At 31st December 1866 no accounts had been rendered by the following Counties for the periods undernoted :—

COUNTIES.	PERIODS.	
Orkney,	For the three half-years ended 30th September 1865, and 31st March and 30th September 1866.	
Nairn,	For the half-year ended 30th September 1866.	
Bute,	Do.	Do.
Kirkcudbright,	Do.	Do.
Roxburgh,	Do.	Do.
Zetland,	Do.	Do.

No. XXVII. *continued.*

2.—For the two **Half-Years ended 31st March and 30th September 1866,** respectively, and for previous periods for which Accounts were not rendered at the proper time.

COUNTIES.	For Prisoners tried by Jury.		For Prisoners tried without Jury.		TOTAL.
	Half-Year to 31st March 1866.	Half-Year to 30th Sept. 1866.	Half-Year to 31st March 1866.	Half-Year to 30th Sept. 1866.	
1. Aberdeen,	£16 7 6	£29 0 6	£35 13 3	£26 15 1	£107 16 4
2. Argyle,	16 3 0	26 0 2	28 14 7	23 14 0	94 11 9
3. Ayr,	64 16 6	64 1 2	55 8 2	75 3 8	259 9 6
4. Banff,	12 12 7	12 19 0	13 0 9	8 0 2	46 12 6
5. Berwick,	0 6 6	1 10 6	14 14 2	20 17 8	37 8 10
6. Bute,	0 3 9	.....	10 12 6	.....	10 16 3
7. Clackmannan,	13 16 0	2 14 9	19 11 3	15 8 0	51 10 0
8. Caithness,	.....	3 17 11	25 11 3	15 6 10	44 16 0
9. Dumbarton,	9 16 2	16 8 1	13 7 8	24 11 5	64 3 4
10. Dumfries,	17 19 10	11 5 1	12 17 3	11 15 7	53 17 9
11. Edinburgh,	208 3 6	176 18 4	156 11 10	226 16 11	768 10 7
12. Elgin,	3 15 11	9 13 8	19 19 2	29 4 6	62 13 3
13. Fife,	39 0 0	34 5 2	38 15 10	26 12 1	138 13 1
14. Forfar,	74 4 9	80 0 3	23 10 2	34 8 1	212 3 3
15. Haddington,	.....	5 19 8	24 7 3	23 18 6	54 5 5
16. Inverness,	31 2 6	12 12 4	26 2 6	27 15 11	97 13 3
17. Kincardine,	9 4 2	1 9 6	19 9 4	8 1 3	38 4 3
18. Kinross,	.....	4 2 6	1 0 3	3 6 8	8 9 5
19. Kirkcudbright,	9 0 9	.....	18 2 3	.....	27 3 0
20. Lanark,	385 5 0	291 2 6	113 12 10	147 8 3	937 8 7
21. Linlithgow,	3 17 8	10 14 6	25 18 8	30 16 10	71 7 8
22. Nairn,	.....	.....	0 19 4	.....	0 19 4
23. Orkney,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24. Peebles,	0 13 6	12 17 6	16 10 6	3 3 8	33 5 2
25. Perth,	19 17 8	36 5 6	63 15 4	56 14 7	176 13 1
26. Renfrew,	83 14 1	49 11 7	81 7 0	50 13 11	265 6 7
27. Ross and Cromarty,	22 13 1	19 12 6	18 11 9	14 10 1	75 7 5
28. Roxburgh,	13 10 8	.....	21 18 8	.....	35 9 4
29. Selkirk,	0 3 6	.....	3 13 9	0 15 9	4 13 0
30. Stirling,	37 5 2	43 13 7	68 5 3	82 17 6	232 1 6
31. Sutherland,	4 3 8	32 12 11	12 6 8	6 0 3	55 3 6
32. Wigtown,	4 19 10	16 4 6	25 1 6	15 3 3	61 9 1
33. Zetland,	6 5 8	.....	14 15 9	.....	21 1 5
	£1109 2 11	£1005 13 8	£1024 6 5	£1010 0 5	£4149 3 5

ARREARS.

COUNTIES.	PERIODS.	For Prisoners tried		
		With Jury.	Without Jury.	
Caithness,	Half-year to 31st March 1860,	£6 6 3	£18 3 1	
Do.,	Do., 30th September 1860,	9 13 4	17 6 3	
Do.,	Do., 31st March 1861,	8 5 4	8 9 2	
Do.,	Do., 30th September 1861,	8 6 3	14 15 2	
Do.,	Do., 31st March 1862,	1 0 0	14 8 3	
Do.,	Do., 30th September 1862,	5 14 9	18 6 8	
Do.,	Do., 31st March 1863,	12 11 0	10 14 8	
Do.,	Do., 30th September 1863,	11 12 6	22 15 0	
Do.,	Do., 31st March 1864,	2 15 10	18 18 8	
Do.,	Do., 30th September 1864,	...	15 3 4	
Do.,	Do., 31st March 1865,	0 8 1	20 9 4	
Do.,	Do., 30th September 1865,	3 6 1	13 3 9	
Nairn,	Half-year to 30th September 1859,	6 6 10	0 1 2	
Do.,	Do., 31st March 1860,	7 6 2	0 14 0	
Do.,	Do., 30th September 1860,	5 0 1	0 17 10	
Do.,	Do., 31st March 1861,	3 0 0	2 19 9	
Do.,	Do., 30th September 1861,	0 15 5	2 12 8	
Do.,	Do., 31st March 1862,	0 15 9	3 3 0	
Do.,	Do., 30th September 1862,	...	2 16 2	
Do.,	Do., 31st March 1863,	...	5 5 1	
Do.,	Do., 30th September 1863,	2 7 0	2 17 0	
Do.,	Do., 31st March 1864,	0 14 7	4 17 9	
Do.,	Do., 30th September 1864,	...	3 16 0	
Do.,	Do., 31st March 1865,	3 10 10	3 4 11	
Do.,	Do., 30th September 1865,	5 8 0	0 12 10	
Lanark,	Half-year to 30th Sept. 1864 (Supplementary),	...	0 1 4	
Do.,	Do., 31st March 1865, (Do.),	...	1 7 2	
Peebles,	Half-year to 30th September 1865,	...	9 15 6	
				342 19 7
				£4492 3 0

EDINBURGH, 17*th January* 1867.

No. XXVIII.

STATE OF ACCOUNTS

OF THE

MANAGERS APPOINTED UNDER "THE PRISONS (SCOTLAND) ADMINISTRATION ACT."

I.—FUNDS FOR CURRENT EXPENSES OF THE MANAGERS AND REMOVAL OF PRISONERS.

Receipts—being Charge.

1. Balances due upon accounts brought from last account, 1865,—		
For incidental expenses, .	£94 9 3	
For removal of Convicts, .	345 5 11	
For removal of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment, .	307 2 2	
		£746 17 4
2. Cash received from the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer in full of Issues to defray the expenses of the Managers, viz.:—		
28th March 1866, . .	£100 0 0	
28th September „ . .	100 0 0	
		200 0 0
3. Cash received from the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer in Exchequer in full of Issues to defray the expenses of removal of convicts sentenced to penal servitude under Secretary of State's warrants, viz.:—		
28th March 1866, . .	£200 0 0	
25th June „ . .	250 0 0	
28th Sept. „ . .	200 0 0	
24th December „ . .	300 0 0	
		950 0 0
4. Cash received from the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer in Exchequer in full of Issues to defray the expenses of removal of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment, under orders of the Managers, viz.:—		
25th June 1866, . .	£150 0 0	
28th Sept. „ . .	200 0 0	
24th Dec. „ . .	150 0 0	
		500 0 0
5. Interest accrued on account with Bank of Scotland,		11 12 1
AMOUNT OF CHARGE,		£2408 9 5

Expenditure—being Discharge.

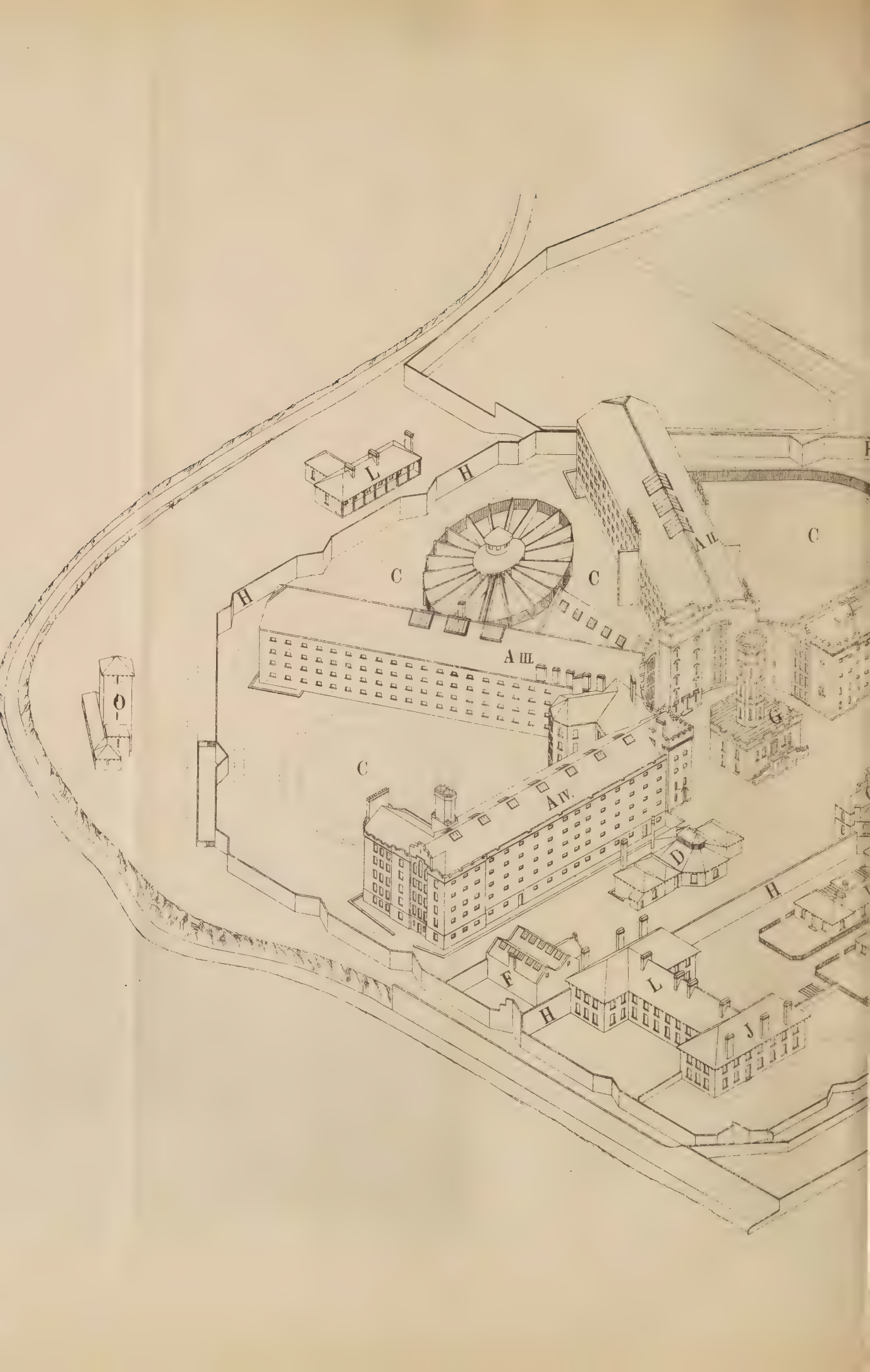
1. Payments of current Expenses of the Managers incurred in th year 1866, viz.:—		
(1.) Board's Chambers, &c.:—		
Rent, ...	£26 0 0	
Public and Municipal burdens,	2 11 9	
Postages, parcels, coals, water, gas, and other petty disbursements, ...	61 5 9	
(2.) Expenses of Managers visiting the General Prison at Perth, and other Prisons, . .	41 10 7	
(3.) Expenses of one of the Managers going to London on Prison Business, ...	17 10 0	
(4.) Expenses connected with the photographing of convicts, .	40 1 8	
		£188 19
2. Payments on account of expenses of removal of convicts under Secretary of State's warrants, . .		957 7
3. Payments on account of removal of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment under orders of Managers, .		516 6 1
4. Balance due by Managers, carried to account for 1867, viz.:—		
For incidental expenses, . .	£117 1 7	
For removal of convicts, . .	337 18 6	
For removal of prisoners sentenced to imprisonment, ...	290 15 3	
		745 15
Whereof in Bank, . . .	£742 14 10	
At debit of Managers on Cash-Book, ...	3 0 6	
	£745 15 4	
AMOUNT OF DISCHARGE,		£2408 9

II.—EXPENSES OF MAINTAINING FEMALE CONVICTS IN THE PRISON OF AYR.

Charge.		*Discharge.*	
Cash issued from the Treasury, . . .	£2373 3 10	Payments to Prison Board of Ayrshire, per the Queen's Remembrancer, . .	£2373 3 1

III.—EXPENSES OF REPORT BY DRS. CHRISTISON AND THOMSON ON PRISON DIETARY AUTHORIZED BY SECRETARY OF STATE.

Charge.		*Discharge.*	
Cash issued from the Treasury, ...	£52 10 0	Payment to Dr. Christison, per Queen's Remembrancer,	£52 10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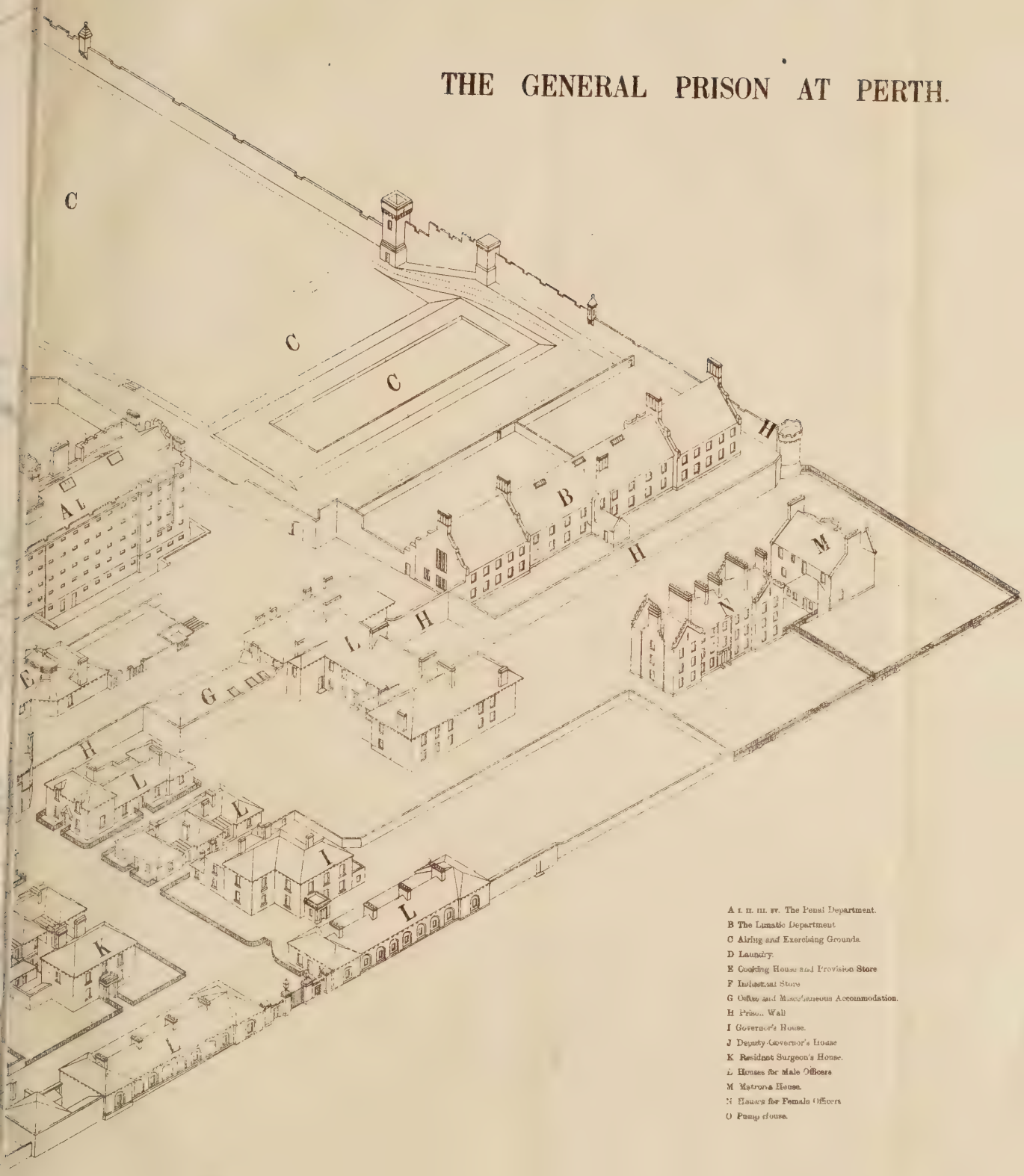
THE GENERAL PRISON AT PERTH.



A i. ii. iii. iv. The Penal Department.
B The Lunatic Department
C Airing and Exercising Grounds
D Laundry.
E Cooking House and Provision Store
F Industrial Store
G Office and Miscellaneous Accommodation.
H Prison Wall
I Governor's House.
J Deputy-Governor's House
K Resident Surgeon's House.
L Houses for Male Officers
M Matrons House.
N Houses for Female Officers
O Pump House.

REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONERS

ON THE

TREATMENT OF THE TREASON-FELONY CONVICTS IN THE ENGLISH CONVICT PRISONS.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
June 1867.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

1867.

[*Price 3d.*]

3880

REPORT.

Sir, June 8, 1867.

On the 8th of May we received a commission from Mr. Secretary Walpole, authorizing and requiring us to inquire into and report upon the treatment of certain treason-felony convicts who at the date of our commission were in certain English convict prisons, and who had been transferred thereto at the request of the Irish Government prior to the date of our commission.

Our commission was confined to an inquiry into the above-named class of cases, and did not extend to certain other cases of Irish convicts who had been convicted at or about the same time in Ireland of analogous offences, and who are also at present in confinement in various English convict prisons. Of this second class there are 17 convicts. They have been convicted of military offences. They are at present working out their terms of sentence—as we are informed by the Chairman of the Board of Directors of the English convict prisons, precisely in the same way as other convicts, and are treated precisely as ordinary convicts are. Nor have we inquired into the cases of certain treason-felony convicts received from Ireland in English convict prisons since the date of our commission; of these there are 12 at Millbank. They are, as we are equally informed by the Chairman, in separate confinement preparatory to their transfer to public works, and are treated as ordinary convicts are in all respects.

We have made no further inquiry with respect to either of these classes, not considering them within the scope of our commission. One class is excluded by date, the other by the character of crime. No question has arisen about them or their treatment, as far as we are aware, either within or without the walls of Parliament. With this passing remark we dismiss them from consideration.

Our commission, however, did embrace the case of one Patrick Lynch, a treason-felony convict who was received at Pentonville Prison on the 16th January, and who died at Woking Prison in hospital on the 2nd of June 1866. To his case we have given a careful consideration, and have reported upon it as will herein-after be found.

Our first step was to put ourselves into communication with the Chairman of the Board of Directors of English Convict Prisons (herein-after spoken of simply as the Chairman), and to obtain from him a nominal list of the treason-felony convicts who were to form the subject of our inquiry. It is as follows:—

PENTONVILLE PRISON.

Return of 29 Treason-Felony Convicts received at various times.

Date of reception and Register No.	Name.	Crime.	Sentence Penal Servitude.	Reports.	Punishment inflicted.
23 Dec. 1865.			Years.		
3407	Thomas Clarke Luby	Treason-felony	20	Nil.	Nil.
3408	John O'Leary	Do.	20	Nil.	Nil.
3409	Michael Moore	Do.	10	Nil.	Nil.
3410	John Haltigan	Do.	7	Nil.	Nil.
3411	Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa	Do.	Life	Nil.	Nil.
3412	John Murphy	Do.	7	Removed to Woking 20 April 1866.	Nil.
16 Jan. 1866.					
3421	Bryan Dillon	Do.	10	Removed to Woking 11 April 1866.	Nil.
3422	John Lynch	Do.	10	Removed to Woking 20 April 1866.	Nil.
3423	John B. S. Casey	Do.	5	Nil.	Nil.
3424	Thomas Duggan	Do.	10	Nil.	Nil.
3425	Jeremiah O'Donovan	Do.	5	Nil.	Nil.
3426	Charles Underwood O'Connell	Do.	10	Nil.	Nil.
3427	John Kennealy	Do.	10	Nil.	Nil.
3428	Thomas Hayes	Do.	10	Nil.	Nil.
3429	Michael O'Regan	Do.	7	Nil.	Nil.
3430	Patrick Barry	Do.	10	March 20, 1866, talking at exercise.	Admonished,
				April 20, 1866, insubordination and insolence when at exercise in association.	1 day B. & Wr.

RETURN of 29 TREASON-FELONY CONVICTS received at various times—*cont.*

Date of reception and Register No.	Name.	Crime.	Sentence Penal Servitude.	Reports.	Punishment inflicted.
10 Feb. 1866.					
3435	William Francis Roantree -	Do.	10	Nil.	Nil.
3436	Charles Joseph Kickham -	Do.	14	Nil.	Nil.
3437	James O'Connor - - -	Do.	7	Nil.	Nil.
3438	Christopher Manus O'Keefe -	Do.	10	Removed to Woking 11 April 1866.	Nil.
3439	Cornelius O'Mahony - -	Do.	5	Nil.	Nil.
3440	Cornelius Dwyer Keane - -	Do.	10	Nil.	Nil.
3441	Martin Hanley Carey - -	Do.	5	Nil.	Nil.
3442	Denis Dowling Mulcahy -	Do.	10	Nil.	Nil.
3443	Hugh Francis Brophy - -	Do.	10	Nil.	Nil.
3444	Terence Bynce - - -	Do.	7	Nil.	Nil.
3445	Patrick Dunne - - -	Do.	5	Nil.	Nil.
3446	James Flood - - -	Do.	5	Nil.	Nil.
3447	Andrew Kennedy - - -	Do.	5	Removed to Woking 20 April 1866.	Nil.

The remaining 24 convicts were removed to Portland 24th May 1866.

JOHN C. A. BONES, Governor.
W. S. BULLER, Assist. Governor.

Thus it will be seen there are 19 treason-felony convicts at Portland; there are 8 at Woking; there is one at Millbank; there is the case of the above-named Patrick Lynch, who died at Woking.

We inquired of the Chairman what orders he had received with regard to the treatment of these convicts, and what orders he had given to his subordinate officers. His reply was that he had been directed by the Secretary of State to treat them as ordinary convicts, and that he had given directions in the same sense to his subordinate officers. He added that they had been treated in point of fact with all humanity and consideration; that they had been, when at Pentonville, kept in separate confinement; and when at Portland in a class apart, save in two instances, where two had been associated for a very brief term with the ordinary convicts as a punishment for gross insubordination, and in two other cases where two of the number had been associated at their own request with the ordinary convicts. The names of the two last mentioned are Michael Moore and John Haltigan. He added that not only had they been treated with exceptional kindness in the important particular of non-association with the ordinary convicts, but that on mere grounds of humanity their term of separate confinement at Pentonville had been shortened by many months; that at Portland a less amount of work had been required of them than from other convicts; and finally, that they had not been subjected to the same severity of punishment as ordinary convicts for infringement of the rules and regulations of the prison. In place of punishing him in the ordinary way, the treason-felony convict Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa had been transferred from Portland to Millbank. Had he been an ordinary convict, he would have been subjected to corporal punishment for his constant and open defiance of the prison authorities and prison rules. At Woking the treason-felony convict Charles Kickham had been for a time unavoidably associated with two other convicts carefully selected by the governor as the most harmless and inoffensive old men who could be found.

The Chairman added that the statements which had been made with regard to the inhuman treatment of the treason-felony convicts on the part of the convict authorities were a tissue of falsehood and misrepresentation. Where the assertions contained a grain of truth, the truth had for the most part been so warped and distorted as to lose the character of truth altogether; and finally, that a few of the grievances complained of (as for example the compulsory labour out of doors in inclement weather), were the ordinary incidents of convict life. The treason-felony convicts had no greater grievances in such respects than the ordinary convicts, or than hundreds upon hundreds of free labourers who in the island of Portland were gaining a livelihood by the labours of their own hands and by honest industry.

The specific charges of cruelty mentioned in the Irish newspapers and in the discussions in the House of Commons are treated of separately in this Report. Besides these charges of specific cruelty, we were to inquire generally into and report upon the treatment of these 29 men.

The first firm ground was the allegation of the Chairman that they were to be treated as ordinary convicts. Were they more or less severely treated than according to the ordinary rules?

We resolved that we would begin by making a personal inspection of Pentonville in which prison they had been originally received. We would examine the cells in which the treason-felony convicts had been confined; taste for ourselves the usual prison food; see and handle the clothing and bedding; examine the medical officer and his books; the entries of punishment and report; and put such questions generally as we might think fit to the governor and other officers of this prison. We would then go in turn to Portland, Woking, and Millbank. We would have each treason-felony convict in turn brought up to us and left with us alone for such period as might be deemed necessary. We resolved, too, to examine separately, and without the presence of anybody but ourselves, the various officers of the prison who might have been brought into contact with the treason-felony convicts. We would call in anybody in either case whom it might be needful to confront with the person under examination. We would go round the works, see what the work was, in what situation the working ground was, and so forth; examine in all cases into the ventilation, size, and cleanliness of the cells, the quality of the food, the arrangement of the hospitals and infirmaries, the punishment entries, and in short not leave a stone unturned to arrive at the simple truth in this matter.

The point which gave us the most anxiety was how to conduct the examination, or rather how to invite the statements of the treason-felony convicts. After consultation we agreed that to examine them in the ordinary sense of the word was out of the question. The examination, of course, might easily be so conducted as to lead to a foregone conclusion without any appearance of unfair play. We were to be alone with each treason-felony convict in turn without check or witness, and the difficulty was to act with perfect fairness to the convict at the same time that we did justice to the authorities. We resolved upon this course, which we carried out in fact. We explained to the convicts who we were and why we were there. We told them we came to examine into their bodily condition, and we did so; this duty, of course, devolving especially upon Mr. Pollock. We then asked for their own statements upon the following points, putting the same questions to each in turn:—

1. Had he any complaint to make of the spiritual arrangements of the prison?
2. Had he been ill or in hospital, or had he any complaints of the medical administration of the doctors or of the treatment?
3. Had he any complaint with regard to the quantity or quality of food?
4. Had he any complaint with regard to his cells or accommodation?
5. Had he any complaint with regard to clothing?
6. Had he any complaint of cruelty, harshness, or tyranny on the part of the officers the prison?
7. Had he any complaint of his treatment at Pentonville?
8. Did he wish to make any statement generally, or had he any general cause of complaint not included in any of the above heads?

We may add, that in conversing with the treason-felony convicts we told them that no harm or prejudice should occur to them in any way from any statements they might choose to make before us. When any of them appeared disposed to make any disclosures which might have been turned against himself or his companions we warned him to desist, as we were not there to entrap them into admissions of any kind. We refused to listen to any general complaints of the British Government or any remarks as to their trials and sentences. Finally, we excluded hear-say evidence altogether. Each man was to speak for himself alone.

On the morning of May 13th we went to Pentonville Prison. We obtained subsequently from Captain Gambier, the director in charge of that particular prison, an account of the preparations which had been made for the reception of the convicts previous to their arrival on the 23rd December 1865. Captain Gambier attended at the prison at 6 p.m. on that day to ascertain that proper preparations had been made for the reception of the prisoners. He writes, " The cells had been selected " and supplied with new mattrasses and pillows and with clean sheets, blankets, and bed " rugs; a complete suit of new clothing had been provided for each prisoner, and rugs " laid down for them on the asphalte floor to stand on whilst they exchanged the clothes " in which they arrived for the new; it was not possible to bathe them that night as the " prison was locked up on their arrival, and the baths are outside the buildings. This " was therefore deferred until the following morning. Each prisoner was provided with " supper consisting of $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of cheese, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. of white bread, and a pint of hot gruel. " Owing to some delay on the journey the train by which the convicts travelled from " Holyhead was very late on its arrival, and consequently instead of reaching at about

" 6.30 p.m. as expected, they were not received till about 8, shortly before which hour " I left, having satisfied myself that all proper preparation had been made, and that " the governor, deputy governor, medical officer, steward, and other officers were all " present."

It is proper to add that extra precaution had been taken both within and without the walls of the prison against all attempts at rescue or escape. We mention this to show that it was the real opinion of the prison authorities at the time that such would be made. This throws light upon one of the grievances complained of by the convicts. They say they were hardly used at Pentonville in this respect that at night they were compelled to throw outside their cells the clothes which they had worn during the day. This is true. The explanation is, that this course was adopted by the authorities as a precaution against the escape of the prisoners. It appears to us to have been a reasonable and a proper course, carrying with it no real hardship as far as the convicts were concerned, and giving great security against escape.

Another ground of complaint is, that at this time the flannels, that is, flannel drawers and waistcoats worn by each convict on his arrival were taken from him, and they were not supplied with others at once. The answer is twofold. In the first place, it is the fact, and treason-felony convict J. O'D. Rossa admitted that it was so, that the flannels they brought with them from Ireland were the property of Mountjoy prison, and the governor of Pentonville was bound to return them at once. This, as we would remark, was a very good reason for an exchange, but it was not a reason for the non-issue of fresh flannels if such a course was otherwise admissible. In the second place, and this is the real point; the governor's statement is, that he substituted for the Mountjoy clothing the ordinary dress of Pentonville. Now the custom at Pentonville is, that flannels, which are extras, shall only be issued to the convicts on an order from the medical officer. The medical officer's statement is, that he carefully considered each application for flannels separately, and directed their issue in all suitable cases. Fourteen out of the 29 were supplied with flannels, and as he, Dr. Bradley, says, the best proof that he had acted with discretion is, that no bad consequences ensued, which statement is confirmed by the medical notes furnished with each case. The exception to this last remark is in the case of Patrick Lynch, who never applied for flannels at all, and who made no representation of his condition of health on arrival to the medical officer. It was Dr. Bradley himself who from observation of his condition insisted on examining him in April, and as a result of his stethoscopic examination found Lynch's lungs to be extensively diseased, and after short palliative treatment remitted him at once to hospital at Woking.

The prison dress is warm, clean, and certainly sufficient in all ordinary cases, considering the temperature at which the cells are kept.

TEMPERATURE AT PENTONVILLE.

Six Prisoners arrived 23rd December, 1865:—			
23rd December	In cells, maximum, 59°, day;	Outside,	44°.
„	„ minimum, 55°, night;	„	39°.
Lowest temperature of month:			
31st December	In cells, maximum, 56°, day;	Outside,	52°.
„	„ minimum, 53°, night;	„	38°.
Ten Prisoners arrived 16th January 1866:—			
16th January	In cells, maximum, 65°, day;	Outside,	51°.
„	„ minimum, 57°, night;	„	42°.
Lowest temperature of month:			
12th January	In cells, maximum, 58°, day;	Outside,	40°.
„	„ minimum, 47°, night;	„	25°.
Thirteen Prisoners received 10th February 1866:—			
10th February	In cells, maximum, 58°, day;	Outside,	53°.
„	„ minimum, 54°, night;	„	43°.
Lowest temperature in February:—			
13th February	In cells, maximum, 56°, day;	Outside,	45°.
„	„ minimum, 53°, „	„	31°.

In referring to the returns made from Pentonville of the maximum and minimum temperatures observed in the cells and outside, it appears that the lowest minimum temperature in the cells was on the 12th January 1866, viz., 47°, when the outside temperature was 21°; though the lowest outside temperature was on the 1st March, viz., 23°, when the lowest cell temperature was 62°.

The general arrangements and discipline of the prison appears to us to be deserving of the highest commendation. Every cell was scrupulously clean; the bedding neatly folded up, and when examined was found to be clean, and ample for warmth and

comfort. Every prisoner was allowed the privilege of some few books to read when not occupied in his daily work.

The prison fare at Pentonville is emphatically good and sufficient. (See table at end.) We tasted the soup, beef, and bread, and found them of excellent quality. The men were kept in separate confinement, therefore, of course were not associated with the ordinary convicts, and were kept to labour in their cells in the usual way.

As a very striking illustration of the anxiety of the prison authorities at Pentonville to do everything in their power for these particular convicts, it may be proper to mention that they at once caused a temporary Roman Catholic chapel to be fitted up inside the prison, and procured for the convicts the spiritual ministrations of the Rev. Vincent Zanetti, the visiting priest at Millbank, who appeared to us to be a most zealous, and at the same time a most discreet and conscientious man. We had recourse to this gentleman for information, seeing him privately of course. His account was substantially that the treason-felony convicts had no reasonable grounds for complaint—considering them as inmates of a convict prison. "They themselves acknowledged," says Mr. Zanetti, "that they were more civilly treated by the officers at Pentonville than they had been "at Mountjoy." He heard it remarked by many of them that as far as food was concerned "they fared better than at Mountjoy." Again with regard to the searching of their persons, Mr. Zanetti says "I believe it is customary occasionally to strip *all* "prisoners to ascertain whether they have anything forbidden about their persons. All "the treason-felony prisoners must have undergone this process, and all of them might "naturally have shivered in the cold. Such a fact (deprived of course of the importance "which was afterwards attributed to it) would not in any special manner have struck "me." Speaking of Lynch in particular he adds "so he might have told me without "my having any distinct recollection of it. I remember he was suffering (as it appeared "to me) considerably from an oppression of the chest. If he had distinctly attributed "this indisposition to his being deprived of his flannel vest and consequent cold I think "I should certainly have remembered it." (See table of temperature above). The medical register affords abundant proof, in Mr. Pollock's opinion, that not only any case of illness, but any case of ailment on the part of the treason-felony convicts received suitable attention. With scarcely an exception all the treason-felony convicts at Portland expressed themselves as satisfied with their treatment at Pentonville, and so did J. O'D. Rossa at Millbank. With such an overwhelming weight of testimony on one side we are of opinion that it would be idle to lay any stress upon isolated cases of complaint such as that made by Brian Dillon, whom we saw at Woking, that he had not been allowed to use his bed during the day, although he suffered from some weakness or deformity of the spine. He forgot to tell us that he had been instantly supplied with a stool suitable for his infirmity: an entry of the fact appears upon the medical register of the prison. As an illustration on the other side, the convict Murphy complained that the glare of the whitewashed cell affected his eyes: it was instantly coloured of a darker hue. Only one treason-felony convict, Barry, was punished at Pentonville, and that very lightly. We did not think it part of our duty to attempt any investigation of such small matters. If the treatment was in the main good and humane on the showing of the vast majority of the convicts themselves; if the visiting Roman Catholic priest could tell us nothing to the contrary, and very much in confirmation of that view; if we found by our own inspection cells, clothing, and food what they should be, it does not seem a rash conclusion that as far as Pentonville was concerned the treatment of the treason-felony convicts was humane and just.

In actual order of time we visited Woking before Portland, but it will be more convenient to give the results of our visit to Portland in the first instance, inasmuch as several of the prisoners were invalided to Woking from the public works; moreover, as far as regards many of the treason-felony convicts actually at Woking, the grievances of which they had to complain bore reference to their treatment when in confinement at Portland.

To speak then of Portland first, it must be remembered that the position of convicts there is very different from the position of convicts in close prisons, such as Pentonville and Millbank. In a close prison the management of convicts is a much lighter task than where they are engaged on public works. Each convict in a close prison is confined both by day and night in a separate cell, save for short intervals at exercise and in chapel. He can scarcely, if he would, be guilty of any other offence against prison discipline than negligence as to his work, and possibly insubordination rather in speech than in act towards the warders and officers of the prison. He has no opportunity for talking with his fellow convicts save at exercise and in chapel. As he only sees the

prison officers, unless he or his friends outside can contrive to corrupt these persons, he can scarcely be guilty of the offence of "trafficking," either by passing out letters or obtaining tobacco, materials for writing, and such like things in an underhand way. Now these two offences of "talking" and "trafficking" constitute the great staple of convict offences. On the other hand when associated with his fellows on public works the convict is perpetually incited to talk by the mere presence and close proximity of others. A sort of public opinion in favour of insubordination and defiance will get up amongst a party of convicts working together. By a series of petty acts of insubordination they will try the patience of the warders, and move them to greater vigilance, and to a sterner exercise of authority. The warder will report the convict, and the convict will make a charge against the warder. This is unavoidable save by such a determined and necessary exercise of authority as will nip opposition and insubordination in the bud. Now, if this be true in the case of ordinary prisoners, much more does it hold good in that of the treason-felony convicts who view themselves as a class apart, disbelieve in the justice of their trial, and the fitness of their sentence, and proclaim themselves openly as the victims of tyranny and oppression. It is only proper to add that the strict enforcement of the rules for maintaining order and discipline in a convict prison must be more galling to them than to the ordinary convicts.

First, of the prison itself, and of the prison arrangements. We would speak of these emphatically as a perfect model of order, cleanliness, and propriety, and as reflecting the highest credit upon Mr. Clifton, the governor, and all persons concerned. The cells are sufficiently large and well ventilated, the bedding ample for comfort and health. The only complaint which we heard upon this score, and which might be founded on fact, was that in particular portions of the building and under driving storms of rain from certain quarters in the latter autumn and winter the rain would penetrate through the perforated zinc, which is used for the purposes of ventilation, and wet the convict's hammock when swung at night. This, although of course it is a defect which should be remedied as far as possible, occurs but very occasionally at a certain season of the year, and any bedding, &c. which may have been wetted is remitted to the drying-room straightway. The treason-felony convicts, in common with the others, had this to complain of for a short time, and they made the most of it. Since December of last year, however, as far as they are concerned, this cause of complaint has been stopped, for they have been removed to other and larger cells on the ground floor of a particular ward to which the rain cannot penetrate. With these new cells they all, without any exception, expressed themselves as perfectly content, save that one or two wished that they had a little more light, so that they might read earlier in the morning and later at night. We found that each man slept on a wooden frame a little elevated above the floor, not in a hammock. The treason-felony convicts complained of the hardness of the boards, so Mr. Clifton, the governor, took it upon himself to issue a second mattress to each, so that there might be no complaint. Each cell had its little supply of tin pans, mugs, &c.; each had its assortment of devotional books as well as others of a lighter character, such as Goldsmith's works, and others of that description. These are issued to each convict and changed under the direction of the chaplain. The cells are faultless, and contain all that is necessary for comfort, and as the treason-felony convicts, with the small exception mentioned above, are of the same way of thinking, nothing more need be said on that score.

After the arrival of the treason-felony convicts, upon the representation of the governor, the Chairman sanctioned the appropriation of a large room (known as the bachelor officers' mess room) to the purposes of a Roman Catholic chapel. It has been fitted up in a neat and appropriate way, and the altar and other stone work have been carved and fixed by the treason-felony convicts themselves, the governor having judged that such work would be agreeable to their feelings. All the convicts expressed themselves as perfectly content with the spiritual ministrations of the prison, and all matters relating thereto, save in the two following particulars. It appears that when the treason-felony convicts had been a short time at Portland, the governor was conversing with some of them upon the subject of the Roman Catholic services, and after telling them what had been done, he said words to the effect of "I wonder you are in such a hurry about it, for I have understood that "you have been excommunicated by the bishops over in Ireland." This, said a convict, was calculated to wound our feelings. Now, what the governor had done, until he could secure the services of a Roman Catholic priest, was this. He got a Missal, or other book of devotion, marked by competent ecclesiastical authority, so that one of the treason-felony convicts should read out the proper prayers to his companions. Treason-felony convict Luby was asked to undertake the office, but replied that he was not "orthodox," but that treason-

felony convict Kickham was perfectly "orthodox," and the duty had better be cast upon him. Another point was, that when the treason-felony convicts first reached the prison, some of the number had crosses, beads, and rosaries, and such like "emblems" of devotion (for that is the proper term, as we were informed by the convict complaining) and these were collected together. According to the regulations of the prison they should have been remitted to the custody of the steward, and each acticle restored to the owner on his release. The governor in speaking to the convict said, "I must take the instructions of "the Director as to what is to be done with these charms, and amulets," as he said without the most distant idea of wounding anybody's feelings, and in utter ignorance of the fact (as we were indeed ourselves) that "emblems" was the appropriate word. Not having the smallest idea that he had displeased them, he caused a box to be made in which the "emblems" were deposited, and this, with its contents, was handed over to the custody of the visiting Roman Catholic priest. The governor's tale is that he went out of his way to do this, as thinking that he was doing that which was most agreeable to the convicts. The visiting priest expressed himself as having no cause of complaint as to his opportunities for spiritual ministration, and access to the treason-felony convicts.

On the whole, considering that the governor exerted himself instantly to procure a special chapel for these convicts, and the services of a priest; that the chapel is, as we saw ourselves, fit in every way for the purpose; that he made the best arrangement he could for their spiritual comfort in the meanwhile,—and that even in a trifle such as remitting the custody of the "emblems" to the priest, rather than to the steward, and that the priest had no cause of complaint, we were of opinion that the two above-named imputations were simply frivolous. We may add that on hearing them we said at the time to each other "Well, there can't be so much amiss here, when such matters as these are turned into "grievances."

Next under the head of food. The prison fare, as far as we saw it, is excellent of its kind, and we do not for one moment believe that we saw anything but average samples. The bread was in store in large quantities for the next day's consumption; the soup was in large cauldrons ready to be served out. Other stores were equally in large quantities. Everything was excellent of its kind. There was a pretty general complaint amongst the treason-felony convicts as to quantity, scarcely any as to quality, "considering the food as prison food." The exception was as to the gruel, which three or four of the convicts said disagreed with them. There was, however, no remedy for this except for those who went into hospital. When not there all the convicts at Portland must be treated alike. Some complained of one portion, some of another, but invariably when it was put to them, would they like more of it? the reply was "Yes, and they should like it," and one, Michael Moore, added, "Yes, and "thank God too!" With regard to the quantity, it must be remembered that the air of Portland is keen and sharp enough, and the out-door occupations of the prisoners are of a peculiarly healthy character. The food, if not enough to satisfy the full desire of the convicts, was at least sufficient to sustain them in the strong robust health in which we found them. It would be much to be desired that all the labouring population of these islands had as good and wholesome a diet as the 1,500 convicts now kept to labour on the island of Portland.

With regard to clothing there was no considerable complaint, save that well nigh all, if not all, complained of suffering severely from cold in their legs when at work in the winter and spring of this year, especially when the snow was on the ground. The convicts wear the kind of dress which is known as "knickerbockers," and it seems that the cold caught their legs severely. No kind of evil consequence resulted to their health, nor was there even local injury. The dress is the ordinary prison dress, and must in their case be maintained, for any exceptional distinction in their behalf would certainly generate discontent, and probably worse consequences in the prison. There were some few complaints of cold at night, but they were not general, and in our opinion the bed clothing was sufficient.

Before we pass to the head of complaints against the governor and officers of the prison, it is proper to record the state of our own minds after hearing and digesting the evidence on both sides, and before we addressed ourselves to this portion of our report. Whatever else might be hypothetical on the subject of dispute, what follows is fact. We had been conducted into every hole and corner of the establishment on Portland, and we had found it far more perfect in all its arrangements than we could believe it possible such an institution could be. The sanitary arrangements were excellent; so was the food; the hours of labour not unreasonable; cleanliness and order everywhere. As contrasted with similar institutions on the continent of Europe, the superiority of Portland

was so marked that comparison even was out of the question. The hospital arrangements were as good as in any London hospital. Every care was shown for the spiritual welfare of the convicts, Protestant and Roman Catholic, it was all alike. Books of recreation, as well as those of a religious character, were to be found in all the cells. The superior officers of the prison, who were all perfect strangers to us, were all gentlemen of kind and conciliatory manners; the governor was an old and well-tried servant of the Crown, who had risen to his present rank simply by the meritorious service of years; the two deputy governors were officers in Her Majesty's service of rank and character. It did not appear to us likely that men who had produced, and who maintained day by day the results which we actually saw before our eyes were likely all of a sudden to change their apparent natures and to act with cruelty and barbarity to the treason-felony convicts. Such a result is scarcely consistent with what one knows of human nature, and as will be subsequently seen by the evidence, was not the fact.

Nor should it be forgotten that the governor acts under the inspection of the Visiting Director, Mr. Fagan, who reviews his acts, and who has emphatically recorded his approval of the treatment which the treason-felony convicts have received. The Visiting Director again must succeed in deceiving the Chairman, Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson, whose attention has been constantly and anxiously directed to the treatment of these prisoners, or else the Chairman himself must have approved of these acts of barbarity. Any convict may see the Director on the occasion of his visits, which are constant. Many of the treason-felony convicts did actually make complaint to him of the governor, and Mr. Fagan was satisfied that in no single instance they were founded on fact. Was it possible under such conditions that Roantree could be driven to his work, and be compelled to slave on in "a pool of his own blood?"—that another, Martin Hanley Carey, should also be forced to labour on with a shattered hand?—and so forth. To say the least, such results seemed vehemently improbable. The convicts proved or alleged too much. If the greater complaints were untrue—simply looking at the question as one of antecedent probability (and apart from the actual evidence we were able to collect)—it seemed not unlikely that the same process of wilful deception, or of self-deception, might be at work with regard to the minor grievances. Another test of probability was this: if the grievances were alleged by a minority of seven or eight, and little or nothing was said about them by the great majority, they were most likely untrue. What is true in the outside world is true also of Portland. If, under precisely similar circumstances, one man sees a grievance where ninety and nine men see none, or at least see none until they are properly manipulated into discontent, the chances are that the grievance is not of a very intolerable character. Now this is precisely the case of these treason-felony convicts. Although dissatisfaction with their condition is, not unnaturally, universal, the actual charges which have been made are the work of some five or six amongst them—mainly of one. As long as treason-felony convict Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa was at Portland, so long were these prisoners in a state of chronic discontent, which found its expression in daily acts of insubordination and words of insolent defiance. He has most properly been removed to Millbank, and an entirely different state of facts prevails. Since Rossa's removal the prison authorities express themselves as far more satisfied with the conduct of the treason-felony convicts; the convicts declare themselves far more content with the treatment they receive from the authorities. "At present I find the "state of things here almost relatively perfect happiness," said treason-felony convict O'Leary to us. "The conduct of the convicts has been far better; they are far more "industrious, and far less insolent," was in effect the language of the warders, many of whom in turns attributed the change to the removal of Rossa. All things remaining unchanged save the removal of Rossa, and the results—the conclusion would seem unavoidable.

To return to the actual evidence, we find that many of the convicts, mainly Rossa, O'Connor, O'Leary, Carey, Regan, and a few others complain of the governor for addressing them in an insolent and overbearing way, and declining to take the word of a convict against the word of a warder, mainly, when they were brought up on report. They say, that at other times the governor ordered the warders to report them for talking when they were at work upon the works, and in the hearing of all. They complain that the governor has been tyrannical and oppressive to them with respect to communicating with their friends by letter, withholding letters which he had received, and so forth. O'Connor complained bitterly of having to salute the governor when he passed, as soldiers salute their officers; this he called making "salaam." Some of them said they did not think the warders would have been so hard upon them but for special directions from the governor. Carey complains that he was punished by the governor for asking

to make a report of him (the governor) to the Director on the ground that he had heard him order the warders to report them. Carey had also a grievance with reference to a privy on the works, which certain members of the 47 party (the treason-felony convicts) had been directed to clean, Carey not being one of those told off for this duty. (To dispose of this at once, we may say here that we were satisfied this especial privy was assigned for the use of the party, and some of the party, not Carey, were desired to clean it out, when Carey interfered. The 47 party are just required to do what other parties are required to do under similar circumstances. A few other convicts might occasionally have used it, but it belonged to 47 party.) Two other instances, as alleged, of the governor's insolence to the convicts we have previously given in the matter of the "amulets," and the suggestion of "excommunication." Besides this there was a main grievance of Rossa's, that the governor had falsely accused him (Rossa) of writing a love letter to the wife of another treason-felony convict Michael Moore. There was a complaint of the same man, O'Connor, expressed in a petition to the Secretary of State, that Mr. Clifton was a man "who thought very lightly of female virtue." Finally, there were general complaints of the Governor for enforcing the restrictions as to silence on the works.

We spent many hours with the books before us and the parties concerned, endeavouring as best we might to arrive at true conclusions upon these smaller matters. First as to the manner of hearing reports against the prisoners. This is done in the presence of the governor, the convict accused, the principal warder, and a clerk (there are two clerks). The governor frames the questions and answers, and makes a brief note of the substance of them, and then records his decision. These notes we found invariably precise and to the purpose, and in the instances we investigated were sufficient to warrant the decisions arrived at. The word of a convict is not taken against the word of a warder or other prison official. If this were so, of course there would be nothing for it but to throw open the gates of the prison, and to tell the convicts they were at liberty to depart. The warder and clerks bear strong testimony to the patience with which Mr. Clifton heard these reports, and to the impartiality with which he gave his decisions. It may of course be contended that these are mere subordinates, who would naturally side with the governor; we can only say theirs is the only testimony of which the nature of the case admitted, and we could only deal with facts as we found them. There is, however, another security, which lies in the revision of the Visiting Director, Mr. Fagan. That gentleman has emphatically, and in the strongest terms of which language admits, recorded his approval of Mr. Clifton's conduct on occasions when such disputes were referred to him. He was equally surprised with the patience and forbearance of Mr. Clifton and the insolence and insubordination of the convicts. We are satisfied the officers are in the right, and the convicts in the wrong. If any one should be of opinion that there is a reasonable probability that visiting director, governor, principal warder, and clerk (being all picked men of high character) would enter into a conspiracy for the purpose of using a convict in a tyrannical way, we venture to differ from that conclusion. The notes are there besides, and our own assurance that we could find nothing amiss in the cases we looked into must, in the absence of special discussion on each case, stand just for what it is worth.

The governor emphatically denies that he at any time gave orders to the warders in a public way to report the convicts for talking on the works. The rule of the prison is different; orders are issued, when necessary, quietly, and out of hearing of the convicts concerned; this is a steady rule of the establishment never infringed. The governor asserts, and the warders, examined apart, confirm the assertion, that his orders were to use the treason-felony convicts with forbearance and consideration, and not to press heavily upon them in the matter of work.

With regard to the grievance connected with letters. The governor was so anxious to procure facilities for the prisoners in this respect that he obtained leave for them on their first arrival to communicate on "special occasions" with their friends; the words "special occasions" receiving the most liberal construction. This privilege was, however, subsequently withdrawn, owing to the insubordination of the treason-felony convicts themselves. In convict discipline the giving or withholding the privilege of writing letters is a most important feature, and all the convicts of Portland are now treated alike in this respect. When the governor was driven back upon the strict rules he still continued to interpret them in the sense most liberal to the convicts until his decision was overruled by the Visiting Director. Here is the proof:

Date.	No. of Query.	Questions, Suggestions, &c.	Replies.
1867.	318a.	Referring to the 2nd clause, paragraph 30, of the printed rules for Portland Prison,— Is a prisoner in the 3rd class entitled to write and receive a letter once in six months from the date of his writing his reception one, provided that he is free from report during the last two months ? or, Is he only to be allowed this privilege at the expiration of six months from the date of his entering the 3rd class ? By the latter arrangement nine months will elapse before he can communicate with his friends. The former has been pursued here. George Clifton.	This—the second—is the correct interpretation of the rules approved by the Secretary of State ; provided the prisoner for the last two months he is in the 3rd class has not been reported for any misconduct in prison. This is wrong, and you must at once bring the rule into force now explained, and which is in operation at all the other prisons. Wm. Fagan.

The complaints on this subject were so general that we report upon it especially. In addition to this O'Connor had complained that the governor had withheld from him a letter from his family after informing him of its arrival, and this in order to torture him. The fact was he was under report at the time; as soon as that was decided, in a very few days, and before he should have done so, Mr. Clifton read to him all portions of the letter which were not of an objectionable character, as political news, announcement of arrests, and so forth. We read the letter ourselves. The governor would simply have merited dismissal had he acted otherwise. It was asserted in the extracts of newspapers that Luby had been threatened with brain fever because a letter addressed to him by his wife had been withheld from him. Luby's account of himself was that his health had been "preternaturally good" since he had been at Portland; not a word about the brain fever.

The governor asserts that so careful had he been with the treason-felony convicts, and so satisfied that trouble would come from them, that he has never (save in the single instance of handing a letter to Rossa) interchanged a word with any of them save in the presence of two witnesses.

We now come to the main grievance, namely, that the governor had charged treason-felony convict J. O'D. Rossa with writing a love letter to the wife of another convict, Michael Moore. The story begins on the 5th of November 1866, at 2·50 p.m., as the convicts were returning from the Roman Catholic chapel at Portland. At that time and place principal warder Maddock was in charge of the Roman Catholic prisoners and saw a prisoner pass a parcel to convict Lynch. Warder Maddock demanded it of him, there was a struggle, and at last he secured it. It turned out the parcel belonged to J. O'D. Rossa; it contained a small blue book of Roman Catholic devotion, entitled, "Think well on't," Derby, 1843, printed by one Thomas Richardson, and written by the Right Reverend Richard Challoner, D.D. The portrait of Dr. Challoner and portions of two religious pictures had been cut out; they probably contained the prison brands. The blank portion of each page is written round in pencil, and is full of charges against the prison officials, such as we have been handling throughout this report. It contained a letter directed to Mrs. Mary Moore, 5, Mill Street, Warrenmount, Dublin. In the corner, written in extremely minute characters, are the words, "For Mrs. O'D.," but the word "For" is written exactly like a capital M. At a glance, and unless attention was very specially directed to it, you would suppose this corner inscription to be the initials of the writer of the letter, as is usual enough. It begins with the words "My love." The writer, who signs "Jer. O'Donovan Rossa," asks for a post office order for 3*l.*, for the latest political intelligence, for all that is known about the captain, for news from America, the telegrams of last week, poetry, and declarations of love, and announces that some of the money is to be spent in tobacco. Rossa was reported in the usual way for "trafficking," and received the usual punishment. A few days afterwards, and as a fact quite unconnected with this occurrence, the convict Michael Moore asked for permission to write a letter to his wife. The governor, wishing to know whether Moore

had any participation with Rossa's letter, replied, "This is very strange, only a day or "two ago Rossa tried to pass out a letter to your wife." He said nothing to him about love letter or any such thing; Moore flew into a passion, and Mr. Clifton was convinced from his manner that he had nothing to do with Rossa's letter, and so the thing passed off. The book and letter were forwarded to the Directors in London. A few days afterwards, when the governor saw Rossa in his office, Rossa charged him in the most insolent terms with having accused him of writing a love letter to Mrs. Moore. Mr. Clifton replied that he had told Moore he had written a letter to Mrs. Moore, but had said nothing about a love letter, adding words to the effect that he did not mind telling him, Rossa, his own opinion that when a man writes a letter to another man's wife, begins with the words "My love," fills it with expressions of strong devotion, signs it with his name, and forwards it in a surreptitious way, the facts had an awkward look. Rossa referred to the initials at the corner, but, even when the initials were deciphered "Mrs. O'D." will scarcely stand for Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa, and the further explanation that Mrs. Moore was Moore's mother, not his wife, sounds unsatisfactory. We are far from saying that it was not so; the letter might have been for Mrs. Moore the elder, not Mrs. Moore the younger; Mrs. O'D. might mean Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa, not Mrs. O'Donovan; but at least the matter required explanation, and Rossa might have asked Moore's permission before writing either to his mother or his wife. The convict Moore expressly denies that Mr. Clifton ever said to him that Rossa had written a love letter to his wife; in point of fact he never opened his lips upon the subject to any of the convicts save to Rossa himself.

Mr. Clifton expressly added in speaking to Rossa, "A reason the more which makes "me think this was never intended for your wife is, that I have far too high an opinion "of Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa, from what I have had to do with her, to think for a moment "she would aid you in infringing the prison rules."

When treason-felony convict Connor was asked by us to give his reasons for writing to the Secretary of State that "Mr. Clifton was a man who thought but lightly of female "virtue," his answer was that his grounds for the assertion were the governor's conduct in this matter, to not one particle of which he had been a party himself—in other words, merely the idle gossip of the convicts. This being the sort of evidence upon which he sustained a charge, we were less careful to inquire in his case into points such as the British Government having invented a worse torture than the imagination of Dante had ever conceived in the circles of hell—a hell within a hell. This was lifting some stones when there was snow on the ground, and the complaint is gravely addressed to the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

To pass now to other matters. We found as a fact, and as the result of all our inquiry, that party 47, the treason-felony convicts, was worked exactly as any home party, or party which is worked near the prison, is worked. They were sent out to work in foul weather or in fair, but with this proviso, that in bad weather or rain they were allowed to work at stone dressing under the shelter of a shed. The parties which worked at a distance were in exceptionally bad weather kept in their cells, and this on the ground that they would get wet going and coming to and from their work; but the home parties were all treated alike, with an exception which was maintained for a while in favour of the treason-felony convicts. This exception was that as the winter of 1866–7 drew on, and after November of the former year, they were allowed to work in all weathers under the shed, and not in the open. This privilege they forfeited in the month of January 1867, because one day whilst they were at dinner a parcel of letters and papers, now before us, was found concealed in the wall of the shed. The culprit in this case was J. O'D. Rossa, but there is abundant evidence in the papers to show that other convicts were concerned. From this moment, save as to amount of work, they were treated precisely as other convicts are. No doubt in the month of March the weather was very severe, and they must have found their position uncomfortable enough, but they were no worse off than the other convicts, than the free labourers on the island, or than any man who earns his bread by outdoor labour in the British Islands. Some of them suffered from chilblains on their hands (there was not a case of frost-bite), and in all necessary cases the medical officer allowed the convicts to remain in their cells. They also complained of greater appetite and of insufficient food at this season, which was just what might have been expected.

A day's work at Portland is as follows—as described by the treason-felony convict James O'Connor:—Rise at 5 a.m., called by a bell; quarter of an hour for washing and dressing; then make beds and tidy up. Breakfast at 5·45 a.m. Leave cell at about 6·30 a.m. Parade and usual search by warders; commence labour at about 6·50. At work till 11·30; then to dinner at 12. Parade for labour at 1·10 p.m.; at 1·15 p.m. at

work again. Work till 5·45 p.m. (In midwinter worked while light lasted; commenced at about 7·30 a.m., and left off about 4·30 p.m., 2½ hours less than in summer.) At 5·45 p.m. back to cells. Supper at 6 p.m.; left to ourselves; shave ourselves twice a week. At 7·30 p.m. told to make our beds; at 8 p.m. gas put out. Wash our cells once a week after dinner, during the dinner hour. Change of linen and a warm bath once a week. Sundays and holidays exercise one hour in prison yard; the rest of the time to ourselves in cells, save when at public worship. The outdoor work is not at all laborious or harassing, and nothing but what a man of ordinary strength and health could accomplish, not only without difficulty, but with advantage to his bodily health. In fact, to any but the most unmanageable and idle the daily labour is only calculated to relieve the dreariness of confinement. It renders a prison life supportable, and as a proof of this it may be mentioned that confinement to a cell is looked upon as a punishment; the Sunday confinement being looked upon as worse than the daily routine of labour.

As to the amount of work accomplished by these prisoners, until lately it was quite insignificant; it was not a half, not a third, said the principal warder in charge to us, of what is accomplished by ordinary convicts. Even from the work for which they are credited on the books a large deduction must be made for what is contributed by the instructor. Besides they have been purposely kept at work which is calculated at a higher value, such as fashioning the stone altar for the Roman Catholic chapel, which class of work commands a higher price, so the figures may mislead.

The general healthy condition of the prisoners was remarkable. As a rule, with scarcely an exception, they were wiry, robust, bronzed looking men. Not one of them had been subject to any serious illness; not one had been attacked during the prolonged cold winter of 1866-67 with any acute or inflammatory action of the organs of respiration or other effects of exposure to cold or damp. In fact their ailments were simple, slight, and such as any ordinary labourer would have suffered from in such a severe winter, such as chilblains and chapped hands. The work was of a sufficiently active nature to have kept them warm had they chosen to exert themselves; but apparently they did not. Some of these prisoners are naturally of a scrofulous habit, and in one or two instances scrofulous sores had existed in their early youth. The air and occupation of Portland have greatly improved the condition of such cases, and are likely to produce further benefit to them. Though the island lies in an exposed position, the sanitary effects of the climate are observable in the remarkably healthy condition of the prison, and in the total absence for years past of fever in the larger number of the shifting population of the establishment.

It is our distinct opinion that the charges made by the treason-felony convicts against the prison authorities at Portland cannot be sustained. There are charges, and plenty of them, against the warders as against the governor; but we cannot remember a single instance in which they were not of so frivolous a character as to be unworthy of serious discussion. A warder is charged with speaking imperiously to a convict, and that months ago. We had no means of looking into such matters, and should not in any case have thought it worth while to do so. One of the treason-felony convicts, Cornelius Keane, gravely and at length complained to us that a long while ago one of the warders had insulted him in the following way. Here is a note from our note books. "Bain would "laugh at us, and take off our Irishisms, and speak like some Irish reaper who came over "for the harvest, to turn us into ridicule. He would say 'And what are you after now?' "I would answer 'Cleaning my tins.' He would answer, 'And are you sure you're after "'*claning* them.'" We might fill pages with complaints of this kind. This was a very proper subject of complaint to the governor, and no doubt Mr. Clifton would very soon have brought to his senses any warder who had spoken a mocking word to a prisoner.

On the other hand Mr. Clifton has had great reason to complain of these treason-felony convicts. They have caused him more trouble and anxiety than all the other convicts put together. Their friends without are constantly making attempts to tamper with the warders, forgetting entirely how such attempts embitter the position of the convicts within. If determined efforts are made to bring about their escape, so much the greater must be his vigilance. The prisoners must be more closely watched, their cells and persons more frequently searched; and no one can hope to avoid this. Were it seen that certain prisoners were not searched, they would soon become the letter carriers of the party. In this way Rossa greatly aggravated the sufferings of his fellows. Since his removal the searches have not been so frequent or so much required. No one could say these close and minute searches of the persons were not necessary. They were conducted by a warder who was alone with the convict in the cell, and required him to take off everything, and without handling him satisfied himself that nothing was actually

about his person, and quickly handed him back his garments one by one as he finished his search. If the thing had to be done it must be done thoroughly; and the prison authorities had excellent reason for being on their guard.

The evidence of Mr. Poole, the visiting Roman Catholic priest, was to the effect that the treason-felony convicts, if they were to be considered as ordinary convcts, were treated fairly according to that standard. He said that he had never in his own person observed anything of sufficient importance to induce him to report it to the governor. Some time back he had observed a warder behave rudely to a convict; but as the reverend gentleman could not recall the name of the convict, of the warder, nor the date, we could not examine further into the matter. He was asked if he wished to write in his own person any statement which we would hand in as we received it to the Secretary of State. Mr. Poole declined the offer. There was some little discussion with him as to the Rossa love-letter affair, but it came to nothing. Mr. Poole seemed to labour under the impression that Rossa had some cause of complaint against him in this matter. It is due to him to state that when we saw Rossa at Millbank, Rossa made no complaint of him either in this or in any other particular.

Before dismissing the subject of Portland from consideration, it is proper to add that in our judgment there may have been some degree of foundation for the statements of the treason-felony convicts that they were at times somewhat roughly dismissed by Dr. Basan, formerly assistant surgeon at Portland. The governor's account of him was that he was most skilful in his profession, and in any case of real sickness he never saw a professional man give more anxious or more tender care to his patients, but he was apt to be impatient when there was very little, or perhaps nothing, the matter with the applicant. Dr. Basan had no opportunity of answering for himself.

Nor would we conclude our observations on Portland without emphatically recording our approbation of the governor's arrangements, and the general discipline of this prison. We believe not only that the charges against him are without foundation, but that the reverse is the truth. He is a strong disciplinarian, in his position he can be nothing else, or there would be a mutiny in twenty-four hours. On the other hand, from what we saw during the three days we spent in the prison, we have no doubt that he is pre-eminently a kind and humane man. With regard to these treason-felony convicts he has done all that lay in his power to treat them with every consideration; we are bound to add that unhappily they have treated him in return with signal ingratitude. His office is at times very painful, always one of the highest responsibility, and the Crown has in him a most excellent servant. Of the other officers directly connected with the prison we have nothing but good to say. Each man must work well in his degree to produce such results.

On examination of our notes there are very few other matters upon which we would offer any observation in connection with this prison. One, however, is as to the ground on which the treason-felony convicts worked. This is close to the prison, and immediately in sight of the governor's office window, so that he can have the party immediately under his personal inspection. Thus, if cruelty there has been, Mr. Clifton must undoubtedly have been an immediate party to it. On the other hand it may be said that the governor's motive in the selection of this ground, or one of his motives, was that no act of harshness should take place at all. There was another reason, which was that the ground selected was one of the most sheltered spots in the prison yard, and one where the convicts would be least exposed to the severity of the weather. It is perfectly true that silence has been enforced on the works, not absolute silence, but a prohibition against "talking." This is in accordance with the Secretary of State's order, and if it be wrong a remedy against it must be sought at the Home Office, not on the island of Portland.

At Portland the treason-felony convicts have been kept as a party apart, and were not mixed up, even on parade, with the ordinary convicts, until, in consequence of their insubordination, they were ordered to parade with the others before going out to work.

At work, however, they have been kept separate, as a party apart, with the following exceptions. At their own especial request, and as a favour, Haltigan was allowed to enter the bookbinding department, lest he should "spoil his hands," and be unfit to work at his trade when he was restored to liberty; Moore was allowed to enter the blacksmith's forge, and expressed his delight at the change. Besides these, as a punishment, Rossa and O'Connor were compelled to work, each for a short period, with the other convicts, and appear richly to have deserved their fate.

As to the punishment lists, most of the convicts appeared scarcely to have incurred serious punishment, there were, however, one or two exceptions. The list of Rossa's punishments would fill three or four pages. They consisted of twenty-four hours bread

and water, confinement in separate cells for short periods, forfeiture of marks, and such like. This convict's character in the end appears to have been so defiant and insubordinate, and his example and influence so baneful to the other prisoners, that the authorities have been compelled to remove him to separate confinement at Millbank, and since his removal comparative peace has reigned at Portland.

Finally, with regard to Martin Hanley Carey, since his case has become the subject of remark in the newspapers, although certainly we should not otherwise have deemed it deserving of remark. His own account, was, that he had been in hospital for three weeks with contused finger, "the injury to my finger was the result of a defective tool "breaking in my hand." He was in hospital for three weeks. Dr. Blaker described the wound as a contusion of two fingers, there was no fracture. When deemed sufficiently recovered he was sent out, with his arm in a sling, to do light work with his sound hand. He expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with Dr. Blaker's treatment. The tools at Portland can scarcely be so very bad, or surely we must have heard of accidents of a similar kind. This was an isolated case.

Our only additional remark in connexion with Portland is that Mr. Pollock on careful examination of treason-felony convict, O'Connell judged that removal to Woking, in his case, would be advisable, and that from causes totally unconnected with his labour at Portland. In this suggestion the Chairman readily acquiesced.

We visited Woking prison May, 14th.

The prison is situated on high ground and the soil is light and dry, the locality is remarkably healthy. It is probably for these reasons that the prison is used chiefly for the reception of invalid convicts, or those who are not considered equal to the work required to be performed by a convict at a public works prison. Those convicts who are equal to a moderate amount of labour are employed in various occupations, and according to their condition, or complaints, and subject to the approval of the medical officer, they are either engaged indoors, picking coir, knitting stockings, or in other light work; or out of doors digging in the garden, weeding and cleaning the walks, and such ordinary work of light labour. At present a large number are engaged in the construction of the female prison in course of erection under the supervision of the Chairman, at Woking. Several of these men have been taught by a master bricklayer, and have become most efficient workmen, others have been instructed as carpenters, stone-masons, plasterers, &c.; the result of which is that a very considerable portion of this brick building will have been executed by the prisoners, whereby not only a great saving is gained to the Government, but many of the convicts heretofore totally unaccustomed to labour will have become skilled workmen.

We visited the cells occupied by the convicts, and found them well ventilated, perfectly clean, and of ample size. Each cell contained the necessary bed and bedding, neatly rolled up for the day, and in each were the usual tins and other requisites usually provided for prisoners. Books of devotion, as well as others of a lighter nature, were allowed to each prisoner, and permitted to be exchanged on application to the chaplain or priest at certain intervals. By day these cells are well lighted by windows, and by night through a small window by gas burning outside the cell. Each prisoner at night can communicate his wish to see the warder by pressing a signal dial which immediately falls outwards, and having the number of cell painted on it, attracts the attention of the warder. The warder from without is alone able to replace the signal. This precaution is considered requisite to prevent convicts using the signal repeatedly for annoyance to a warder.

We visited the hospital wards, in which several invalid convicts were confined, some to their beds, others sitting up. These wards were extremely clean, well ventilated, free from any closeness or smell, not crowded, well lighted, and the windows afforded the patients a pleasant view of the country. The beds were as good as need be, and all the essentials of hospital service were as complete as anything to be witnessed in similar institutions in London or the country. It would be a happy circumstance if every London hospital could afford to give its convalescent patients the advantages of such air and situation as the invalid and sick convicts of Woking have had provided for them.

In addition to the larger sick wards there are provided a few smaller rooms for the sick, each containing three beds. These smaller wards are used at the discretion of the medical officer for cases he may consider necessary to separate from the bulk of patients, and are extremely valuable as a precautionary provision in case of an outbreak of any contagious affection. It is a rule in all the prisons that *two* prisoners shall never be left alone together, but that if it be desirable to isolate a few from the general bulk, they must either be kept separate, each in a separate room, or three at the least, never two, must be placed together in a smaller ward. The reasons are obvious and require no explanation,

but allusion is here made to this regulation as it bears upon a complaint made by the prisoner Kickham,* that he had been "associated with a monster in human form; the "sufferings he endured in consequence are too shocking to be more than alluded to." The hospital regulations are further to be noticed to the effect that each convict patient's case is recorded in a book or register kept for that purpose, the visit of the medical officer is noted, and the medicine or diet ordered is therein written down. The scale of diet cannot be improved, and the medical officer has the privilege to order at his own discretion and without reference to any of the authorities, whatever medicines, food, malt liquor, wine, or spirits he may consider requisite or beneficial. We observed that several patients had wine and brandy ordered for their daily use in addition to a very liberal scale of diet. So careful is the administration of the hospital, that if any patient cannot eat his diet a return of it is made to the medical officer, and thus we have been able to refer to the *daily* record of the nature, and *weighed* quantities of all the food patients in hospital were unable to consume. It was satisfactory that we could refer to these memoranda, as the complaints made by some of the treason-felony prisoners, O'Keefe in particular, that he had constantly rejected his food, were thus completely contradicted. The sanitary condition of all the convicts of Woking is under the supervision of the medical officer, and he exercises a control in some respects over them superior to any other officer. His duty is to make a general weekly inspection of all the convicts, and he has authority to order any one he may consider ill or requiring it to hospital. He is always referred to in case a convict has to undergo corporal punishment, and can defer it or countermand it on account of physical infirmity or existing disease. The cleanliness of the prisoners generally was as good as possible. Each man was comfortably dressed in the uniform clothing of the prison. Each man appeared clean in his person, and there was a general aspect of health in those occupied out of doors. Each man is allowed a warm bath once a week, and a change of linen also.

In case any convict employed outside should be caught in a shower of rain and get his clothes wetted, he has only to make his warder aware of the circumstance on entering his cell, and the clothes are at once taken to the drying room and returned to the convict dry the next morning.

We tasted the soup and meat when ready to be served to the convicts, and found them excellent in quality. The bread is made in the prison by the prisoners themselves, under the direction of a master baker acting as an instructor, and from flour supplied by contract. The flour was excellent in quality, and the bread as sweet and as good as to be found at any gentleman's table. It is baked one day and used the next, and as each convict is served by weight he has thus his full share of a bread not unnecessarily weighted by moisture such as new bread would be.

We have now to consider the condition of the treason-felony prisoners individually, and to report the result of our personal examination of each. We examined them each separately, and without any one connected with the prison being present. The prisoners originally consisted of,

John Lynch	aged 34,	received	April 20.	Died June 2, 1866,
Bryan Dillon	„ 37	„	„ 11,	1866.
John Murphy	„ 58	„	„ 20	„
Andrew Kennedy	„ 36	„	„ „	„
C. J. Kickham	„ 36	„	July 26	„
Christ. M. O'Keefe	„ 41	„	Sept. 6	„
W. F. Roantree	„ 35	„	Feb. 8	1867.
Patrick Barry	„ 22	„	April 12	„
D. E. Mulcahy	„ 27	„	May 11	„

John Lynch was admitted into Pentonville prison January 16, 1866, and the record of the medical officer on his admission is, "Says he has a slight cough; thin rather; "appears in good health."

In consequence of his looking thin and having a cough, Dr. Bradley, on April 9th, examined Lynch, but not on account of any complaint on his own part. He then recorded that Lynch was suffering from cough and expectoration, and that there was deposit of tubercles in the apex of the right lung. He ordered the prisoner appropriate medicines, flannel waistcoat and drawers, infirmary bedding and bedstead, with a liberal diet of milk, mutton, and extra bread. On the 10th April Lynch was recommended for removal to the invalid prison at Woking.

On his arrival at Woking Dr. Campbell, the resident medical officer, examined him and reports:—"This man was in a weakly condition at the time of reception, and stated

* See extract from *Irishman*.

" that he had been troubled with cough, especially during the winter, for the last twenty " years. In 1862 and 1865 had hæmoptysis (spitting of blood), and was then told that " his chest was in an unsatisfactory state. Found well-marked signs of disease of the " chest, and he had a troublesome cough, but his appetite being good he was placed on " full hospital diet with porter, and ordered cod liver oil with tonics.

" For some time he continued to improve a little in strength, felt easier, and his cough " became more moderate. On the 12th May, finding he had lost in weight, a change was " made to milk diet, with the addition of a mutton chop, pudding, porter, and wine, all " of which he took; milk, eggs, and some other extras as detailed were subsequently " added. On the 21st he had an attack of diarrhœa, which soon abated; but on the 31st " he began to spit blood, lost all appetite; became more depressed and incoherent, and " from this time gradually sank, and expired on the 2nd June 1866."

The body when examined was emaciated. The lungs were full of tubercles, and there were several small cavities in the right lung. The heart was enlarged and fatty. The small intestines were a good deal congested.

It is stated in the extract from the *Irishman* newspaper furnished to us that Lynch caught cold at Pentonville, and died from the loss of his flannels. Lynch was received at Penton ville on the 16th January 1866. By a reference to the daily record of the temperature of the prison, it is seen that on that day the maximum was 65°, day; the minimum 57°, night; and at no subsequent date of that winter was the minimum temperature of the cells at night, when the prisoners were in bed, lower than 53°, a temperature so very satisfactory and sufficient that with the clothing each convict was supplied, there can be no truth that Lynch's subsequent illness was dependent on cold caught from his treatment at Pentonville. Lynch made no complaint to the medical officer of feeling the cold, or of the want of flannels. When a prisoner is received at Pentonville he is stripped to be examined, and, as already described, each convict was supplied with new clothing of the usual character. The supply of extra flannels was at the discretion and by the order of the medical officer. In this instance it was on his own judgment, and not at the request of the prisoner, that the latter was supplied with flannels. But, irrespective of this point, Dr. Bradley's notes confirm the evidence given by Lynch himself, that he was the subject of cough on admission, and it is also evident by Lynch's statement to Dr. Campbell at Woking, that long previous to his conviction he had had cough and spitting of blood. Such a history of a case satisfies us that disease of the lungs existed previous to his conviction, and that Lynch died from the effects of that disease commonly known as " consumption," and that the treatment he received in prison had no share in its production.

It may be here desirable to state that Dr. Bradley, the medical officer of Pentonville, stated to us, in reply to our inquiries, that his experience of convicts for some years in that prison enabled him to state that when a tendency to disease of the lungs exists, or when prisoners are admitted with incipient signs of consumption, the disease rapidly developes itself, and that such individuals rapidly " break down " and die. The effect of the moral depression, notwithstanding the better temperature and protection from exposure, appears to have a remarkably prejudicial effect on such constitutions. A previous vagabond, lawless, or dissipated life has already sown the seeds of insidious and often otherwise fatal disorders.

Bryan Dillon was removed from Pentonville to Woking in consequence of the medical officer considering him in delicate health. He has considerable angular curvature of the spine, which renders him much deformed. The disease must have commenced early in life, and has long remained stationary. It originated in a scrofulous constitution, and might at any time take an active character; but, under the present circumstances, he cannot be more fortunately placed than at Woking, with light work and good food.

John Murphy was removed to Woking from Pentonville at the recommendation of the medical officer, on account of rheumatic pains and infirmity from age. He appeared in good health when we saw him. He complained of the quality of the cheese the prisoners had given them for dinner on Sunday. In his presence we requested that some of the cheese usually eaten should be brought to us to taste, and it so happened that the very portion Murphy had rejected the day before was brought in by desire of the governor. Murphy admitted that that was the identical portion. We both tasted the cheese, and found it excellent in quality and flavour, such cheese as might be placed on any gentleman's table, and better than is often obtained. The only objection any one could possibly have made to it—that, however, being merely a matter of taste—was that it was rather new. Had it been old the objection might have been more reasonable. We requested Murphy to taste it again to satisfy himself he was not mistaken. He put a small portion into his mouth, made a wry face, spat it out, and said, " It's filthy."

Andrew Kennedy was sent to Woking from Pentonville on account of being subject to asthma and bronchitis. He arrived at Woking 20th April, and improved in health after his arrival; but on the day we visited the prison he was confined to bed in a single-bedded ward, and was suffering from a rather acute attack of bronchitis. He made no complaint to us when examined alone of anything in relation to his reception at Pentonville, his residence there, or after his arrival at Woking. He spoke gratefully of the kindness and attention of the doctor, Dr. Campbell. We questioned him respecting a prisoner named Walsh, who had been in the small hospital ward with him and Kickham on a former occasion. Walsh was the only person whom we could trace as "the monster in human "form." In reply, Kennedy said, "What, Walsh, poor old creature, harmless old man; he "never said an uncivil word to either of us. Kickham never complained of him to me."

C. J. Kickham was received at Pentonville 10th February 1866, and transferred to Portland 14th 1866. He was removed to Woking 26th July 1866.

In the extract from the *Irishman* newspaper it is stated that this prisoner on his arrival in Portland "was suffering severely from scrofula, caused by bad air and loose "diet" (which must have been at Pentonville); again, "Kickham, notwithstanding the "state of his health, *with ulcers all over his body*, was employed," &c.; "he was obliged "to be removed to hospital, where he remained for three weeks. Before he was cured "he was sent into the quarries to break stones." On Kickham's arrival at Pentonville he was examined by Dr. Bradley, who entered the following remarks on his case: "Deaf, short sighted and sight impaired; appears in good health but is full of com- "plaints; wants tea and other indulgencies; doubtful as to his fitness for ordinary or "light labour." He was ordered to have his own spectacles and ear trumpet, to have flannel waistcoat and drawers, and to pick or wind coir.

In April he was attended for a slight suppuration of one of his fingers, and for his scrofulous tendency, having enlarged glands in the neck. He was ordered cod liver oil with other medicines, was taken "off cleaning" or orderly duty, and latterly had a diet of 8 oz. bread and 1 pint of milk for breakfast and supper daily, with 9 oz. mutton, 1 lb. potatoes, 8 oz. of bread for dinner; and although he did not improve in condition, he only lost in weight 2 lbs. while at Pentonville.

On his departure Dr. Bradley enters the following remarks: "Scrofulous glands; fit "for light labour in open air, and likely to benefit by the change." Had Kickham been considered an invalid at this time, Dr. Bradley, as in other instances, would have recommended his removal to Woking, but in not doing so, no doubt exercised a wise judgment, and evidently considered that the salutary influences of the climate of Portland Island would improve the scrofulous tendency of this convict; and from the subsequent inspection of the prisoner, it is Mr. Pollock's opinion that Dr. Bradley decided judiciously.

Kickham was removed to Woking prison on the 26th July, about 2½ months after his arrival at Portland; as some evidence of his improvement in health while there, it is only necessary to state he gained 2 lbs. in weight. On his arrival at Woking Dr. Campbell makes the following report: "At the time of reception this man had marks of old "scrofulous sores about his neck, was very deaf, his sight impaired, but his general health "appeared tolerably good. He was ordered strengthening medicines, with full diet and "porter, and afterwards bread and milk in lieu of porter, as he said it disagreed with him." On the 14th September he was transferred from hospital to the prison, as there was no discharge from the sores on his neck. Was readmitted on 3rd December for catarrhal attack, which soon abated, and he was discharged to prison on the 14th, as he said he felt very well.

"On the 4th February I examined this man before granting the usual medical certificate to accompany his statement to the Director; and finding that he had lost weight, although little changed in appearance, I admitted him to hospital for observation and change of diet; at this time he rather objected to the hospital, although located in a small ward with other treason-felony prisoners, and asked to be allowed a special diet in the prison, which I did not feel authorized to grant him. On the 6th complained that the diet was not sufficient (full hospital), and was allowed extra bread and one pint of milk. On the ninth he appeared very dissatisfied, and again asked for another addition to his diet, but I did not consider it necessary.

"Since that time he has been going on well, and is now improved in appearance and increased in weight."

We examined Kickham apart from the other prisoners, as also removed from the observation of the officers of the establishment. This prisoner was so deaf that our only means of communication was by written questions, the result of which was that, with the exception of his vehement complaints with regard to the searching of his person, he had

nothing to complain of beyond the fact of his being a convict and his being subject to convict discipline.

From a personal examination into the prisoner's condition it was apparent that he had long previous to his conviction been the subject of scrofulous glands and ulcerations of the neck. There were old cicatrices on both sides of his neck, and some enlarged glands on the left side at the back and root of the neck, and a small superficial ulcer under the jaw on the left side, near and behind the articulation, all of a scrofulous character. We examined especially as to the existence of the reported "ulcers all over his body." He never had any ulceration below his neck,—he never had had any ulcer on the body. Those on the neck were similar in character to these from which he had suffered long previous to his conviction. These were the marks of long standing and extensive scrofulous sores on the neck, the result of suppurating scrofulous glands which had run their course, and had healed some time previous to his admission to Pentonville. What was observed at our interview was trifling compared to what he must have been afflicted with at some period antecedent to his prison life, and when in the enjoyment of liberty and his native air. It may be said Kickham's constitution is essentially of the scrofulous diathesis. Since his residence at Woking he has improved in health; he looked well, his appetite was good, the ulcers were healing, and to the date of our visit he had gained 1½ lb. in weight since he came to Woking.

It is said, in the extract from the *Irishman* newspaper, that "at Woking, Mr. Kick-
"ham, a man of education, of refinement, and genius, was associated with a monster in
"human form; the sufferings he endured in consequence are too shocking to be more
"than merely alluded to." We need hardly state that we took especial care to investigate this charge. In the first place in answer to our written questions as to what he had to complain of with respect to his treatment at Woking, he made no specific allusion to any such circumstances. But he did complain of the governor upon one occasion coming into his room and scowling upon him, and putting his hand upon a slate upon which he was writing. The governor in reply to our inquiries, stated that he believed he was not in the habit of scowling at prisoners, but he was not a good judge of the expression of his own features. He did, however, on the occasion mentioned satisfy himself as to the nature of the writing on the slate. We may state from our own observation of the governor's manners and conduct, that they are mild and gentlemanlike, and by no means harsh or abrupt.*

Christopher M. O'Keefe was received at Woking on the 6th of September 1866. When at Pentonville he was reported on reception to have been subject to bronchitis but while there he was not under medical treatment, and when he left he had gained 1 lb. in weight.

He was removed to Portland in May, and remained there till his transmission to Woking, as before stated.

In our examination of him here he complained chiefly of the quality of his food; he stated that the meat was tough and uneatable; that the potatoes were bad; "the food only fit for pigs," and that he had to reject the meat and potatoes, and exist only on the soup and bread. We made every inquiry into the truth of the latter statement, that he had rejected his meat and potatoes; we found that if he had really done so habitually, as stated by him, the fact would have been noted in the book already referred to, which we may term "the return diet book," and as this book is regularly placed before the medical officer, such refusal of food would have been inquired into by him, and the prisoner refusing the food would have been seen and examined by him. No entry is to be found in "the return diet book;" no complaint was made by the convict, at any time, of his diet, nor was there any mention made by him either to the warder or to the medical officer that he could not eat his diet, or that what he eat disagreed with him.

We have examined "the return diet book" and find it is most carefully kept, the return diet of each convict being daily entered, and the portion, whether bread, meat, &c. mentioned, and the quantity weighed and noted.

O'Keefe stated that he had a complaint to make about the tea. "Tea," he said, "contained an acid property, and as the tea was served out in iron vessels (the vessels are "of the usual tin of commerce used for such purposes), this acid combined with the iron "and produced a black ferruginous deposit which, when spilt on the floor left an indelible

* When Kickham was placed in the small 3 bedded ward, it was also occupied by Walsh and Kennedy. When Kennedy recovered sufficiently to be sent to the prison, another convict named Dixon was placed there to occupy his bed, according to rule already referred to. We examined both these convicts. Dixon was a quiet harmless old man, and bore a good character in the prison. Walsh was a quiet, and very deaf old man; both of these men were purposely selected for their quiet, inoffensive character. The Rev. Mr. Barry, Dr. Campbell, and the warders bore testimony to the good characters of each.

" stain; this black ferruginous liquid, black as ink, had to pass through his stomach and " disagreed with him." We did not consider it any part of our duty to discuss his theory with him at any length. He made a complaint of a warder having upon one occasion pushed him roughly on one side; but upon investigation we felt satisfied that there was no truth in the assertion.

This prisoner appeared to be somewhat of a querulous, dissatisfied, and desponding disposition, but was otherwise in good health. His chief grievance appeared to be concentrated in the fact that as a literary man he was deprived of the daily journals, and the political information of the passing day.

W. F. Roantree was received at Pentonville 10th February 1866. Dr. Bradley reports on his admission that " he was apparently in good health, in good condition; " complains of being subject to piles and rheumatism; fit for ordinary labour."

While at Pentonville he suffered slightly from piles, and was attended by Dr. Bradley, but though he remained there from February to May, he had no symptom to indicate any extra care or treatment for piles beyond the use of the ordinary measures for this complaint. In fact, on his removal from Pentonville, after a residence of three months, he had gained 2 lbs. in weight, and Dr. Bradley reports that the prisoner stated on examination that " he was in much the same health as when admitted." He was reported " fit for ordinary labour " at Portland. He is reported in the *Irishman* to have been kept working in the quarries, losing large quantities of blood every day, although he had made several applications to the doctor. He was seen by the assistant surgeon on the 16th May, two days after his arrival at Portland, and again on the 24th May; on each occasion he was prescribed for, and had he desired it he could have put his name down to see the medical officer daily, but this he did not do. On the 24th August, Dr. Blaker, the senior medical officer of Portland, having heard, through one of the warders that Roantree was passing blood, ordered him into hospital at his own suggestion, and not from any application on the part of the prisoner. Dr. Blaker on examination found him suffering from internal piles. He remained in hospital till February, during which time, from the notes furnished of the case it is evident he was treated with care and judgment, and though he passed blood till his removal, in varying but diminishing quantities, he had not lost weight on the 11th January, but weighed the same as on admission, viz. 159 lbs. Dr. Blaker appears to have treated the case most judiciously, and stated to Mr. Pollock that he did not have recourse to any other operation than that of applying a caustic, as he had found operations of the most trivial character performed in prison were apt to be followed by unfavourable conditions, and that consequently he never had recourse to any unless absolutely requisite and unavoidable.

We carefully investigated all the circumstances which bore upon the report alluded to in the *Irishman*, that Roantree while at work upon one occasion lost a quart of blood. The warder who had charge of the party in which this prisoner worked stated that if such a circumstance had occurred he should have seen it and reported it; he never saw it. Roantree never made any complaint of it to him, and never mentioned it to the medical officer. Major Hickey, the deputy governor, visited twice daily the ground upon which these convicts were employed, never saw any trace of blood on the ground or upon his garments, and never heard any complaint from the prisoner to the effect mentioned. Common sense will testify that if any individual were to lose any quantity of blood approaching that mentioned, not only would the loss have affected the individual, but that he would certainly have communicated the fact to the warder especially: and we found from our examination that the prisoner was not one likely to hesitate to make his sufferings known. The loss of such a quantity of blood would have produced considerable marks on his garments, and would certainly have been soon detected by the warder. After a most careful investigation into the evidence afforded on this point, we could arrive at no other conclusion than that absolutely there was not the slightest truth in the assertion.

Roantree was also stated to have been employed in the drying house in a temperature of 140°, and that he there lost so much blood that the warder allowed him to change his trousers. We visited the washhouse and drying room. Our visit happened to be in the corresponding month, May, in which, the previous year, the treason-felony prisoners were thus occupied. We found the washhouse extremely well ventilated, with open windows on both sides, and by no means oppressive or disagreeable. The drying room was somewhat warmer, but at no time is it at any very high temperature. It is of the usual construction and arrangement of drying houses of modern improvement, the heat being chiefly confined to the cupboards into which the damp clothes are pushed, and retained closed up until dry.

While Roantree was thus employed on one occasion the warder observed some blood about the seat of his trousers, and he gave him permission to change them. When we

examined the warder as to the amount of blood on this occasion; he said the drawers and trousers were taken off, and that he had discovered blood "on the fork," but not more than he had observed on the drawers sent to the wash-house of hundreds of other convicts.

Roantree was removed to Woking on the 8th February, and was admitted into hospital. He stated to Dr. Campbell "that he had hæmorrhoids some years ago, but they got better; "returned when imprisoned more than a year." The hæmorrhoids are internal, Dr. Campbell reports, and he mentioned that they sometimes bleed freely. He was placed under treatment, and was ordered to wear a mechanical support to relieve a tendency to prolapsus. He appeared to improve after this, and on the 8th March was discharged to prison, and was employed in the knitting-room, and allowed a cushion to sit upon. The day of our visit his motion was examined, and only contained a tinge of blood. He was examined by Mr. Pollock, who did not consider any other treatment requisite than that which was being pursued. The case was by no means a serious instance of piles. The prisoner appeared healthy and strong and fit for ordinary labour. He has lost weight of late, and consequently Dr. Campbell is carefully watching his case.

Patrick Barry was transferred from Portland to Woking on the 12th April 1867. While at Pentonville he was not under medical treatment, but at Portland was seized with very obstinate and severe vomiting; so much so that Dr. Blaker had constantly for some few days to have him supported by enemata. He spoke most gratefully of his treatment while at Portland, and appears to have been most carefully and diligently watched and judiciously attended. He was seen by us at Woking. He looked thin and delicate, and was in a small ward with two other treason-felony prisoners; still complained of vomiting. Dr. Campbell stated that he had been vomiting his food for some days, and was losing weight. His treatment was perfectly satisfactory and appeared judicious.

D. E. Mulcahy was removed from Dartmoor to Woking the 11th May 1867. He spoke in the highest terms of the medical officer at Dartmoor, but complained of the work, lifting and carrying stones, which he then had to undergo. He had no apparent illness, but he stated that he had spat blood on some occasions previous to his arrival at Woking. Dr. Campbell states, that since his arrival to the 30th May he has not spat any blood, but he has lost weight since his imprisonment, and if there be the tendency to consumption which the spitting of blood would indicate his removal to Woking has been a judicious one, though from his general appearance it would not appear necessary.

After referring so fully to the condition and treatment of the treason-felony prisoners at Woking, it is but justice to make some mention of the officers under whom they are placed. We found the governor, Captain Bramley, most obliging and anxious to give us every information, and were satisfied that his conduct in his important office is just and judicious relative to these special cases. Dr. Campbell, the resident medical officer, is a retired naval surgeon of some standing in the service, and of much experience. He afforded us every information we desired, and after careful inspection of his department, we could arrive at no other conclusion but that the Government were fortunate in the services of so good an officer, and the invalids of one so humane and attentive to their wants.

Nothing can excel the general arrangements of Woking for cleanliness, order, and good management. The soil and situation render this prison most judiciously placed for the purposes of a convalescent or invalid establishment in connexion with the convict system. We examined the Rev. Dr. Barry, visiting priest to this prison. He stated that he had every facility afforded him for visiting the prisoners, that whatever he had ventured to suggest in the shape of small comforts or indulgences had always been most willingly met by the authorities, and that there was not the smallest ground for stating that they were treated with greater severity than the other convicts.

On June 3rd we visited Millbank prison, and as our sole object there was to converse with treason-felony convict J. O'D. Rossa, we need not dwell at any length upon the arrangements of the prison. Rossa himself admitted that he had nothing in particular to complain of, except that he had on various occasions been reported for punishment unjustly, as he conceived. Of the prison itself, we can only say that any one who has visited Pentonville has, in essentials, visited Millbank, although the architectural construction of the two prisons is very different. The diet, the hours of labour, the exercise, the rules, are however the same. The Rev. Mr. Zanetti is the chaplain at Millbank, and of him we have already spoken as we think he deserves. With the medical officers we had but formal business, as Rossa enjoys excellent health, and Mulcahy, who for three or four weeks was at Millbank, appears only to have required the services of the dental surgeon. Our conversation with Rossa was a very protracted one, and turned very much on the story of the intercepted letter at Portland, and that subject we have already discussed in a previous portion of this report. He complained that every one was unjust him; it is but fair to add that everybody complained of him

in turn. He had the most ingenious contrivances for secreting fragments of paper, for hanging ink-bottles out of his cell window by wires, and obviously managed by hook or by crook to maintain tolerably active relations with the external world. He has driven matters at last to this point, that he has been remitted as a thoroughly unmanageable subject from Portland to Millbank, and at Millbank the authorities are obliged to keep him, even at hours of exercise, apart from his fellows. A short while back he concocted a letter stuffed full of the most absurd and unfounded accusations against everybody, and contrived, no one knows how, to convey it to another convict who was about to be removed. The letter was to be dropped on the railway, and was addressed to the editors of any one of three or four papers. It contained the story of his wrongs, and was to set the country in a blaze. We could not but regret as we saw this fine active young man before us in the prime of manhood, and in strong vigorous health, that such energies of mind and body had been so misapplied, and that the end of it all was the convict's cell and a duel between himself and the authorities whether they could retain him in prison or he could set them at defiance and effect his escape. His letter contained the usual farrago of falsehood and exaggeration. He said in it that he had been denied the privilege of writing to his poor mother in America; it turned out that he had never asked permission to do so at all. He complained to us that he had been reported for abstracting at the tailor's work a portion of cloth, and concealing it beneath his jacket; it turned out that he had done so, but he said he had not intended to hide it; he had just put it out of the way for temporary purposes. At bathing hours he stood number one out of a party of thirty, he was not called first to the bath. It turned out that the warder in charge on one occasion began with number one, next week with number thirty; the third week he took 17 and 16 first, and worked round to the flanks so as to give each his priority, without which there would have been universal discontent. It would be idle to dwell on such absurdities. The convict Rossa is a dangerous man, and must remain the object of unceasing anxiety and vigilance to the authorities. The senior warder at Millbank, a man of no mean experience in convict life, said that in the whole course of his career he had never met with the equal of this most unfortunate man, Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa. He has no ill-usage to complain of; no severity but of his own seeking. He must mend his ways or abide his fate.

In speaking of the treatment of these convicts in general, we have neither the right nor the wish to exceed the bounds of our Commission. As convicts we found them, and as convicts we have thought of them and spoken of them throughout. Viewed in this light, we are satisfied that they have been treated with exceptional kindness and forbearanee. There is not the smallest foundation for the charges of severity and cruelty which have been brought against the convict authorities. The very reverse of this is the truth. Save in the case of a very few who are labouring under chronic infirmities, for which they are receiving the most careful treatment, the treason-felony convicts are men in rude robust health, and this after a confinement of one year and a half in English convict prisons. Let the matter be inquired into by any board of medical officers in the country. Cruelty and harshness are just as possible in Piccadilly as at Portland; let any one who doubts the fact take the train and walk round the public works and visit the prison for himself. We have no hesitation in saying that the stories which have been running the round of the papers have no foundation in fact, but are the mere contrivances of five or six amongst the most turbulent of the convicts.

The last point is one on which it would be difficult to insist too strongly. The disturbance into which we have been inquiring is the work of five or six of the convicts, aided by their friends out of doors. We have had to treat very strongly of the few—for the duty of refuting falsehood has been cast upon us—but of the many amongst the convicts we would speak with humane consideration. Left to themselves, our impression is that they would give little trouble, and the simple remedy therefore would appear to be, that the men of more turbulent spirit should be weeded out, and no longer permitted to add to the sufferings of their companions.

A convict's bread is bitter food at the best. Place him under the best sanitary conditions, treat him with what humanity you will, the privation of liberty, the enforced seclusion, and equally compulsory labour; the terrible monotony of the life; the stern order, and the instant obedience, constitute a very terrible punishment. We know that these men have a better diet, sleep in better beds, are more cared for in sickness, have lighter labour than the bulk of the labouring classes in the three kingdoms, and that the stories of their ill-treatment are simple falsehoods; but the meanest and poorest labourer in the empire would scarcely change places with them. Penal servitude, we repeat it, is a terrible punishment; it is intended to be so, and so it is.

The convict authorities, however, must do their duty to all alike. The only true cause of complaint the treason-felony convicts have against them is that they can't get out.

In conclusion, we would say that, painful as the sight has been in many respects, we have been strongly impressed in every prison we have visited with the admirable arrangements of our convict establishments. These reflect the highest credit upon Lieutenant-Colonel Henderson, and all the officers of the department, and are deserving of the highest commendation.

We have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient Servants,

ALEX. A. KNOX.
GEORGE D. POLLOCK.

For
The Right Hon. the Secretary of State
for the Home Department.

DIETARIES FOR CONVICTS AT PUBLIC WORKS.

FOR CONVICTS AT HARD LABOUR.

Breakfast.

¾ pint Cocoa, containing { ½ oz. Cocoa, 2 oz. Milk, ½ oz. Molasses.
Bread (see below).

Dinner.

Sunday - - { 4 oz. Cheese, Bread.

Monday and Saturday } 5 oz. Beef - - { With its own liquor, flavoured with ½ oz. Onions, and thickened with ⅛ oz. Flour, and any Bread and Potatoes left on the previous days, and ¾ oz. Pepper, per cent.
1 lb. Potatoes,
Bread.

Tuesday and Friday } 1 pint of Soup, containing { 8 oz. shins of Beef, 1 oz. Pearl Barley, 2 oz. Fresh Vegetables, 1 oz. Onions, ⅛ oz. of Flour.
1 lb. Potatoes,
Bread.

Wednesday - 5 oz. Mutton, { With its own liquor, flavoured and thickened as above.
1 lb. Potatoes,
Bread.

Thursday - - { 1 lb. suet Pudding, containing { 1½ oz. Suet, 8 oz. Flour, 6½ oz. Water.
1 lb. Potatoes,
Bread.

Supper.

*1 pint Gruel, containing { 2 oz. Oatmeal, ½ oz. Molasses, or Salt, varied with ground Ginger, or Pimento.
Bread (see below).

Bread, per week, 168 oz.
„ each week day, 23 oz.
„ each Sunday, 30 oz.

FOR CONVICTS AT LIGHT LABOUR

Breakfast.

¾ pint Cocoa, containing { ½ oz. Cocoa, 2 oz. Milk, ½ oz. Molasses.
Bread (see below).

Dinner.

Sunday - - { 4 oz. Cheese, Bread.

Monday and Saturday } 4 oz. Beef - { With its own liquor, flavoured with ½ oz. Onions, and thickened with ⅛ oz. Flour, and any Bread and Potatoes left on the previous days, and ¾ oz. Pepper.
1 lb. Potatoes,
Bread.

Tuesday and Friday } 1 pint Soup, containing { 6 oz. shins of Beef, 1 oz. Pearl Barley, 2 oz. Fresh Vegetables, 1 oz. Onions, ⅛ oz. Flour.
¾ lb. Potatoes,
Bread.

Wednesday - 4 oz. Mutton { With its own liquor, flavoured and thickened as above.
1 lb. Potatoes,
Bread,

Thursday - { ½ lb. suet Pudding, containing { ¾ oz. Suet, 4 oz. Flour, 3¼ oz. Water.
1 lb. Potatoes,
Bread.

Supper.

1 pint Gruel, containing { 2 oz. Oatmeal, ½ oz. Molasses.
Bread (see below).

Bread, per week, 145 oz.
„ each week day, 20 oz.
„ each Sunday, 25 oz.

PENTONVILLE.

Scale of Diet for Male Convicts at Industrial Employment.

Breakfast.—¾ pint cocoa, containing ½ oz. of cocoa, 2 oz. milk, ½ oz. molasses ; bread.

Dinner.—Sunday, 4 ozs. cheese ; bread. Monday, 4 ozs. beef, with its own liquor, flavoured with ½ oz. onions, and thickened with bread left on previous day ; 1 lb. potatoes ; bread. Tuesday, 4 ozs. beef, with its own liquor, flavoured and thickened as above ; 1 lb. potatoes ; bread. Wednesday, 1 pint of soup made from 8 ozs. shin of beef, 1 oz. pearl barley, 3 ozs. fresh vegetables, including onions ; 1 lb. of potatoes ; bread. Thursday, 1 lb. suet pudding, containing 1½ ozs. suet, 8 ozs. flour, 6½ ozs. water ; 1 lb. potatoes ; bread. Friday, 4 ozs. mutton, with its own liquor, flavoured and thickened as above ; 1 lb. of potatoes ; bread. Saturday, 4 oz. mutton, with its own liquor, flavoured and thickened as above ; 1 lb. potatoes ; bread.

Supper.—1 pint gruel, containing 2 ozs. oatmeal, ½ oz. molasses, 2 ozs. milk ; bread.

Bread per week, 148 ozs.
Bread each week day, 20 ozs.
Bread each Sunday, 28 ozs.

Penal-class Diet.—Males.

Breakfast.—1 pint porridge, containing 4 ozs. oatmeal, ½ pint milk ; bread.

Dinner.—1 lb. potatoes ; bread.

Supper.—1 pint porridge, as at breakfast ; bread.

Bread per week, 140 ozs.
Bread per day, 20 ozs.

Punishment Diet.—Males.

1 lb. bread per diem, with water.

Penal-class diet every fourth day, when the diet is continued beyond three days.

On Monday, Tuesday, Friday, and Saturday, with the meat rations, a thickening of ⅛ oz. flour each and ¾ oz. pepper per cent. will be added.

* Prisoners in the 1st and 2nd classes may have tea and 2 oz. of additional bread in lieu of gruel.—16 December 1864.

DIETARY FOR WOKING INVALID CONVICT PRISON.

HOSPITAL.

Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
	Full Diet.	
1 pint of tea, made with $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. tea, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. sugar, and $\frac{1}{4}$ pint milk, and 8 oz. bread.	10 oz. mutton. Beef twice a week, Tuesday and Friday. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint soup. $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. potatoes. 4 oz. bread.	1 pint of tea, made with $\frac{1}{8}$ oz. tea, $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. sugar, and a $\frac{1}{4}$ pint milk; and 6 oz. bread.
	Second Diet.	
1 pint, made as above, and 6 oz. bread.	6 oz. mutton. Beef twice a week, Tuesday and Friday. $\frac{1}{2}$ pint soup. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. potatoes. 4 oz. bread.	1 pint tea, made as above, and 4 oz. bread.
	Low Diet.	
1 pint tea, made as above and 4 oz. bread.	$\frac{1}{2}$ pint milk. 2 oz. rice. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. sugar.	1 pint tea, made as above, and 4 oz. bread.

With such extras as the medical officer may direct.

JOHN CAMPBELL, M.D.

PORTLAND INFIRMARY DIET TABLE.

Breakfast.	Dinner.	Supper.
	Full Diet.	
8 oz. bread. 1 pint tea.	9 oz. mutton with bone. 1 oz. barley. 4 oz. vegetables. Made into 1 pint soup. 8 oz. bread.	8 oz. bread. 1 pint tea.
	Half Diet.	
8 oz. bread. 1 pint tea.	6 oz. mutton with bone. 1 oz. barley. 4 oz. vegetables. Made into 1 pint soup. 6 oz. bread.	8 oz. bread. 1 pint tea.
	Pudding Diet.	
6 oz. bread. 1 pint tea.	2 oz. rice, or bread 4 oz. 1 oz. sugar. 1 pint milk. 1 egg. With extras.	6 oz. bread. 1 pint tea.
	Low Diet.	
6 oz. bread. 1 pint tea.	1 oz. arrowroot or sago. 1 oz. sugar. 1 pint milk. With extras.	6 oz. bread. 1 pint tea.

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VOL. XXXVI

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(PRESENTED PURSUANT TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT.)

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No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

No. 1.—EASTERN COUNTIES, MIDLAND, AND NORTH WALES DISTRICT.

TENTH REPORT of Lieutenant General *Cartwright*, Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary for the Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District, for the Year ending 30th September 1866.

To the Right Honourable *Spencer Horatio Walpole*, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir,

I have the honour to lay before you this my Tenth Annual Report of the state and efficiency of the Police in No. 1, or the Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

Of the 25 counties under my inspection, I have to report the following efficient:—

COUNTIES.	Population, 1861.	COUNTIES.	Population, 1861.
ENGLAND:		ENGLAND—*continued.*	
1. Bedford	121,805	15. Salop	217,379
2. Bucks	160,022	16. Stafford	630,829
3. Cambridge, with Isle of Ely	140,575	17. Suffolk, East and West	292,631
4. Derby	286,400	18. Warwick	193,123
5. Essex	291,924	19. Worcester	249,154
6. Hertford	141,209		
7. Huntingdon	64,256		
8. Leicester	169,350	NORTH WALES:	
9. Lincoln	343,140		
10. Norfolk	317,295	20. Anglesey	54,609
11. Northampton, and the Liberty of Peterborough.	190,509	21. Carnarvon	92,776
		22. Denbigh	104,316
12. Nottingham	207,691	23. Flint	69,849
13. Oxford	140,730	24. Merioneth	38,888
14. Rutland	21,867	25. Montgomery	66,919

Of the Borough Forces under my inspection, I have to report the following efficient:—

EFFICIENT BOROUGHS.	Population, 1861.	EFFICIENT BOROUGHS.	Population, 1861.
1. Alban's, St.	7,675	21. Lincoln (City)	20,995
2. Banbury	4,055	22. Ludlow	5,178
3. Bedford	13,412	23. Newark	11,562
4. Birmingham	295,955	24. Newcastle under-Lyne	12,638
5. Boston	15,038	25. Northampton	32,813
6. Cambridge	26,351	26. Norwich (City)	74,414
7. Chesterfield	9,835	27. Nottingham	74,531
8. Colchester	23,730	28. Stamford	8,044
9. Coventry	40,937	29. Shrewsbury	23,000
10. Derby	43,081	30. Stratford-on-Avon	3,672
11. Grantham	4,954	31. Sudbury	6,879
12. Great Grimsby	11,032	32. Walsall	37,762
13. Great Yarmouth	34,573	33. Warwick	10,589
14. Hertford	6,769	34. Wisbeach	9,218
15. Ipswich	37,719	35. Wolverhampton	60,858
16. Kidderminster	15,399	36. Worcester	32,000
17. King's Lynn	15,981	37. Wycombe	4,222
18. Leamington (Town)	17,452	38.* Louth has lately strengthened its force to a sufficient number of constables.	10,468
19. Leicester	68,168		
20. Lichfield (City)	6,893		

Boroughs consolidated with Counties having Efficient Forces.

BOROUGHS.	Population, 1861.	BOROUGHS.	Population, 1861.
ENGLAND:		England—*continued.*	
1. Beccles	4,266	13. Stafford	12,532
2. Bury St. Edmunds	13,318	14. Tamworth	4,326
3. Dudley	44,975	15. Thetford	4,208
4. Evesham	4,680	16. Wenlock	16,699
5. Eye	2,430	NORTH WALES:	
6. Godmanchester	2,438	17. Bangor	6,738
7. Harwich	5,070	18. Beaumaris	2,558
8. Huntingdon	3,816	19. Carnarvon	8,512
9. Orford	948	20. Denbigh	5,946
10. Oswestry	5,414	21. Flint	3,540
11. Retford	47,330	22. Montgomery	1,276
12. Saffron Walden	5,474	23. Welchpool	5,004

The following Forces remain inefficient either as to number or discipline :—

Boroughs over 5,000 Population.

BOROUGHS.	Population, 1861.
1. Bridgnorth	6,086
2. Oxford (City)	28,261

Boroughs with Inefficient Forces under 5,000 Population.

BOROUGHS.	Population, 1861.	BOROUGHS.	Population, 1861.
ENGLAND:		England—*continued.*	
1. Bewdley	3,071	6. Maldon	4,747
2. Buckingham	3,847	7. Southwold	2,032
3. Daventry	4,124		
4. Droitwich	3,123	NORTH WALES:	
5. Dunstable	4,484	8. Pwllheli	2,795

No. 1.
Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

GENERAL REPORT.

COUNTIES.

Counties.

THE county forces throughout the district are all efficient in number and discipline.

Increase of pay to constables, &c.

A most important change has been made by the rules circulated from the Home Office, dated March 1866, as to the scale of pay of the county constabulary, and I am happy to state that the recommendation from the Secretary of State has been generally acted upon; although the advance in the pay of the different grades has been somewhat varied in the respective forces. The necessity for this increase of pay has been strongly corroborated by the diminished loss in constables leaving for other employment, since the promulgation of the new rules, and by the greater number of applications for appointments as constables. In some forces not only has the present pay been increased, but a scale for time service has been established, which, however, might act against the zeal and activity of individual constables unless made dependent upon meritorious conduct.

In a few of the county forces the limit between the second and third class has been removed, which I have no doubt will tend much to their advantage, and I only regret that there should still exist any limit to the first class, as no greater stimulant to exertion could be offered than by permitting the chief constable to promote men to any class, when he considers it expedient to do so; indeed, I should prefer the opening of all classes to the time service pay, as more likely to add to the efficiency of the force.

In all other respects the county forces remain much in the same state as reported upon last year.

Extra duty. Weights and measures.

The performance of the extra duty of inspecting weights and measures, which is generally placed in the hands of the county police, has received great assistance by the late Act of Parliament, 29 & 30 Vict. c. 82, s. 9, which abolishes the stamp duty and fees on re-verification; these fees have, I can assert, frequently led to keeping back the standards from being sent up for re-adjustment to the last moment, in consequence of the heavy expense attending upon their being sent to the Exchequer, a difficulty which now has been removed.

Nuisances, common lodging houses, and vagrants.

The duty of inspection of nuisances and common lodging houses has been much extended to the police during the year, and small payments for such extra services are usually given; the relief of vagrants is a question of vast importance, and one that I have considered it my duty to report upon consecutively for the last 10 years, endeavouring to show the advantage of placing it under the police, by giving certain officers in the neighbourhood of workhouses the appointment of assistant relieving officer for casual poor. Again, I have only to repeat that where it has been fairly tried it has generally met with approval, acting for the benefit of the destitute wayfarer and the detection of the professional tramp. It is also gratifying to have to report that during the whole period of my inspection I have never found any case of oppression on the part of the police undertaking this duty.

It is, however, necessary to add that much requires to be done to make it a systematic mode of relief, as at present this duty is only given to the police partially; and frequently I find one union appointing the police for the purpose, and the neighbouring union declining to do so.

The new system of ticket-of-way, which is under trial in the counties of Gloucester and Worcester, requires serious attention, as it is made on a scale sufficient to test its value, and under the supervision of the local and Poor Law authorities. The great difficulty I find in establishing the system is where the workhouses are at too great a distance from each other to pass the wayfarer during

during the day. As far as my experience serves, I think it right to state that too long a time for the required task of labour in the morning is very much to be objected to, as it makes it impossible for the wayfarer to reach the next station, and I find also a difficulty as to the Sunday, which at present is usually treated by wayfarers as any other day for travelling. In some cases, however, I have observed that the appearance on the Sunday before the assistant relieving officer is considered sufficient to allow the applicant and family to remain until the Monday morning.

In the valuable reports of the assistant Poor Law Commissioners I find the system of police supervision generally approved of; and I beg to concur in that part of Mr. Weales' Report which refers to the advantage of a small remuneration being given to the police constables acting as assistant relieving officers for this extra service. The impression left upon my mind, after some years' experience, is that a ticket-of-way system might be advantageously carried out throughout all the main roads, but that it must be supported by the co-operation of the magistrates in punishing professionals who stray from the main roads, and also by the withholding the indiscriminate relief given by individuals

Cattle Plague.

Throughout the district the constabulary have been more or less employed in carrying out the orders of the local authority, in some cases with remuneration, in others without any extra pay; but in all the counties where they have been so occupied I find their services have been fully appreciated. Cattle Plague.

There appears, however, to be one duty which is given to the police under the Order in Council, dated 24th March, relative to the inspection of cattle trucks as to disinfection, which, if properly carried out, would be most important in the suppression of the disease, and which I have brought under the notice of the authorities in London, in the counties, and in boroughs, whenever I had an opportunity of so doing; but from ocular demonstration I can state, throughout this district, this duty is very imperfectly performed, inasmuch as I constantly find on all lines of rail within the district trucks that have been used, with the dung and litter still remaining upon the floor of the truck, although the whitewashing appears to have been applied to the sides.

As it is stated to be impracticable to disinfect at all stations, I ventured to propose, through Colonel Harness, C. B., that specified stations for disinfection should be named on all lines, and information thereof be given to the police, so that they might duly inspect and enforce the Order of the Council, but without effect.

BOROUGH FORCES.

The whole of the forces in the district belonging to boroughs with 5,000 and upwards population are efficient, with the exception of Bridgenorth and the City of Oxford, the former remaining in its weak, inefficient state, the latter requiring an Act of Parliament to enable consolidation with the University and borough, or University and county, to be carried into effect. The borough of Louth, which has hitherto been reported as inefficient in number, has now increased its force to a proper strength. The borough authorities of efficient forces have generally increased the pay. Borough.

The extra duties are carried out generally throughout the efficient boroughs, as before reported, under the head of Extra Duties in Counties. Extra duty.

License Holders or Ticket-of-Leave Men.

In my Report, 1864-65, as to police supervision, I framed a Table showing the working of the system in No. 1 District, but the Parliamentary Return upon the subject, including all England, being so much more important as a reference, induces me to relinquish the renewal of the district return this year. I, however, think it right to state I have found all police officers of the various ranks ready to do their best to obtain honest employment for those ticket-of-leave men who showed an inclination to obtain work on first reporting themselves, and in which they have generally been successful. Ticket-of-leave.

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

There requires, however, more to be done to establish the ticket-of-leave as a satisfactory system of supervision, and I have lately repeated my opinion, founded upon another year's experience, upon that point. Where the system appears to be deficient is in the want of registration under a central office to supervise rules to the following effect :—

1st. On discharge from prison, as to arrival or non-arrival of the license holder at the place named for his first reporting himself.

2nd. As to notice of movement under condition of license, with date of arrival or non-arrival at the place specified, with date thereof.

3rd. Immediate information to all heads of police on infraction of the condition of license.

4th. A circular to explain to the authorities the mode of proceeding as regards the pursuit or capture of offenders under the Penal Servitude Act, and upon whom the expenses of prosecution are to fall.

Imperfect as is the present system, it appears to have met with decided success as to police supervision.

Superannuation.

Superannuation.

The report drawn up by Dr. Farr relative to the state of the superannuation fund for both counties and boroughs, shows the necessity of some reconstruction of that fund. The subject is of very serious importance to the whole force, being at present unsatisfactory to the constables, and unsound as to its means of self-support.

In several of the counties where the force was first established, the capital must now be touched if any other charge is thrown upon the fund, and the elaborate calculation in Dr. Farr's report shows that, in course of time, all the funds will be similarly absorbed ; and although the boroughs have the additional means of support by placing the fees for execution of warrants and service of summonses to the credit of the fund, a few years will, according to Dr. Farr's report, take the whole of the fund in the same manner as that of the counties, only perhaps it will be thrown over rather a longer period.

The subject is vital to the force, and one which is causing a degree of anxiety both in counties and boroughs, and I therefore venture to press it upon your special notice, in the hope that something satisfactory may be early brought forward.

Judicial Statistics.

Judicial Statistics.

Having in a former report endeavoured to bring to light the discrepancies in the returns of crime reported to the police as sent to the Home Office, I again beg to remark that it is clear from the following returns from the three important boroughs below, they cannot be collected upon the same system, viz., in the Judicial Statistics, 1864–1865, in Table No. 3, Indictable Offences Reported to Police, I find as follows :—

	Population, 1861.	Indictable Offences Reported to Police.	Bailed or Committed for the same.
Birmingham - - - -	296,076	1,258	436
Liverpool - - - -	443,938	4,629	1,011
Manchester - - - -	388,722	7,351	571

From inquiries I have made, I am led to believe that the wording in the explanatory part of page 1, under Table 4, Instruction as to Crimes Committed, stating, "The officers of police should enter such cases as in their judgment, from the circumstances attending them, would, if discovered, be sent for trial," is partly the cause of the returns not being made exactly upon the same understanding ; and I have no doubt if those words were omitted and an improved explanation was circulated, the statistics would be much more to be depended upon than they can be at present.

As Table 3, which represents the indictable offences reported, and the number of persons committed for the same, is a most important return to prove

prove the efficiency of a force as to prevention and detection of crime, it is highly desirable that it should be made upon the same system by all forces, both county and borough, which it is quite clear is not the case at present. In District No. 1, I believe it to be understood that all offences over 5*s.* value should be entered in Table 3 (Judicial Statistics), unless taken under the Criminal Justice Act, and when the offence has been reported without detection, it is entered as an indictable offence and placed as against the police as undetected.

The omission of the column for cases which fail from non-prosecution tells much against the police detection, and generally unfairly, as the cases may be properly laid before the authority without any commitment, from the prosecutor declining to prosecute.

I have placed in the Appendix the returns of crime and detections in counties and boroughs, classified in different groups according to population, with an additional return showing the operation of the force in the consolidated boroughs as to the prevention and detection of crime and drunkenness, and proving the advantage of consolidation.

(signed) *William Cartwright*, Lieut. General,
Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary for
District No. 1.

REPORTS upon the COUNTIES and BOROUGHS respectively.

COUNTY of BEDFORD.

Strength of Force - - - - 90.

Population, 1861 - - -	121,805	Population to one constable - -	1,303
Area in acres - - - -	281,211	Area to one constable - - -	2,970

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.						Weekly Pay in Shillings.						
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.	Serjeants.		Constables.				
Number and Classes -	1	1	1	2	3	1	2	8	12	11	20	24	4
Rates of Pay - -	£. 350	£. 166	£. 120	£. 115	£. 105	£. 80	*s.* 27	*s.* 25	*s.* 22	*s.* 21	*s.* 20	*s.* 19	*s.* 17

Chief constable's allowance for travelling, 50 *l.* per annum; superintendents, for horses, 50 *l.* per annum.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64 -	109	100	81	211	156	36
1864-65 -	109	94	80	250	194	30
1865-66 -	120	107	94	246	182	56

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	522	11	8
	395	19	18

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

The pay has been increased in some classes, and this force has received an increase of five constables during the year.

The police act as inspectors of weight and measures, common lodging-houses, and nuisances, and assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 2,530 were relieved during the year, being an increase of 1,148 over those relieved the previous year. Twelve constables resigned and four were dismissed during the year. The station-houses are all in good order, that at Woburn having been enlarged; five ticket-of-leave men reported themselves regularly during the year; four changed residence under the regulations, and one was re-committed. The force is efficient.

Borough of Bedford.

Strength of Force - - - - 13.

Borough of Bedford.

Population, 1861 - - -	13,412	Population to one constable - -	1,117
Area in acres - - - -	2,309	Area to one constable - - -	192

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.		Weekly Pay in Shillings.			
	Head Constable.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.		Constables.	
Number and Classes - -	1	- -	2	1	4	5
Rates of Pay - - -	£. 142	- -	s. 24	s. 22	s. 21	s. 20

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64 - -	32	24	21	34	9	5
1864-65 - -	29	20	12	48	13	5
1865-66 - -	15	14	11	38	3	5

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - -	46	1	1
	65	—	—

The police act as inspectors of weights and measures, and assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 2,340 were relieved, being an increase of 216 over the number relieved during the year. The station-house is in good order; one constable resigned during the year. The force is efficient.

Borough of Dunstable.

Strength of Force - - - - 2.

Borough of Dunstable.

Population, 1861 - - -	4,484	Population to one constable - -	2,242
Area in acres - - - -	388	Area to one constable - - -	198

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.
	Head Constable.	Constable.
Number and Classes - - - -	1	1
Rates of Pay - - - - -	£. 78	22 s.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
1864-65 - -	—	—	—	—	—	—
1865-66 - -	9	6	6	9	5	3

	Number of	Proceeded against.		Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	28	None.	—	—
	14	None.	—	—

The police act as inspectors of common lodging-houses and nuisances.

There is no station-house, but one is in contemplation.

This is a new force established during the year, but not being strong enough in number is inefficient.

County of Buckingham.

Strength of Force - - - - - - - 125.

Population, 1861 - - - - 160,022 | Population to one constable - - - 1,280 **County of Bucks.**
Area in acres - - - - 461,980 | Area to one constable - - - 3,690

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.							Weekly Pay in Shillings.				
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.		Serjeants.	Constables.			
Number and Classes	1	1	2	2	1	6	5	7	25	15	40	20
Rates of Pay -	£. 300	£. 140	£. 130	£. 125	£. 95	£. 90	£. 80	s. 25	s. 23	s. 22	s. 21	s. 19

Chief constable's allowance for travelling, 150 *l.* Average expense of horses and carts, found by the county, 40 *l.* 11 *s.*

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64 - -	225	149	119	334	212	60
1864-65 - -	228	169	130	446	280	79
1865-66 - -	254	179	147	378	206	62

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	802	29	22
	554	22	20

The pay of this force has been generally increased during the year.

The police act as high constable, inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, and assistant relieving officers for the casual poor, of whom 4,548 have been relieved during the year, being 12 less than the number relieved during the previous year. Fourteen constables resigned and two were dismissed during the year. The station-house at Aylesbury and Fenny Stratford have been improved during the year; that at Beaconsfield requires attention; 13 ticket-of-leave men reported themselves regularly, and two changed under the regulation. The force is efficient.

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

Borough of Buckingham.

Borough of Buckingham.

Strength of Force - - - - - - - 4.

Population in 1861 - - -	3,847	Population to one constable - -	960
Area in acres - - - -	4,777	Area to one constable - - -	1,194

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.
	Head Constable.	Constables.
Number and Classes - - - -	1	3
Rates of Pay - - - - -	£. 45	18 *s.*

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863–64 - -	1	1	1	3	1	2
1864–65 - -	- -	- -	- -	10	4	5
1865–66 - -	1	1	- -	10	6	4

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses - - - -	29	—	—
and Beer Houses - - - - -	3	—	—

The police do not undertake any extra duty: the number of the force is still too weak for the area; and the head constable has been governor of the prison up to the present time; the same arrangement being contemplated in the appointment of his successor, causes the force again to be reported inefficient.

Borough of Chipping Wycombe.

Borough of Chipping Wycombe.

Strength of Force - - - - - - - 4.

Population, 1861 - - -	4,222	Population to one constable - -	1,055
Area in acres - - - -	120	Area to one constable - - -	30

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.
	Head Constable.	Constables.
Number and Classes - - - -	1	3
Rates of Pay - - - - -	£. 90	18 *s.*

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863–64 - -	13	11	10	32	15	10
1864–65 - -	14	10	8	22	16	1
1865–66 - -	7	5	5	29	18	7

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses - - - -	46	4	4
and - - - - -			
Beer Houses - - - - -	10	—	—

This force has been increased to the proper number of constables; no extra duty is performed by the police, and the force is now efficient.

County of Cambridge.

Strength of Force - - - - - 70.

Population, 1861 - - -	85,256	Population to one constable - -	1,218
Area in acres - - -	290,213	Area to one constable - - -	4,146

County of Cambridge.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.						Weekly Pay in Shillings.			
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.			Inspectors.		Serjeants.	Constables.		
Number and Classes	1	1	1	2	2	-	6	21	19	17
Rates of Pay - -	£. 300	£. 170	£. 125	£. 115	£. 85	-	s. 26	s. 22	s. 20	s. 18

Chief constable's allowance for travelling, 80 *l.* per annum; average expense of horses and carts to county, 50 *l.* 1 *s.* 3 *d.*

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64 - -	56	45	40	36	31	3
1864-65 - -	112	95	74	69	46	16
1865-66 - -	45	33	30	43	30	7

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	406	6	5
	313	9	8

The pay has been generally increased; but, in the revision, two inspectors were reduced to serjeants, and the 1st class extended, otherwise the force remains in the same state as last year. The police act as inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging houses, and assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 847 were relieved during the year, being a decrease of 102 from the number relieved the previous year. Four constables resigned, and six were dismissed during the year. A new station house has been built and is now occupied at Arrington, which completes the station houses necessary for the county. Three ticket-of-leave men reported themselves regularly during the year, and one changed his residence under the regulation. The force is efficient.

Borough of Cambridge.

Strength of Force - - - - 34.

Population, 1861 - - -	26,351	Population to one constable - -	775
Area in acres - - -	3,470	Area to one constable - - -	102

Borough of Cambridge.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.		Weekly Pay in Shillings.						
	Head Constable.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.		Constables.				
Number and Classes -	1	2	2	2	2	5	10	9	1
Rates of Pay - -	£. 170	£. 76	s. 25	s. 24	s. 23	s. 22	s. 21	s. 20	s. 18

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64 - -	41	29	27	36	30	20
1864-65 - -	39	33	23	104	34	15
1865-66 - -	53	42	31	80	31	11

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - - -	218	4	3
	53	13	11

The pay has been increased in all classes. The police act as inspectors of common lodging-houses and assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 1,191 have been relieved during the year, being 49 more than the number relieved the previous year. One constable resigned during the year; the station house remains in the same state as last year; although an inferior station, it is kept exceedingly clean and in good order. Three ticket-of-leave men have reported themselves regularly during the year, and four changed their residence under regulations. Two failed in their condition of license, and one was recommitted. The force is efficient.

Isle of Ely.

Strength of Force - - - - 52.

Isle of Ely.

Population, 1861 - - - -	55,319	Population to one constable - -	1,063
Area in acres - - - -	221,029	Area to one constable - - -	4,250

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.				Weekly Pay in Shillings.				
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.		Inspector.	Serjeants.	Constables.			
Number and Classes -	1	2	2	1	6	1	16	15	8
Rates of Pay - -	£. 280	£. 120	£. 105	£. 80	s. 26	s. 23	s. 22	s. 20	s. 18

The chief constable is allowed 50 *l.* per annum for travelling expenses. No horses are kept in this force.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64 - -	49	50	46	122	89	21
1864-65 - -	53	48	43	142	103	24
1865-66 - -	44	35	34	99	64	22

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Deprived of License.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - - -	252	12	2	11
	303	17	–	11

The pay has been generally increased, and the only change in the force is the vacant detective inspector's appointment being abolished, and a first class constable added to the force. The police act as inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, and assistant relieving officers for casual poor; of whom 705 were relieved during the year, being a decrease of 183 from the number relieved the previous year. Six constables resigned and four were dismissed during the year. The station-houses are all in good order. Five ticket-of-leave men reported themselves regularly during the year.

The force is efficient.

Borough of Wisbeach.

Strength of Force - - - - - 11.

Population, 1861 - - - -	9,218	Population to one constable - -	838
Area in acres - - - - -	6,429	Area to one constable - - -	584

Borough of Wisbeach.

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.			
	Head Constable.	Serjeants.		Constables.	
Number and Classes -	1	1	2	7	—
Rates of Pay - -	£. 100	22 *s.*	21 *s.*	20 *s.*	—

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64 - -	14	11	9	70	11	19
1864-65 - -	12	11	8	70	20	14
1865-66 - -	19	16	14	51	11	11

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses - - - -	50	4	3
and Beer Houses - - - - -	30	2	–

The only change in the pay of this force, which is low, has been in the promotion of the 2nd class constable to the 1st class. The police act as inspectors of common lodging-houses and assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 835 were relieved during the year, being 111 less than the number relieved the previous year. The station-house is in good order. One ticket-of-leave man has reported himself regularly during the year. The force is efficient.

County of Derby.

Strength of Force - - - - - 161.

Population, 1861 - - - -	286,400	Population to one constable - -	1,801
Area in acres - - - - -	623,992	Area to one constable - - -	3,876

County of Derby.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.								Weekly Pay in Shillings.								
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.		Serjeants.			Constables.					
Number and Classes	1	6	6	1	1	1	5	7	1	6	11	18	5	6	37	30	19
Rates of Pay -	£. 500	£. 160	£. 140	£. 120	£. 110	£. 100	£. 83	£. 75	*s. d.* 28 6	*s. d.* 26 10	*s. d.* 25 8	*s.* 24	*s. d.* 23 4	*s. d.* 22 9	*s.* 22	*s.* 19	*s.* 20

The chief constable receives 100 *l.* per annum for travelling expenses, and the county finds horses and carts, at an average expense of 78 *l.** per annum, for each superintendent, including cattle-plague expenses.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64 - -	205	182	162	690	547	78
1864-65 - -	179	177	156	803	607	86
1865-66 - -	141	139	129*	632	519	62

* This includes a large proportion of double cases.

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Deprived of License.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses	1,128	32	3	27
	620	67	-	60

This force is in number the same as last year, but the pay has been largely increased. The police act as inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses and nuisances, and in some unions as assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 1,993 were relieved during the year, being 1,003 less than the number relieved the year previous. Twenty-four constables resigned during the year, and five were dismissed. The station-houses at Litchurch and Bakewell have been improved, and that at Buxton requires attention. Nine ticket-of-leave men reported themselves regularly during the year. One changed his residence under the regulation; three broke the condition of license, and two were re-committed. The force is efficient.

Borough of Chesterfield.

Strength of Force - - - - - 11.

Borough of Chesterfield.

Population, 1861	9,835	Population to one constable	894
Area in acres	450	Area to one constable	40

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.		Weekly Pay in Shillings.			
	Head Constable.	Inspector.	Serjeant.	Constables.		
Number and Classes	1	1	1	4	3	1
Rates of Pay	£. 120	£. 65	s. 23	s. 21	s. 20	s. 18

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64	24	25	10	79	48	14
1864-65	56	57	33	104	47	19
1865-66	25	24	23	223	161	—

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses	58	3	3
	39	4	4

The police act as inspectors of common lodging-houses and assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 2,786 were relieved during the year, being 299 more than the number relieved during the previous year. One constable resigned during the year; two ticket-of-leave men have changed their residence under the regulations since 1st October 1864, one has broken his license, and one has been re-committed. The great increase of drunk and disorderly persons is very unsatisfactory, being no less than 119 more than were reported last year, and 144 more than were reported in 1864. The force is efficient.

Borough of Derby.

Strength of Force - - - - - 47.

Population, 1861 - - - -	43,081	Population to one constable - -	916
Area in acres - - - -	1,660	Area to one constable - -	35

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.				Weekly Pay in Shillings.						
	Head Constable.	Inspectors.			Serjeants.			Constables.			
Number and Classes -	1	1	1	2	4	2	1	10	9	7	9
Rates of Pay - -	£. 175	£. 98	£. 78	£. 75	s. 25	s. 24	s. 23	s. 22	s. 21	s. 20	s. 19

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863–64 - -	73	82	40	324	105	47
1864-65 - -	51	50	29	340	111	28
1865–66 - -	37	26	12	342	163	36

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses - - - -	217	41	29
and Beer Houses - - - - -	114	35	24

This force has been increased in pay, and by four constables, during the year; the police act as inspectors of weights and measures, and have undertaken the duty of assistant relieving officer of casual poor, of whom 2,772 have been relieved since the 11th February 1866. Four constables resigned, and four were dismissed during the year; the new station house is in good order. Three ticket-of-leave men have reported themselves regularly during the year; one has changed his residence under the regulation; four have broken their condition of license, and one has been re-committed. The force is efficient.

County of Essex, with Harwich and Saffron Walden, and exclusive of the Metropolitan District.

Strength of Force - - - - - 251.

Population, 1861 - - -	291,924	Population to one constable -	1,406
Area in acres - - - -	984,633	Area to one constable - -	4,869

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.						Weekly Pay in Shillings.				
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.		Inspectors.			Serjeants.		Constables.		
Number and Classes -	1	4	6	4	2	6	4	10	58	100	56
Rates of Pay - -	£. 520	£. 150	£. 125	£. 90	£. 85	£. 80	s. 28	s. 25	s. 23	s. 21	s. 19

The chief constable receives 110 *l.* per annum for travelling expenses, and the deputy chief constable has 50 *l.* per annum extra; horses and carts are found by the county, at the average yearly expense of 47 *l.* 10 *s.* 11 *d.*

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863–64 - -	409	260	227	289	207	48
1864–65 - -	357	207	171	246	163	46
1865–66 - -	387	204	184	285	198	52

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses - - - - -	985	10	10
and Beer Houses - - - - -	864	33	31

The new scale of pay came into operation in April 1866.

The police act as inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging houses, nuisances, and assistant relieving officer for casual poor, of whom 8,489 were relieved during the year, being an increase of 2,956 over the number relieved in the previous year. Twelve constables resigned during the year and one was dismissed.

The station houses are all in the best order, that at Halstead has been enlarged during the year. Eleven ticket-of-leave men have regularly reported themselves during the year. Three ticket-of-leave men changed their residences under the regulations, two broke their condition of license, and one was re-committed.

The five constables under 19 sect. 3 & 4 Vict. cap. 88, have had an increase of pay in the same proportion as the county constables. The force is efficient.

Borough of Colchester.

Strength of Force - - - - 22.

Borough of Colchester.

Population, 1861 - - -	23,730	Population to one constable - -	1,078
Area in acres - - - -	11,770	Area to one constable - - -	53

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.		
	Head Constable.	Sergeants.	Constables.	
Number and Classes - - -	1	3	6	6	6
Rates of Pay - - - - -	£. 120	24 *s.* 6 *d.*	21 *s.*	19 *s.* 6 *d.*	18 *s.*

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863–64 - -	100	41	20	54	10	12
1864–65 - -	85	59	35	67	17	16
1865–66 - -	51	36	30	45	12	6

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Deprived of License.	Fined.
Public Houses - - - -	110	2	1	1
and Beer Houses - - - - -	42	1	- -	1

The pay of this force has been increased during the year. The police act as inspectors of common lodging-houses, and assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 1,594 were relieved during the year, being an increase of 158 over the number relieved the previous year. Two of the force resigned, and one was pensioned.

The station-house is kept in excellent order. Two ticket-of-leave men reported themselves regularly during the year, and one changed his residence under the regulations. The force is efficient.

Borough of Maldon.

Strength of Force - - - - 3.

Population, 1861 - - - -	4,747	Population to one constable - -	1,582
Area in acres - - - -	3,508	Area to one constable - - -	1,167

Borough of Maldon.

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.	
	Head Constable.	Constables.	
Number and Classes - - - -	1	1	1
Rates of Pay - - - - -	£. 67 10 *s.*	20 *s.*	17 *s.* 6 *d.*

Years.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863–64 -	3	3	3	2	1	1
1864–65 -	- -	1	—	—	—	—
1865–66 -	2	2	2	18	7	4

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	23	—	—
	8	2	2

This force has increased by one constable, but still remains too weak in number. One ticket-of-leave man has been re-committed during the year. The force remains, from weakness, inefficient.

County of Hertford.

Strength of Force - - - - 112.

Population, 1861 - - -	141,209	Population to one constable - -	1,424
Area in acres - - - -	368,810	Area to one constable - - -	3,768

County of Hertford.

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.				Weekly Pay in Shillings.		
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.		Inspectors.	Constables.		
Number and Classes -	1	1	3	9	50	30	18
Rates of Pay - - -	£. 500*	£. 105	£. 100	£. 75	21 *s.*	19 *s.*	17 *s.* 6 *d.*

* The chief constable's allowance for travelling is included in the pay; and the carts and horses are found by the county, at the average expense of 46 *l.* per annum.

Years.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863–64 - -	191	153	136	330	210	35
1864–65 - -	199	152	102	304	207	25
1865–66 - -	174	122	103	312	193	34

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses	715	20	15
	641	46	41

The increased amount of pay is left to the discretion of the chief constable, and not yet settled. This force has received the large reinforcement of 20 constables during the year. The police act as inspectors of weights and measures: two constables resigned, and one was dismissed during the year; 22 ticket-of-leave men have regularly reported themselves during the year; four have changed their residence under the regulation; two have broken their condition of license, and two have been re-committed. The force is efficient.

Borough of St. Alban's.

Strength of Force - - - 7.

Borough of St. Alban's.

Population, 1861	7,675	Population to one constable	1,096
Area in acres	434	Area to one constable	62

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.	
	Head Constable.	Serjeants.	Constables.
Number and Classes	1	2	4
Rates of Pay	£. 100	23 *s.*	20 *s.*

Years.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64	17	15	15	52	12	9
1864-65	24	15	12	63	22	5
1865-66	17	15	8	50	15	8

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses	57	6	6
	26	4	3

The police act as inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging houses and inspectors of nuisances. The station and cells are in good order. One ticket-of-leave man reported himself regularly during the year, and one has changed his residence under the regulation. The force is efficient.

Borough of Hertford.

Strength of Force - - - 6.

Borough of Hertford.

Population, 1861	6,769	Population to one constable	1,128
Area in acres	3,350	Area to one constable	558

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.		Weekly Pay in Shillings.			
	Head Constable.	Inspector.	Serjeants.		Constables.	
Number and Classes	1	–	1	1	2	1
Rates of Pay	£. 83	–	*s.* 25	*s.* 22	*s.* 20	*s.* 19

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863–64 - -	10	7	4	19	10	5
1864–65 - -	9	7	5	30	15	8
1865–66 - -	12	8	4	22	11	6

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	53	2	2
	20	2	1

The pay, which has been raised 10 *l.* to the head constable, and 1 *s.* per week to the two first-class constables, is still below the average. The police act as inpectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses and nuisances, for which the head constable receives 15 *l.* per annum. The station-house is in good order. Two ticket-of-leave men have regularly reported themselves during the year; three have changed their residences under the regulation; two have broken their condition of license, and two have been re-committed.

The force is efficient.

County of Huntingdon, with Godmanchester and Huntingdon.

Strength of Force - - - 52.

Population, 1861 - - -	64,250	Population to one constable - -	1,235
Area in acres - - - -	224,418	Area to one constable - - -	4,315

County of Huntingdon, with Godmanchester and Huntingdon Boroughs.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.					Weekly Pay in Shillings.			
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.			Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.		
Number and Classes -	1	1	1	2	1	4	14	14	14
Rates of Pay - -	£. 200	£. 155	£. 125	£. 115	£. 85	s. 26	s. 22	s. 20	s. 18

The chief constable is allowed 70 *l.* for travelling expenses; the horses and carts are found by the county, at an average of 47 *l.* per annum.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863–64 - -	57	40	31	105	41	37
1864–65 - -	48	40	36	87	33	23
1865–66 - -	36	33	27	97	58	20

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Deprived of License.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	314	8	1	8
	290	2	- -	2

The pay of the force has been generally increased. The police act as inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, and as assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 2,544 have been relieved during the year, being a decrease of 570 from the number relieved the previous year. Seven constables resigned and four were dismissed during the year. A new station-house, including a magistrates' room, has been built at Norman Cross, and is nearly ready for occupation. This completes the station house accommodation throughout the county. One ticket-of-leave man has changed his residence under the regulation. The force is efficient.

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

County of Leicester.

Strength of Force - - - - 104.

County of Leicester.

Population, 1861 - - - - 169,356 | Population to one constable - 1,628
Area in acres - - - - - 510,204 | Area to one constable - - - 4,905

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.						Weekly Pay in Shillings.					
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.			Inspectors.		Serjeants.		Constables.			
Number and Classes -	1	1	2	3	3	1	11	2	15	14	36	15
Rates of Pay - -	£. 450	£. 140	£. 130	£. 120	£. 95	£. 88	s. 26	s. 24	s. 23	s. 22	s. 20	s. 18

The chief constable is allowed 98 *l.* for travelling expenses; the horses and carts are found by the county, and average 58 *l.* 5 *s.* per annum.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64 - -	149	141	105	341	258	49
1864-65 - -	174	152	102	255	194	29
1865-66 - -	91	79	73	230	183	26

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Deprived of License.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	767	9	2	9
	236	27	- -	21

The force has this year been increased by one constable, and the whole pay revised. The police act as high constables, inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses and nuisances, and as assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 5,680 have been relieved during the year, being an increase of 341 over the number relieved during the previous year. Fourteen constables resigned and seven were dismissed during the year. The station-houses are all in good order; that at Market Harborough has been enlarged. Five ticket-of-leave men have regularly reported themselves during the year. One changed his residence under the regulation, and two broke their condition of license. The force is efficient.

Borough of Leicester.

Strength of Force - - - - 83.

Borough of Leicester.

Population, 1861 - - - - 68,168 | Population to one constable - 821
Area in acres - - - - - 3,000 | Area to one constable - - - 36

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.				Weekly Pay in Shillings.							
	Head Constable.	Inspectors.			Serjeants.			Constables.				
Number and Classes -	1	1	1	2	4	6	6	3	21	10	14	14
Rates of Pay - -	£. 200	£. 120	£. 112	£. 107	s. 30	s. 27	s. 26	s. 24	s. 23	s. 22	s. 21	s. 20

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64 - -	200	121	68	350	211	107
1864-65 - -	202	147	77	422	298	124
1865-66 - -	156	98	63	376	271	105

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	287	36	31
	160	26	19

This force has been increased in pay, and by eight constables, during the year; the police do not undertake any extra duties. Eight constables resigned and six were dismissed during the year. Eight ticket-of-leave men have regularly reported themselves during the year, and one has been re-committed. The force is efficient.

County of Lincoln, comprising Lindsey, Kesteven, and Holland.

Strength of Force- - - - - 268.

Population, 1861 - - - 343,140 | Population to one constable - - 1,304
Area in acres - - - - 1,742,329 | Area to one constable - - - 6,500

County of Lincoln, comprising Lindsey, Kesteven, and Holland.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.					Weekly Pay in Shillings.					
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.			Inspectors.	Serjeants.		Constables.			
Number and Classes	1	9	6	4	4	9	29	* 38	80	40	48
Rates of Pay - -	£. 640	£. 130	£. 115	£. 100	£. 85	s. 28	s. 27	s. d. 24 6	s. d. 23 4	s. d. 21 7	s. d. 19 10

Chief constable's allowance for travelling expenses, 200 *l.* For Lindsey, average expenses for horses and carts, found by county, 41 *l.* 19 *s.* In Kesteven and Holland, superintendents are allowed 50 *l.* per annum for horses.

* These men are qualified constables.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64 - -	459	389	317	891	643	149
1864-65 - -	414	324	249	1,095	847	149
1865-66 - -	342	263	191	909	694	129

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Deprived of License.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - -	1,049	57	4	47
	612	37	- -	28

The pay of this force has been proportionately increased according to ranks; the only point particularly to notice in this respect is that of the class called the qualified men who, prior to their appointment to the higher ranks, are selected as men worthy of a merit class, and who are in training for promotion; this intermediate class between serjeant and constable has been tried for two years, and appears to me to be worthy of the attention of other forces.

The police act as inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, and nuisances; in some districts also as high constables. Thirty-nine constables resigned during the year and eight were dismissed. The new station-

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

house at Louth, which is one of the best in the county, is now occupied. Eight ticket-of-leave men have regularly reported themselves during the year; five have changed their residence under the regulation, three have broken their license, and one has been re-committed. The force is efficient.

Borough of Boston.

Strength of Force - - - - 15.

Borough of Boston.

Population, 1861 - - - -	15,038	Population to one constable - -	1,000
Area in acres - - - -	4,820	Area to one constable - - -	200

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.					
	Head Constable.	Serjeants.			Constables.		
Number and Classes - -	1	1	1	1	5	5	1
Rates of Pay - - -	£. 120	s. d. 26 8	s. d. 24 8	s. d. 23 8	s. d. 22 6	s. d. 19 6	s. d. 18 6

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863–64 - -	43	31	17	124	37	31
1864–65 - -	30	43	26	126	48	38
1865–66 - -	19	24	18	71	25	22

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	47	6	5
	52	11	9

The pay has been increased at the rate of 1 *s.* per week in each rank. The police act as assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 603 were relieved during the year, being the large decrease of 351 from the number relieved the previous year. Two constables were dismissed during the year. The station-house is in very good order. One ticket-of-leave man reported himself regularly, one broke his license, and one was re-committed. This force has now adopted the tunic, being the last force that wore the old dress. The force is efficient.

Borough of Grantham.

Strength of Force - - - - 5.

Borough of Grantham.

Population, 1861 - - - -	4,954	Population to one constable - -	991
Area in acres - - - -	314	Area to one constable - - -	63

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.		
	Head Constable.	Serjeant.	Constables.	
Number and Classes - - - -	1	1	1	2
Rates of Pay - - - - -	£. 70	s. 23	s. 21	s. 19

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863–64 - -	27	21	17	36	26	3
1864–65 - -	32	29	26	68	50	7
1865–66 - -	30	26	15	40	31	8

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses	33	4	3
	15	–	–

The police act as inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses and nuisances, and assistant relieving officers for vagrants, of whom 1,326 were relieved during the year, being a decrease of 277 from the number relieved the previous year. One constable resigned during the year; two ticket-of-leave men reported themselves regularly during the year. The station-house, which is a part of the old prison, remains in the same state as last year, the improvement in the prison not having been commenced. The force is efficient.

Borough of Great Grimsby.

Strength of Force - - - - - 10.

Population, 1861	11,032	Population to one constable	1,067
Area in acres	1,518	Area to one constable	143

Borough of Great Grimsby.

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.			
	Head Constable.	Serjeants.		Constables.	
Number and Classes	1	1	1	4	3
Rates of Pay	£. 100	s. 28	s. d. 26 6	s. 22	s. d. 20 6

Years.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863–64	73	41	25	121	74	32
1864–65	46	34	22	100	64	20
1865–66	62	26	25	117	87	20

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses	43	8	7
	32	6	6

The pay of this force has been increased and is good. The police do not undertake any extra duty. One constable resigned during the year. The station-house cells are in good order. One ticket-of-leave man reported himself, and changed his residence under the regulation. The force is efficient.

City of Lincoln.

Strength of Force - - - - - 23.

Population, 1861	20,995	Population to one constable	913
Area in acres	5,000	Area to one constable	227

City of Lincoln.

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.		Weekly Pay in Shillings.			
	Head Constable.	Inspector.	Serjeants.		Constables.	
Number and Classes	1	1	2	2	11	5
Rates of Pay	£. 120	£. 78	s. 26	s. d. 24 6	s. d. 21 6	s. d. 19 6

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64 - -	18	13	10	67	22	19
1864-65 - -	21	24	22	88	39	12
1865-66 - -	19	18	13	74	38	6

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses - - - - -	111	8	8
and Beer Houses - - - - -	49	3	1

The force has again been increased by two constables. The police act as inspectors of weights and measures, and common lodging-houses. Two constables resigned from bad health, and one was dismissed during the year. The lock-up is in good order. One ticket-of-leave man reported himself regularly during the year; two changed their residence according to the regulation, and two failed in the condition of their license. The force is efficient.

Borough of Louth.

Strength of Force - - - - 9.

Borough of Louth.

Population, 1861 -	10,468	Population to one constable - -	1,163
Area in acres - - - -	2,560	Area to one constable - - -	284

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.		
	Head Constable.	Serjeants.	Constables.	
Number and Classes - - - -	1	2	1	5
Rates of Pay - - - - -	£. 135	24 *s.*	21 *s.*	20 *s.*

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64 - -	20	17	16	29	21	—
1864-65 - -	17	11	5	47	39	—
1865-66 - -	19	14	10	41	20	13

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses - - - - -	29	—	—
and Beer Houses - - - - -	22	1	1

This force has been reorganised and placed upon an efficient footing as to numbers; the head constable also has been appointed during the year.

The police act as inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, and nuisances, and as assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 627 were relieved during the year, being a decrease of 150 from the number relieved the previous year; two constables were dismissed and three resigned during the year. The station-house is in good order. Two ticket-of-leave men reported themselves regularly during the year.

The force is now efficient.

Borough of Stamford.

Strength of Force - - - - 9.

Population, 1861 - - - -	8,044	Population to one constable - -	894
Area in acres - - - -	1,711	Area to one constable - - -	171

Borough of Stamford.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.		Weekly Pay in Shillings.				
	Head Constable.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.		Constables.		
Number and Classes - - -	1	- -	2	1	2	2	1
Rates of Pay - - - - -	£. 110	- -	s. 26	s. 23	s. 22	s. 21	s. 20

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64 - -	15	14	9	61	5	6
1864-65 - -	22	15	12	81	13	3
1865-66 - -	14	9	7	29	3	1

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses - - - - -	67	3	2
and Beer Houses - - - - -	7	1	1

The pay of this force has been increased during the year; a vacancy for one constable, who, I have every reason to believe, will be appointed when a suitable applicant is found. This constable is very important to the working of the force, which I specified to the watch committee.

The police act as inspectors of weights and measures; but this appointment has been useless, as no system of inspection has taken place, which is occasioned by a doubt in the mind of the authorities as to the power of such inspection, a point the watch committee decided to refer to the Secretary of State, but which has never been urged in any other borough; and the want of inspection is one of great importance, opening the door to the use of false weights, and in no way controlling those who may, intentionally or otherwise, be selling by wrong weight or measure. The police also act as inspectors of common lodging-houses and assistant relieving officers for vagrants, of whom 2,006 were relieved during the year, being a decrease of 83 from the number relieved the previous year. One constable resigned during the year; one ticket-of-leave man reported himself regularly. The station-house is in good order, and the force is efficient.

County of Norfolk, with the Borough of Thetford.

Strength of Force - - - - 231.

Population, 1861 - - -	317,295	Population to one constable - -	1,373
Area in acres - - -	1,333,440	Area to one constable - - -	5,772

County of Norfolk, with Thetford borough.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.								Weekly Pay in Shillings.					
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.		Serjeants.		Constables.			
Number and Classes	1	1	5	5	3	1	4	4	4	5	20	75	75	28
Rates of Pay - -	£. 500	£. 170	£. 135	£. 125	£. 110	£. 100	£. 83	£. 78	s. 26	s. 25	s. 23	s. 22	s. 20	s. 18

Chief constable's allowance for travelling, 125 *l.*; average expenses of horses and carts, provided by the county, 44 *l.* annum.

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64 - -	323	320	264	364	277	41
1864-65 - -	269	263	215	370	310	44
1865-66 - -	259	243	204	296	237	43

	Number of	Proceeded against.	Deprived of License.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	1,227	19	1	15
	520	27	- -	25

An advance in the rate of pay came into operation on the 5th July 1866. There has been an increase in this force of one serjeant and eight constables, which was much required, taking into consideration both the amount of population and area in the county and borough consolidated with it. The police act as inspectors of weights and measures, and in several divisions as inspectors of common lodging-houses and nuisances. Twenty-one officers act as assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 824 have been relieved during the year, being an increase of 105 over the number relieved the previous year, but this is to be accounted for by the police having undertaken this duty in seven hundreds since last year. Nine constables resigned and two were dismissed during the year. The station-houses are all in good order; Terrington, however, is not adequate to the requirements of a superintendent's station; 12 ticket-of-leave men have reported themselves regularly during the year; three have changed their residence under the regulation; two have broken their condition of license, and two have been re-committed.

The force is efficient.

Borough of Great Yarmouth.

Strength of Force - - - - - 34

Borough of Great Yarmouth.

Population, 1861 - - - - 34,573 | Population to one constable - - 1,016
Area in acres - - - - 4,135 | Area to one constable - - - 121

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.		Weekly Pay in Shillings.							
	Head Constable.	Inspector.	Serjeants.		Constables.					
Number and Classes -	1	1	2	4	8		8		7	3
	£.	£.	s.	s.	s.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s. d.
Rates of Pay - - -	162	78	25	23	21	19	6	18	6	17 6

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64 - -	66	49	33	214	187	17
1864-65 - -	62	51	36	201	171	16
1865-66 - -	61	51	41	158	139	12

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	182	8	8
	86	7	6

The

The pay has been increased in some of the ranks during the year. The police act as inspectors of common lodging-houses, and assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 432 were relieved during the year, being an increase of 50 over the number relieved the previous year. Five constables resigned and one was dismissed during the year. The station-house is in good order. Two ticket-of-leave men reported themselves regularly during the year; three changed their residences under the regulations, one broke his license, and one was re-committed.

The force is efficient.

Borough of King's Lynn.

Strength of Force - - - - - 19

Population, 1861 - - - -	16,170	Population to one constable - -	851
Area in acres - - - -	2,620	Area to one constable - - -	137

Borough of King's Lynn.

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.		Weekly Pay in Shillings.			
	Head Constable.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.		Constables.	
Number and Classes -	1	- -	3	1	8	6
Rates of Pay - - -	£.100	- -	24 *s.*	22 *s.*	21 *s.*	19 *s.*

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64 - -	22	16	8	83	40	24
1864-65 - -	14	20	9	98	51	26
1865-66 - -	15	3	3	88	56	11

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses - - - - -	155	3	3
and Beer Houses - - - - -	5	—	—

The pay has been generally increased in all ranks during the year. There has been a change in the appointment of head constable. The police act as assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 556 were relieved during the year, being an increase of 24 over the number relieved the previous year. One constable resigned during the year. The station-house has been removed to the old prison, and both cells and residence for the head constable provided.

The force is efficient.

City of Norwich.

Strength of Force - - - - - 90

Population, 1861 - - - -	74,414	Population to one constable - -	826
Area in acres - - - -	6,638	Area to one constable - - -	73

City of Norwich.

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.						Weekly Pay in Shillings.								
	Head Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.				Serjeants.			Constables.					
Number and Classes - -	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	5	3	3	16	17	16	17	4*
Rates of Pay - - -	£. 250	£. 114	£. 91	£. 84	£. 78	£. 70	*s.* 25	*s.* 24	*s.* 23	*s.* 22	*s.* 21	*s.* 20	*s.* 19	*s.* 18	*s.* 25

* These are detective officers.

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863–64 - -	155	113	77	118	40	12
1864–65 - -	154	123	91	80	31	13
1865–66 - -	108	101	77	118	37	24

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Deprived of License.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - - -	605	53	12	44
	42	6	- -	5

The pay has been increased in all ranks during the year. The police do not undertake any extra duties except acting as fire brigade. Five constables were dismissed during the year and seven resigned. Three ticket-of-leave men have reported themselves regularly during the year; two have broken their condition of license, and one was re-committed. The return of licensed houses proceeded against proves the activity of the police in this respect, and the deprivation of the license from 12 houses is a most wholesome example, and, I regret to say, a very rare practice in the district, as may be seen by the returns of licensed and beer-houses in the Appendix.

The force is efficient.

County of Northampton.

Strength of Force - - - - - - - 111

County of Northampton.

Population, 1861 - - - 167,854 | Population to one constable - - 1,512
Area in acres - - - - 575,763 | Area to one constable - - - 5,187

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.					Weekly Pay in Shillings.					
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.		Inspectors.		Serjeants.		Constables.			
Number and Classes - - -	1	1	4	5	6	6	4	26	9	34	15
Rates of Pay - - - - -	£. 350	£. 150	£. 130	£. 95	£. 85	s. 26	s. 25	s. 23	s. 22	s. 20	s. d. 18 6

Chief constable's allowance for travelling expenses, 110 *l.*; and the superintendents are allowed 50 *l.* per annum to find and keep their horses.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863–64 - -	195	139	114	348	229	81
1864–65 - -	243	150	130	303	204	53
1865–66 - -	183	97	86	255	169	52

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Deprived of License.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - - -	626	19	- -	18
	397	11	- -	9

One constable has been added to the force, and the pay has been generally increased during the year. The police act as inspectors of weights and measures

measures, common lodging-houses, and in some instances as inspectors of nuisances; also as assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 6,654 have been relieved during the year, being an increase of 1,824 over the number relieved the previous year. Seventeen constables resigned and three were dismissed during the year. A new first-class station-house is building at Wellingborough.

Nine ticket-of-leave men have regularly reported themselves during the year. Three have changed their residence under the regulation; one has broken his condition of license, and one has been re-committed.

The force is efficient.

Borough of Daventry.

Strength of Force - - - - - - - 2

Population, 1861 - - - -	4,124	Population to one constable - -	2,062
Area in acres - - - -	1,713	Area to one constable - - -	856

Borough of Daventry.

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.
	Head Constable.	Constable.
Number and Classes - - -	1	1
Rates of Pay - - - -	£. 60	20 s.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64 - -	11	15	10	27	14	4
1864-65 - -	1	1	- -	15	5	1
1865-66 - -	3	3	3	11	6	2

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	28	—	—
	4	—	—

The Police act as inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, and nuisances. The cells are in the same state as before reported. The two men comprising the force are active constables, but from weakness the force is inefficient.

Borough of Northampton.

Strength of Force - - - - - - - 39

Population, 1861 - - - -	32,813	Population to one constable - -	844
Area in acres - - - -	1,520	Area to one constable - - -	39

Borough of Northampton.

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.		Weekly Pay in Shillings.					
	Head Constable.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.		Constables.			
Number and Classes -	1	2	2	2	12	5	7	8
Rates of Pay - - -	£. 200	£. 94	28 s.	26 s.	22 s.	21 s.	20 s.	19 s.

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64 - -	95	74	60	145	139	—
1864-65 - -	97	58	52	147	145	1
1865-66 - -	78	51	40	159	156	—

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	70	7	6
	201	51	41

The pay of this force has been generally increased. The police act as inspectors of weights and measures and common lodging-houses. Four constables were dismissed and eight resigned during the year. The cells have been improved, and are in good order. Two ticket-of-leave men reported themselves regularly during the year ; three changed their residence under the regulation, and one broke his condition of license.

The large number of beer houses fined, and the absence of any person from being committed for drunkenness, is remarkable ; indeed, under this head the returns show that out of 773 persons proceeded against in six years, only one has been committed to prison, the others having, I presume, paid the fine imposed upon them under the bye-law.

The force is efficient.

Liberty of Peterborough.

Strength of Force - - - - - - - 19

Liberty of Peterborough.

Population, 1861 - - - -	22,655	Population to one constable - -	1,192
Area in acres - - - -	51,695	Area to one constable - - -	2,721

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.			Weekly Pay in Shillings.				
	Chief Constable.	Deputy Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Serjeants.	Constables.			
Number and Classes -	1	1	1	2	5	4	4	1
Rates of Pay - - -	£. 105	£. 140	£. 90	26 *s.*	23 *s.*	22 *s.*	20 *s.*	18 *s.* 6 *d.*

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64 - -	42	29	29	23	10	8
1864-65 - -	47	42	40	22	13	8
1865-66 - -	45	39	38	11	4	6

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	98	1	—
	85	3	2

The pay of this force has been generally increased, and that of the deputy chief constable has been largely so, a rise he well merited. The police act as inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, and assistant relieving

relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 1,327 were relieved during the year, being 345 less than the number relieved the previous year. Two constables were dismissed, and two resigned during the year. The station-house is in excellent order. Four ticket-of-leave men regularly reported themselves during the year, and one changed his residence under the regulation.

The force is efficient.

County of Nottingham, with East Retford.

Strength of Force - - - - 138.

Population, 1861 - - -	207,691	Population to one constable - -	1,585
Area in acres - - - -	521,110	Area to one constable - - -	3,978

County of Nottingham.

RANKS.	Weekly Pay in £.							Weekly Pay in Shillings.				
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.		Serjeants.	Constables.*			
									1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number and Classes -	1	2	2	2	1	2	4	18	—	—	—	—
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	s.	s.	s.	s.	s.
Rates of Pay - -	350	127	118	109	100	91	82	25	23	21	20	19

* Number of Constables 106, not restricted to Classes.

Chief Constable is allowed 150 *l.* per annum for travelling expenses; each superintendent receives 50 *l.* per annum, to find and keep a horse.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons Proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64 - -	164	169	140	706	455	121
1864-65 - -	178	204	181	641	403	97
1865-66 - -	162	200	*162	636	409	86

* In the number of committals, several were for one offence, and 11 for two cases of riot.

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	748	44	29
	307	51	38

The increase of pay took effect on the 1st September last. In this force the rank of qualified constables has been established. The police act as inspectors of weights and measures, and common lodging-houses. Nine constables resigned, and 17 were dismissed during the year. Six ticket-of-leave men reported themselves regularly during the year; four changed their residences under the regulation, and two were re-committed. The force is efficient.

Borough of Newark.

Strength of Force - - - - 11.

Population, 1861 - - -	11,562	Population to one constable - -	1,051
Area in acres - - - -	2,080	Area to one constable - - -	190

Borough of Newark.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.			
	Head Constable.	Serjeants.	Constables.		
Number and Classes - -	1	2	2	4	2
Rates of Pay - - -	£. 130	25 *s.*	22 *s.*	21 *s.*	20 *s.*

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons Proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64 - -	10	9	9	20	9	4
1864-65 - -	11	10	9	25	15	6
1865-66 - -	11	9	8	13	7	1

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	55	2	—
	26	1	1

The serjeants' and constables' pay has been increased; the police act as inspectors of common lodging-houses and assistant relieving officers for casual poor; of whom 1,215 were relieved during the year, being 781 less than the number relieved the previous year. This is the first year of the police being so employed. One ticket-of-leave man reported himself regularly during the year. The force is efficient.

Borough of Nottingham.

Strength of Force - - - - 103.

Borough of Nottingham.

Population, 1861 - - -	74,531	Population to one constable - -	723
Area in acres - - - -	2,600	Area to one constable - - -	25

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.					Weekly Pay in Shillings.							
	Head Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.			Serjeants.			Constables.				
Number and Classes -	1	1	1	1	3	2	1	12	6	12	20	15	28
Rates of Pay - -	£. 325	£. 155	£. 100	£. 88	£. 80	s. 27	s. 26	s. 25	s. 22	s. d. 21 6	s. 21	s. 20	s. 19

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons Proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863 64 - -	204	76	44	111	65	25
1864-65 - -	350	101	58	215	110	38
1865-66 - -	290	84	66	222	127	58

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	268	6	6
	208	28	27

The pay has been slightly increased during the year, and three new constables added to the force. No extra duties are undertaken by the police. Nineteen constables were dismissed, and 23 resigned during the year, which is a high average of vacancies. The station-house is in good order. Twelve ticket-of-leave men regularly reported themselves during the year; one changed his residence under the regulation, and seven broke their condition of license. The large amount of crime reported, and the few committals, led me to refer the returns to the Town Clerk for his inspection, and they have been reported as correct.

The force is efficient.

County of Oxford.

Strength of Force - - - - 96.

Population, 1861 - - -	140,730	Population to one constable - -	1,465
Area in acres - - - -	469,935	Area to one constable - - -	4,895

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.						Weekly Pay in Shillings.				
	Chief Constable.	Deputy Chief Constable.	Superintendents.		Inspectors.		Serjeants.	Constables.			
Number and Classes -	1	1	4	2	2	2	10	16	8	40	10
Rates of Pay - -	£. 375	£. 135	£. 125	£. 105	£. 90	£. 80	s. 26	s. 23	s. 22	s. 20	s. 18

Chief constable's allowances for travelling expenses, 125 *l.* Horses and carts found by county, at an average expense of 40 *l.* 5 *s.* per annum; an extra cart, horse and harness has been purchased during the year.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons Proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64 - -	124	112	93	326	194	41
1864-65 - -	109	102	80	251	139	46
1865-66 - -	94	86	71	215	127	44

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	648	11	8
	403	22	16

The pay has been increased in all ranks during the year; the police act as inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, and high constables; they also act as assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 10,909 have been relieved during the year; this is the first year it has been extensively carried out. Eleven constables resigned and two were dismissed during the year. A new station-house of the first class has been built, and is now occupied at Chipping Norton; there only remain those at Henley and Deddington to be improved. Nine ticket-of-leave men have reported themselves regularly since 1st October 1864; one has changed his residence under the regulation, two have broken their condition of license, and two have been re-committed.

The force is efficient.

Borough of Banbury.

Strength of Force - - - - - 5.

Population, 1861 - - -	4,055	Population to one constable -	811
Area in acres - - - -	105	Area to one constable - -	17¼

Borough of Banbury.

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.	
	Head Constable.	Serjeant.	Constables.
Number and Classes - - -	1	1	3
Rates of Pay - - - -	£. 75	22 *s.*	19 *s.*

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64 -	13	15	15	46	19	17
1864-65 -	7	6	6	46	21	11
1865-66 -	10	10	9	36	15	11

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	38	—	—
	18	—	—

This force has had a small increase of pay, but it is still lower than the average. The police do not undertake any extra duty. One constable was dismissed during the year. The return of drunken and disorderly persons is somewhat lower than last year; but although in two years 82 persons have been proceeded against as drunk and disorderly, I find no public or beer house proceeded against in that time. The small area of Banbury proper which is so mixed up with Neithrop, in the county, points this borough out as one that would very much benefit by a consolidation with the county as to economy and prevention of crime; as it is, the number of constables is sufficient, and it is therefore entitled to the report of efficiency.

City of Oxford.

Strength of Force - - - - 12.

City of Oxford.

Population, 1861 - - - 28,261	Population to one constable - 2,355
Area - - - about four miles.	Area to one constable, one third of a mile.

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.		
	Head Constable.	Serjeants.	Constables.	
Number and Classes - - -	1	2	7	2
Rates of Pay - - - -	£. 80	s. 22	s. 18	s. 15

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64 -	39	26	23	16	11	4
1864-65 -	34	22	18	15	6	9
1865-66 -	50	36	35	26	10	12

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	152	—	—
	103	—	—

This force remains in the same unsatisfactory state as reported last year. The head constable is necessarily inefficient from age, the men underpaid, with no superannuation fund, and a total want of system, besides being only a day force. In the return of public-houses and beer-houses proceeded against, I again

again find none reported; the indictable offences have increased, although the detection is a fair average, and I have once more to state that I see no hope for improvement without consolidation with county or university, which undoubtedly would have the best effect if it could be carried out. Five ticket-of-leave men reported regularly. Two changed residence under the regulation. One failed in the condition of his license, and two were re-committed.

November 12th, 1866.—Having this day written the above report, I received by post the intelligence that a burglary at 4 a.m., was committed in the centre of the city, opposite to the University police station, without any assistance being obtained from the police; and a letter from a most important establishment asking me whether the Government could not interfere as to the inefficiency of the police, my answer has been that I have for many years endeavoured to improve the efficiency of the police without avail, and that I consider the public have no protection but referring the case to the local authority.

At present this very important city has the most inferior cells, and is, with the small borough of Bridgnorth, the only city and borough over 5,000 population with a force inefficient.

County of Rutland.

Strength of Force - - - - - 8.

Population, 1861 - - -	21,867	Population to one constable -	2,732
Area in acres - - - -	104,563	Area to one constable - -	13,071

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.			Weekly Pay in Shillings.			
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Inspector.	Serjeant.	Constables.		
Number and Classes -	1	- -	1	1	2	2	1
Rates and Pay - -	£. 250	- -	£. 85	s. 25	s. 23	s. 22	s. d. 19 10

The chief constable has no allowance for travelling expenses.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64 -	18	21	17	40	18	6
1864-65 -	9	13	19	33	25	3
1865-66 -	10	8	8	28	19	6

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses - - - - -	80	2	2
and Beer Houses - - - - -	63	4	4

The pay has been increased in all ranks. I think it right to state that the chief constable has the lowest scale of pay, and no allowance for travelling. The police act as high constables, inspectors ofweights and measures, common lodging houses, and in one district, of nuisances; they do not act as assistant relieving officers for casual poor, which duty I consider they might undertake with advantage to the public. The new station-house to be built at Uppingham is not yet commenced, but it is much required. Two ticket-of-leave men reported themselves regularly during the year. The force, though small in number, gives satisfaction, but what I consider as essential to its working is the Uppingham station-house.

This force is efficient.

No 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

County of Salop, with the Boroughs of Wenlock and Oswestry.

Strength of Force - - - - 116.

Population, 1861 - - -	217,379	Population to one constable - -	1,873
Area in acres - - - -	842,928	Area to one constable - -	7,266

County of Salop, with the Boroughs of Wenlock and Oswestry.

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.					Weekly Pay in Shillings.			
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.			Inspectors.	Serjeants.		Constables.	
Number and Classes -	1	1	1	4	1	9	6	31	62
Rates of Pay - - -	£. 300	£. 120	£. 109	£. 100	£. 76	s. 27	s. 25	s. 21	s. 19

Chief Constable's allowance for travelling expenses 100 *l.* per annum; the superintendents are allowed 39 *l.* per annum to provide horses and keep.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64 - -	294	235	219	1,075	887	107
1864-65 - -	287	235	214	1,374	1,128	88
1865-66 - -	235	187	167	1,280	1,096	73

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - -	739	32	21
	426	42	32

There has been a change in the office of chief constable. The pay has been lately revised and increased in the higher ranks, but very little in the rank of constable. The police act as inspectors of common lodging-houses and nuisances, and assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom, 2,828 have been relieved during the year, being a decrease of 248 from the number relieved the previous year. Twenty-five constables resigned and 10 were dismissed during the year, which is above an average amount of change in a county force. Many of the station-houses require repair and improvement. A new station has been built at Market Drayton. Ten ticket-of-leave men regularly reported themselves during the year; one changed his residence, under the regulation. This force is still weak in some parts of the county, and I consider that in this county it is particularly desirable to divide it into districts, as they vary so much in the nature of the land and occupation of the people, and consequently more constables are required in one part than are necessary in another. In other respects the force is working well. It is efficient.

Borough of Bridgnorth.

Strength of Force - - - - 2.

Borough of Bridgnorth.

Population, 1861 - - - -	6,086	Population to one constable - -	3,043
Area in acres - - - -	2,987	Area to one constable - - -	1,493

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.
	Head Constable.	Constable.
Number and Classes - - -	1	1
Rates of Pay - - - -	£. 78	22 *s.*

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64 - -	7	6	4	91	90	—
1864-65 - -	8	5	3	36	32	—
1865-66 - -	12	7	3	22	21	—

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses - - -	49	4	4
and Beer Houses - - - -	15	—	—

The two constables comprising this force have received an increase of pay. The police act as inspectors of weights and measures and common lodging-houses. One ticket-of-leave man reported himself regularly during the year, and one changed his residence, under the regulation. The force continues too weak for a state of efficiency; it is one of the only two forces over 5,000 population in the district. Inefficient.

Borough of Ludlow.

Strength of Force - - - - 5.

Population, 1861 - - - 5,178 | Population to one constable - - 1,035
Area in acres - - - - 280 | Area to one constable - - - 56

Borough of Ludlow.

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.	
	Head Constable.	Serjeant.	Constables.
Number and Classes - - -	1	1	3
Rates of Pay - - - -	£.70	20 *s.*	18 *s.*

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64 - -	9	9	7	100	59	2
1864-65 - -	8	9	6	75	45	7
1865-66 - -	7	9	7	107	92	8

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses - - -	59	7	7
and Beer Houses - - - -	4	1	1

The pay of this force is still much below the average. The police act as inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses and nuisances, and as assistant relieving officer for casual poor, of whom 606 were relieved during the year, being 12 less than the number relieved the previous year. One constable resigned and one was dismissed during the year. The station-house is in order. Two ticket-of-leave men broke their condition during the year. I recommend an increase in the pay of the force as an inducement to the present men to remain in it. Two out of the four constables in it last year have left. The force is sufficiently strong in number, and appears to be well supervised. It is efficient.

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

Borough of Shrewsbury.

Borough of Shrewsbury.

Strength of Force - - - - - 24.

Population, 1861 - - - -	23,000	Population to one constable - -	958
Area in acres - - - -	5,600	Area to one constable - - -	243

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.			
	Head Constable.	Serjeants.	Constables.		
Number and Classes - -	1	4	3	8	8
Rates of Pay - - -	£. 106	24 *s.*	21 *s.*	20 *s.*	18 *s.*

Years.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64 - -	43	31	21	261	180	26
1864-65 - -	42	34	21	207	138	14
1865-66 - -	71	44	19	261	169	27

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses - - - - -	158	9	5
and Beer Houses - - - - -	36	3	5

There has been an increase in the rank by one more serjeant, otherwise the force is the same as last reported. No increase in pay has been made during the year. The police act as inspectors of weights and measures, and as assistant relieving officer for casual poor, of whom 1,505 were relieved during the year, being 52 less than those relieved during the previous year. One constable was dismissed, and six resigned during the year. The station-house is in order. Five ticket-of-leave men have regularly reported themselves; the co-operation with the county is improved. The number of detections in proportion to crimes committed, is below the average; and the number of drunk and disorderly, above that of the group in which this borough stands.

The force is efficient.

County of Stafford, with Stafford and Tamworth Boroughs.

Strength of Force - - - - - 421.

County of Stafford, with Stafford and Tamworth Boroughs.

Population, 1861 - - - -	630,829	Population to one constable - -	1,498
Area in acres - - - -	706,463	Area to one constable - - -	1,678

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.								Weekly Pay in Shillings.									
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
Number and Classes -	1	1	2	8	2	2	1	2	6	7	12	16	18	20	17	61	133	33	79
Rates of Pay	£. 500	£. 190	£. 180	£. 109	£. 100	£. 95	£. 90	£. 88	£. 80	*s.* 28	*s.* 27	*s.* 26	*s.* 25	*s. d.* 23 4	*s. d.* 22 7	*s. d.* 21 9	*s.* 21	*s.* 20	*s.* 19

The chief constable has 150 *l.* per annum for travelling expenses; and the superintendents receive 50 *l.* per annum for wear and tear, and keep of horse.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863–64 -	943	743	542	3,306	2,397	259
1864–65 -	937	748	551	2,714	1,847	259
1865–66 -	1,024	672	500	3,138	2,207	251

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Deprived of License.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	2,059	182	2	150
	2,459	470	- - -	397

There has been a change in the office of chief constable, which delayed the arrangement of an increase of pay until the last quarter sessions, when a scale was passed, giving every encouragement to all ranks to enter, and remain in the service. The police act as inspectors of nuisances and common lodging-houses, high constables, and assistant relieving officers for casual poor at Rugeley, Stafford, Stoke-upon-Trent, Uttoxeter and West Bromwich, in which places 12,827 persons were relieved during the year, being an increase of 1,959 over those relieved the previous year; 900 of which increase took place at West Bromwich. Fifty-three constables, including one superintendent, resigned during the year; and 37 constables were dismissed. Brierley Hill station has been enlarged, and a magistrates' room added, and the station-house at Tunstall is under repair. Twenty-two ticket-of-leave men reported themselves regularly during the year; twenty changed their residence under the regulation; eight broke their condition of license, and eight were re-committed.

The force is efficient.

City of Lichfield.

Strength of Force - - - - - - 6.

Population, 1861 - - - -	6,893	Population to one constable - -	1,149
Area in acres - - - -	3,231	Area to one constable - - -	538

City of Lichfield.

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.		Weekly Pay in Shillings.	
	Head Constable.	Inspector.	Serjeant.	Constables.
Number and Classes - -	1	- -	1	4
Rates of Pay - - - -	£. 62	- -	21 *s.*	18 *s.*

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863–64 -	6	6	6	101	80	—
1864–65 -	8	5	3	92	73	8
1865–66 -	13	6	6	91	73	—

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	66	—	—
	7	—	—

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

The pay of the force is below the average, and as such I have reported it to the authorities. The serjeant only receives the common pay of a first-class constable, and the constables only receive third-class pay. The police do not undertake any extra duties. The head constable has been seriously ill for some time, and is about to be replaced. The cells are being improved. In consequence of the illness of the head constable, I think it right to certify the efficiency of the force this year, but with an understanding that the head constable must, if still unable to attend to his duty, be suspended. The force is full in number, and otherwise efficient.

Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme.

Strength of Force - - - - - 12.

Borough of Newcastle-under-Lyme.

Population, 1861 - - - -	12,638	Population to one constable - -	1,053
Area in acres - - - -	640	Area to one constable - - -	53

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.		Weekly Pay in Shillings.			
	Head Constable.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.		
Number and Classes - - -	1	- -	2	2	4	1
Rates of Pay - - - -	£. 100	- -	25 *s.*	21 *s.*	19 *s.*	17 *s.*

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64 - -	19	13	12	166	144	13
1864-65 - -	29	25	22	132	109	18
1865-66 - -	27	18	18	254	208	34

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	67	6	6
	51	17	16

The pay of this force has been increased. The police act as inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, and nuisances, and assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 2,142 were relieved during the year, being an increase of 399 over the number relieved the previous year. Two constables were dismissed, and three resigned, during the year, which is a large proportion; but the pay having been raised, will probably have the effect of keeping the present men, who appear active and intelligent.

The old building, which is the station-house and cells, are kept clean and in order. One ticket-of-leave man has reported himself regularly during the year, and one has been re-committed.

The force is efficient.

Borough of Walsall.

Strength of Force - - - - - 31.

Borough of Walsall.

Population, 1861 - - - -	37,762	Population to one constable - -	1,217
Area in acres - - - -	8,000	Area to one constable - - -	258

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.							
	Head Constable.	Serjeants.			Constables.				
Number and Classes -	1	1	4	1	2	7	8	4	3
Rates of Pay - - -	£. 185	27 *s.* 6 *d.*	25 *s.*	24 *s.* 6 *d.*	22 *s.*	21 *s.*	20 *s.*	19 *s.*	17 *s.*

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64 - -	37	24	19	140	82	2
1864-65 - -	68	33	32	131	81	3
1865-66 - -	126	48	29	124	88	2

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Deprived of License.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	174	27	2	23
	124	15	-	13

The pay of this force has been increased during the year in all ranks. The police act as inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, and nuisances. Five constables resigned during the year, which is a smaller number than have resigned for several years past, and the recruits appear promising and likely to remain. The new station-house is in progress. Three ticket-of-leave men regularly reported themselves during the year, and one changed his residence under the regulation. The return of indictable offences reported has been high, and the detections low.

The force is efficient.

Borough of Wolverhampton.

Strength of Force - - - - - 68.

Population, 1861 - - - -	60,858	Population to one constable - -	895
Area in acres - - - -	3,440	Area to one constable - - -	50

Borough of Wolverhampton.

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.					Weekly Pay in Shillings.							
	Head Constable.	Inspectors.				Serjeants.			Constables.				
Number and Classes -	1	1	2	2	1	5	1	3	4	9	11	24	4
Rates of Pay - - -	£. 350	£. 93	£. 91	£. 87	£. 72	s. 26	s. 25	s. 24	s. 23	s. 22	s. 21	s. 20	s. 18

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64 - -	58	54	46	385	234	59
1864-65 - -	157	151	123	416	242	68
1865-66 - -	131	139	108	417	257	80

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	219	18	9
	242	53	43

The pay of this force has been revised, and generally increased during the year. The police act as inspectors of weights and measures and common lodging-houses. Six constables were dismissed and ten resigned during the year. The old inferior station is still used, and no new station is yet in progress, although it has been in contemplation to build for some years. Thirty-two ticket-of-leave men reported themselves regularly during the year; eight changed their residence under the regulation; four failed in the condition of their license, and three were re-committed.

The force is efficient.

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

County of Suffolk (East), with Beccles, Eye, and Orford Boroughs.

Strength of Force - - - - - - 114.

County of Suffolk (East), with Beccles, Eye, and Orford Boroughs.

Population, 1861 - - -	179,213	Population to one constable - -	1,572
Area in acres - - - -	589,212	Area to one constable - - -	5,168

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.				Weekly Pay in Shillings.				
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.		Serjeants.	Constables.			
Number and Classes -	1	6	4	5	6	20	25	35	12
Rates of Pay - -	£. 300	£. 110	£. 81	£. 75	s. d. 25 8	s. 23	s. 21	s. d. 19 6	s. 18

Chief constable's allowance for travelling, 70 *l.* per annum; superintendents', for horses, wear and tear, and keep, 50 *l.* per annum.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64 - -	138	100	83	166	119	16
1864-65 - -	146	112	88	196	144	16
1865-66 - -	145	100	86	171	118	15

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Deprived of License.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	490	9	- -	6
	252	16	- -	14

There has been an increase of pay in the various ranks of this force. The police act as inspectors of weights and measures and common lodging-houses, and assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 1,004 were relieved during the year, being 245 more than the number relieved the previous year. Nine constables resigned and one was dismissed during the year. The station-houses are all in order. Five ticket-of-leave men reported themselves regularly during the year, and three changed their residence under the regulation.

The chief constable, acting upon the suggestion of the magistrates, has changed his residence to a more central spot, which will tend to the advantage of communication with his force.

The force is efficient.

Borough of Ipswich.

Strength of Force - - - - - - 37.

Borough of Ipswich.

Population, 1861 - - -	37,719	Population to one constable - -	1,019
Area in acres - - - -	8,450	Area to one constable - - -	228

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.		Weekly Pay in Shillings.			
	Head Constable.	Inspector.	Serjeants.	Constables.		
Number and Classes - -	1	- -	5	9	7	15
Rates of Pay - - -	£. 135	- -	24 *s.* 6 *d.*	21 *s.* 6 *d.*	19 *s.* 6 *d.*	18 *s.* 6 *d.*

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64 - -	113	49	37	112	28	4
1864-65 - -	105	43	33	64	10	1
1865-66 - -	99	56	42	81	21	3

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses - - - - -	140	1	1
and Beer Houses - - - - -	141	5	—

There has been a small increase of pay in the force. The only extra duty undertaken by the police is as assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 875 were relieved during the year, being an increase of 46 over the number relieved the previous year. Eleven constables resigned during the year, two of whom were superannuated, and three received gratuities. Seven constables were dismissed. The station and cells are well kept. Four ticket-of-leave men reported themselves regularly during the year; one changed his residence under the regulation; one broke his condition of license, and one was re-committed. This force continues to change in a very unsatisfactory manner, and although the number of resignations and dismissals has not been so large this year as in some preceding years, still they are above the average, and must tend much to weaken the efficiency of the force.

I endeavoured to discover the reason for so many changes, in vain. Upon my inspection, the appearance of the men then in the force was much in their favour; and they seem inclined to remain and make the service their profession, so that I hope to find a different result on re-inspection.

The force upon the whole, however, I consider efficient.

Borough of Southwold.

Borough of Southwold.

Too inefficient to obtain any information for consecutive years.

County of Suffolk (West), with Bury St. Edmund's Borough.

Strength of Force - - - - - 89.

Population, 1861 - - - - 113,418 | Population to one constable - - 1,274
Area in acres - - - - 353,215 | Area to one constable - - - 3,968

County of Suffolk (West), with Bury St. Edmund's Borough.

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.							Weekly Pay in Shillings.					
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.		Serjeants.	Constables.				
Number and Classes - -	1	1	2	2	1	4	4	5	20		30	19	
Rates of Pay - -	£. 420	£. 150	£. 135	£. 130	£. 100	£. 85	£. 80	s. 26	s. 22	d. 9	s. 21	s. 19	d. 3

Chief constable's allowance for travelling, 50 *l.*; superintendents allowed 46 *l.* per annum, to find and keep horses.

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64 - -	134	100	90	130	117	27
1864-65 - -	136	92	74	185	129	36
1865-66 - -	119	81	61	177	132	35

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	368	7	5
	235	18	13

The pay has been largely increased. The police act as inspectors of weights and measures, and of common lodging-houses, and as assistant relieving officer for casual poor, of whom 555 were relieved during the year, being 169 less than the number relieved the previous year. Twelve constables resigned, and two were dismissed during the year. Thirteen ticket-of-leave men reported themselves regularly during the year; three changed their residence under the regulation, and one is now committed for trial. The station-houses are all in good order, and the force is efficient.

Borough of Sudbury.

Strength of Force - - - - - - 6.

Borough of Sudbury.

Population, 1861 - - - -	6,879	Population to one constable - -	1,146
Area in acres - - - -	1,968	Area to one constable - - -	328

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.		Weekly Pay in Shillings.		
	Head Constable.	Inspector.	Serjeant.	Constables.	
Number and Classes - - -	1	- -	1	3	1
Rates of Pay - - - -	£. 88	- -	23 *s.*	21 *s.*	17 *s.*

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64 - -	10	7	4	10	5	3
1864-65 - -	12	11	8	9	4	—
1865-66 - -	7	7	7	6	2	—

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	19	—	—
	20	—	—

The pay has not been increased. The police act as inspectors of weights and measures, nuisances and common lodging-houses also; as assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 205 were relieved during the year, being a decrease of 43 from the number relieved the previous year. The cells are kept clean, and are ventilated and heated. No ticket-of-leave man is returned as having reported himself.

The force is efficient.

County of Warwick.

Strength of Force - - - - - - - 171.

Population, 1861- - - -	193,123	Population to constables - -	1,129
Area in acres - - - -	546,665	Area to one constable - - -	3,234

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.							Weekly Pay in Shillings.				
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.			Inspectors.			Serjeants.	Constables.			
Number and Classes -	1	1	1	3	1	5	5	15	20	38	56	25
Rates of Pay - -	£. 350	£. 130	£. 120	£. 110	£. 100	£. 90	£. 85	s. 25	s. 22	s. 21	s. 20	s. 19

The chief constable is allowed 150 *l.* per annum for travelling expenses, and the superintendents' horses average 45 *l.* per annum.

Years.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64 - -	275	202	159	410	301	47
1864-65 - -	285	205	152	408	307	49
1865-66 - -	319	205	157	384	292	40

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Deprived of License.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	808	37	2	32
	361	33	- -	32

The raised scale of pay was adopted at the Easter quarter sessions. The police act as inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, and assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 3,524 were relieved during the year, being an increase of 1,965, which is accounted for by the unions of Alcester and Nuneaton recently appointing the police to this duty. Fifteen constables resigned and nine were dismissed during the year. The station-house at Shipston still requires attention; all other stations being in good order. Twelve ticket-of-leave men reported themselves regularly during the year; one changed his residence under the regulation, and three broke their condition of license. In no county was it more necessary to raise the pay than in this, on account of the amount generally obtained for employment. I hope now that a good set of recruits may enter, and that the old constables will remain in the force. The force is efficient.

Borough of Birmingham.

Strength of Force - - - - - - 377.

Population, 1861 - - -	295,955	Population to one constable - -	785
Area in acres - - -	8,420	Area to one constable - - -	22½

Borough of Birmingham.

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.							Weekly Pay in Shillings.						
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.		Inspectors.				Serjeants.		Constables.				
Number and Classes -	1	5	1	1	3	1	11	13	28	8	190	28	34	38	15
Rates of Pay - - -	£. 450	£. 150	£. 140	£. 140	£. 125	£. 109	£. 90	s. 28	s. 26	s. 24	s. 22	s. 21	s. 20	s. 19	s. 17

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64 -	752	598	431	1,373	190	175
1804-65 - -	1,258	805	436	1,706	292	247
1865-66 - -	801	620	386	1,357	406	265

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses - - -	695	161	130
and Beer Houses - - - -	1,297	400	330

The pay of this force has been raised and increased in all ranks, a step necessary to keep up the efficiency of the force. It is now receiving a fair average amount of pay. No extra duties are performed by the police. Fifteen constables were dismissed and 66 resigned during the year. Some of these constables left the force prior to the increase of pay, but since that has taken place the resignations have much diminished. Forty-four ticket-of-leave men have regularly reported themselves during the year; 33 changed their residence under regulation; 33 broke their condition of license; and 12 were re-committed. This force was inspected in Aston Park, in the presence of the mayor and most of the watch committee, and appeared in high order. The criminal statistics are favourable, and the prison returns, which cannot be otherwise than correct, show advantageously when compared with other large boroughs. There has been a slight decrease in the number of drunk and disorderly persons proceeded against, but out of the 1,357 persons charged, the large number of 265 were committed to prison. Of the 695 public-houses within the borough, the number fined amount to 130; and of the 1,297 beer houses, 330 were fined, which proves that the police are active in their endeavours to keep both in order. The only other remark I have to make upon this important force, is as to an increase in its number of constables. On my attendance upon the watch committee, I explained my reasons for again pressing upon them the necessity for a reinforcement, which were based upon increase of population, of new streets, and of the large amount of night duty thrown upon some portion of the force. The committee have, I am happy to add, carried a resolution for an increase of constables, which has been laid before the council, and been confirmed. In every particular I am bound to report the force efficient.

City of Coventry.

Strength of Force - - - - 37.

City of Coventry.

Population, 1861 - - - -	40,937	Population to one constable - -	1,106
Area in acres - - - -	1,660	Area to one constable - - -	44

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.		Weekly Pay in Shillings.				
	Head Constable.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.			
Number and Classes - -	1	2	3	3	8	8	12
Rates of Pay - - -	£. 200	£. 70.	24 *s.*	22 *s.*	21 *s.*	20 *s.*	18 *s.* 6 *d.*

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64 - -	59	25	18	150	22	15
1864-65 - -	58	49	39	167	26	15
1865-66 - -	40	40	31	204	45	41

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	255	18	18
	2	1	1

The pay of this force has been proportionately increased during the year. The police act as inspectors of weights and measures, and assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 3,789 were relieved during the year, being an increase of 780 over the number relieved the previous year.

Four constables resigned during the year. The station-house is in good order. Four ticket-of-leave men have reported themselves regularly during the year. One has changed his residence, and one has been re-committed.

There has been an increase in the return of drunk and disorderly persons, and committals for such offence, and also in the number of public-houses preceeded against and fined.

The force is efficient.

Town of Leamington.

Strength of Force - - - - - - 21.

Population, 1861 - - -	17,452	Population to one constable - -	831
Area in acres - - - -	1,571	Area to one constable - - -	74

Town of Leamington

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.			Weekly Pay in Shillings.				
	Head Constable.	Inspectors.		Serjeants.	Constables.			
Number and Classes -	1	1	1	2	5	4	4	3
Rates of Pay - - -	£. 250	£. 90	£. 80	s. 25	s. d. 22 6	s. 21	s. 20	s. d. 18 6

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64 - -	19	16	16	54	15	7
1864-65 - -	21	16	14	49	40	4
1865-66 - -	27	25	25	39	32	1

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	86	6	6
	9	5	5

The pay of this force, which was increased in 1865, remains the same.

The police act as inspectors of common lodging-houses and nuisances, but still have no supervision over the relief to the casual poor. Two constables resigned, and two were dismissed during the year. One ticket-of-leave man reported himself regularly during the year, and one changed his residence

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

under the regulation. The criminal returns, both indictable and summary, are low, which is highly creditable to the town, and police particularly, this being a pleasure town which usually requires great activity and attention on the part of the police.

The force is efficient.

Borough of Stratford-upon-Avon.

Strength of Force - - - - - - - 4.

Borough of Stratford-upon-Avon.

Population, 1861 - - - -	3,672	Population to one constable - -	918
Area in acres - - - -	108	Area to one constable - - -	27

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.	
	Head Constable.	Serjeants.	Constables.
Number and Classes - - -	1	1	2
Rates of Pay - - - -	£. 65	21 *s.*	19 *s.*

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64 - -	7	7	7	24	11	8
1864-65 - -	2	2	2	17	4	8
1865-66 - -	4	4	2	21	10	5

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses - - - -	34	—	—
and Beer Houses - - - -	4	—	—

The pay of this force, which is low, is the same as last year. The Police act as assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 330 were relieved during the year, being thirty less than the number relieved the year previous. Two constables, no doubt on account of low pay, resigned during the year, which amounts nearly to half the force. The men who have since joined appear efficient. The new cells are ventilated and warmed, and required only a communication by gong with the medical officer.

The force, though small, appears strong enough for the borough, and is efficient.

Borough of Warwick.

Strength of Force - - - - 11

Borough of Warwick.

Population, 1861 - - - -	10,589	Population to one constable - -	962
Area in acres - - - -	24,808	Area to one constable - - -	2,255

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.	Yearly Pay in Shillings.			
	Head Constable.	Serjeants.	Constables.		
Number and Classes - -	1	2	1	4	3
Rates of Pay - - -	£. 70	24 *s.* 6 *d.*	22 *s.*	21 *s.*	19 *s.*

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64 - -	23	18	10	66	17	8
1864-65 - -	25	19	14	68	20	1
1865-66 - -	29	26	12	60	11	11

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	63	2	1
	11	—	—

The pay of this force has been increased during the year; that of the head constable appears low, but he has 40 *l.* per annum for other duties. The Police act as inspectors of weights and measures and common lodging-houses and nuisances. One constable resigned during the year. The old lock up is kept clean and in order.

The force is efficient.

County of Worcester, with the Boroughs of Dudley and Evesham.

Strength of Force - - - - 176.

Population, 1861 - - - 249,154 | Population to one constable - - 1,415
Area in acres - - - - 431,553 | Area to one constable - - - 2,452

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.								Weekly Pay in Shillings.					
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.		Serjeants.		Constables.			
Number and Classes -	1	1	1	2	4	2	1	1	1	17	51	51	35	8
Rates of Pay - -	£. 350	£. 180	£. 170	£. 120	£. 110	£. 100	£. 90	£. 76	s. 28	s. 25	s. 22	s. 21	s. 20	s. d. 17 6

The chief constable is allowed 200 *l.* per annum for his travelling expenses, and the superintendents are allowed 40 *l.* per annum for wear and tear and keep of horses.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64 - -	459	353	276	518	299	50
1864-65 - -	440	352	264	522	376	50
1865-66 - -	425	336	256	481	278	32

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Deprived of License.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	1,003	59	5	37
	643	62	- -	43

The pay of this force was increased at the July Sessions. The Police act as inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses and nuisances, and as high constables in two hundreds; as assistant relieving officers for casual poor in seven unions, of whom 12,325 were relieved during the year, being an

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

increase of 2,342 over the number relieved the previous year: 20 constables resigned during the year, and 15 were dismissed. All the stations in this county are now in a satisfactory state. Nine ticket-of-leave men reported themselves regularly during the year; one changed his residence under the regulation, two broke the condition of license, and four were re-committed. The greater number of resignations lost places before the increase of pay; there has been a change in the acting superintendent being now an inspector. In this force I consider some re-arrangement might take place with advantage, in reducing the number of superintendents as vacancies occur.

The force is efficient.

Borough of Bewdley.

Strength of Force - - - - - 2.

Borough of Bewdley.

Population, 1861 - - - -	3,071	Population to one constable - -	1,535
Area in acres - - - -	2,730	Area to one constable - - -	1,365

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.
	Head Constable.	Constable.
Number and Classes - - - -	1	1
Rates of Pay - - - - -	£. 52	15 s.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64 - -	5	3	3	17	7	—
1864-65 - -	5	- - -	- - -	12	10	—
1865-66 - -	4	5	3	9	5	—

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	27	3	3
	13	—	—

This force remains low in number and pay. The duty of inspector of weights and measures and nuisances are undertaken by the head constable. One ticket-of-leave man has regularly reported himself. The lock-up is in the same state as last year. The force is inadequate to the protection of property, both as to area and population, and is inefficient.

Borough of Droitwich.

Strength of Force - - - - - 2.

Borough of Droitwich.

Population, 1861 - - - -	3,123	Population to one constable - -	1,561
Area in acres - - - -	1,645	Area to one constable - - -	822

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.
	Head Constable.	Constable.
Number and Classes - - - -	1	1
Rates of Pay - - - - -	£. 62.	20 s.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64 - -	7	5	3	24	16	—
1864-65 - -	6	6	4	17	3	2
1865-66 - -	9	3	1	9	4	1

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses - - - -	17	—	—
and Beer Houses - - - - -	18	2	1

The head constable retired on a gratuity, and a new head constable is appointed with the rank of serjeant, otherwise the pay is the same; and the two constables inspect common lodging-houses and nuisances, but not weights and measures. One ticket-of-leave man has reported himself regularly during the year. A new station-house is building for the serjeant. The area and population would require another constable for a report of efficiency.

The force is inefficient.

Borough of Kidderminster.

Strength of Force - - - - 17.

Population, 1861 - - -	15,399	Population to one constable - -	905
Area in acres - - - -	994	Area to one constable - - -	59

Borough of Kidderminster.

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.		
	Head Constable.	Serjeants.	Constables.	
Number and Classes - - -	1	2	6	5	3
Rates of Pay - - - -	£. 120	24 *s.*	20 *s.*	19 *s.*	18 *s.*

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64 - -	10	7	5	71	21	13
1864-65 - -	27	27	16	59	24	3
1865-66 - -	14	14	2	62	34	5

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses - - - -	96	4	4
and Beer Houses - - - - -	25	—	—

The pay of this force has been increased in all ranks. The police act as inspectors of weights and measures and common lodging-houses and assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 1,981 were relieved during the year, being 26 less than the number relieved the previous year. Three constables resigned during the year. The cells are in good repair, and kept very clean and in order. Three ticket-of-leave men have regularly reported themselves during the year; one has changed his residence, and one has broken the condition of his license and since enlisted as a soldier. The indictable offences are low in number, but the detections are below the average, in consequence of several cases failing from want of prosecution.

The force is efficient.

No. 1.
Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

City of Worcester.

City of Worcester

Strength of Force - - - - 31.

Population, 1861 - - -	32,000	Population to one constable - -	1,032
Area in acres - - - -	965	Area to one constable - - -	31

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.	Weekly Pay in Shillings.			
	Head Constable.	Serjeants.	Constables.		
Number and Classes - - -	1	6	11	8	5
Rates of Pay - - - -	£. 200	25*s.*	22*s.*	20*s.* 6*d.*	19*s.*

Years.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863–64 - -	100	76	63	256	100	22
1864–65 - -	125	103	77	268	110	17
1865–66 - -	114	84	68	258	114	28

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	185	26	18
	84	11	8

The pay of this force has been increased in all ranks during the year. The only extra duty performed by the police is the relief of casual poor, of whom 4,509 were relieved during the year, being an increase of 132 over the number relieved the previous year. Four constables were dismissed, and three resigned during the year. The new station-house is in the best order. Three ticket-of-leave men reported themselves regularly during the year; three have failed in their condition of license, two of whom have had their licenses revoked.

The force is efficient.

NORTH WALES.

County of Anglesey, with Beaumaris.

Strength of Force - - - - - 24.

Population in 1861 - - -	54,609	Population to one constable - -	2,275
Area in acres - - - -	193,453	Area to one constable - - -	8,060

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.			Weekly Pay in Shillings.					
	Chief Constable.	Inspectors.		Serjeants.	Constables.				
Number and Classes	1	1	1	5	4	2	3	4	3
Rates of Pay - -	£. 250	£. 80	£. s. 76 10	s. 25	s. d. 20 6	s. d. 19 6	s. 19	s. d. 18 6	s. 18

The chief constable receives 60 *l.* per annum for travelling expenses; inspectors, 40 *l.* for horse and cart per annum.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64 - -	34	31	28	81	46	12
1864-65 - -	50	56	49	60	10	14
1865-66 - -	45	37	25	76	26	17

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	275	11	6
	11	—	—

The scale of pay has been revised during the year amongst all classes; the police act as inspectors of weights and measures, and as inspectors of nuisances at Beaumaris and Holyhead; and in one union as an assistant relieving officer for casual poor, of whom 530 were relieved during the year, being 72 less than the number relieved during the previous year; three constables resigned, and two were dismissed during the year. A new station-house has been built during the year at Aberffraw. One ticket-of-leave man reported himself regularly during the year. The criminal returns show a fair average of offences and persons committed; also as to drunk and disorderly. In all respects therefore I have to report the force efficient.

County of Carnarvon, with Bangor and Carnarvon Boroughs.

Strength of Force - - - - 56.

Population, 1861 - - -	92,776	Population to one constable - -	1,656
Area in acres - - - -	367,995	Area to one constable - - -	6,591

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.				Weekly Pay in Shillings.						
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.		Inspectors.	Serjeants.			Constables.			
Number and Classes	1	2	1	2	2	2	6	12	14	11	3
Rates of Pay - -	£. 250	£. 109	£. 100	£. 91	s. 28	s. 27	s. 25	s. 22	s. 21	s. 20	s. 19

The chief constable is allowed £. 80 per annum for travelling expenses The superintendents are allowed £. 44 for keep of horse.

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64 - -	112	63	44	480	370	34
1864-65 - -	103	48	25	579	425	28
1865-66 - -	123	75	46	574	412	63

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	471	42	34
	53	7	6

The pay of this force has been increased in all ranks, and is now as high as any in the North Wales district. The police act as inspectors of weights and measures, and assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 1,966 were relieved during the year, being 16 more than the number relieved the previous year. Eight constables resigned, and four were dismissed during the year. The station-house at Nefyn is in the same bad state as reported before, but it should be transferred to Pwllheli when a consolidation takes effect. Conway and Criccarth has been much improved. One ticket-of-leave man changed his residence under regulation. The indictable offences reported have increased, and the detection remains low in proportion. The drunk and disorderly continue high, and the public and beer houses proceeded against and fined are in proportion. The deprivation of license might, I consider, in this county have a beneficial effect, as fines are small in proportion to the gain of the offender; but the loss of license affects both tenant and landlord, and when put in force is an example worthy of imitation. The authorities give every assistance to the force, which is under great disadvantage, as the price of labour and employment add very much to the difficulty of obtaining and retaining good men in the service.

The force is efficient.

Borough of Pwllheli.

Strength of Force - - - - 1.

Borough of Pwllheli.

Population, 1861 - - - -	2,795	Population to one constable - -	2,795
Area in acres - - - -	1,000	Area to one constable - - -	1,000

Ranks.	Yearly Pay in £.
	Head Constable.
Number and Classes - - - - -	1
Rates of Pay - - - - - - -	£. 77

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons Proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64 - -	2	2	2	13	13	—
1864-65 - -	1	1	1	17	17	—
1865-66 - -	- -	- -	- -	6	6	—

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	33	—	—
	—	—	—

This

This is a peculiar force, being the only borough in North Wales not consolidated with the county. By the return of the only constable (I believe, an active man), he has to protect 2,795 population, and 1,000 area of acres. He states that there is no crime reported; that only six persons were proceeded against for drunkenness, and that 33 public houses are in order; and no suspected persons reside within the borough. As this is the only borough in North Wales which is not consolidated with the county in which it stands, I should strongly advise the council to follow the example of all the other boroughs, by consolidating with the county. Crime may be low, and the return may be correct; but in case of anything occurring, either robbery or fire, I do not see how any one man can be held responsible for being always available, particularly as he must occasionally close his eyes.

The force is inefficient.

County of Denbigh, and Borough of Denbigh.

Strength of Force - - - - 58.

Population, 1861 - - -	104,316	Population to one constable - -	1,798
Area in acres - - - -	374,303	Area to one constable - - -	6,453

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.					Weekly Pay in Shillings.			
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.		Inspectors.		Serjeants.		Constables.	
Number and Classes -	1	1	1	1	3	1	5	25	20
Rates of Pay - -	£. 300	£. 150	£. 120	£. 100	£. 80	s. 27	s. 25	s. 21	s. 18

The chief constable receives 50 *l.* per annum for travelling expenses, and the superintendents 50 *l.* each for wear and tear of horse.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863–64 - -	65	67	53	372	252	29
1864–65 - -	87	80	71	400	260	40
1865–66 - -	67	60	43	339	219	49

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Deprived of License.	Fined.
Public Houses - - - -	441	7	- -	6
and Beer Houses - - - -	165	13	1	13

The increase of pay to this force was deferred into the October sessions, but has taken effect from the 1st July last. The force has been increased by one constable. The police act as inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, nuisances, and assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 5,948 were relieved during the year, being an increase of 1,865 over the number relieved the previous year. Three constables resigned, and three were dismissed during the year. A new station and lock-up has been built at Llangollen during the year. Four ticket-of-leave men have regularly reported themselves during the year, and two have changed their residence under the regulation. Indictable offences and detections are about the usual average, as are the drunk and disorderly. Public and beer-houses have had a few convictions, and one beer-house lost its license.

The force is efficient.

No. 1. Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

County of Flint, with Flint Borough.

County of Flint, with the Borough of Flint.

Strength of Force - - - - 39.

Population, 1861 - - -	69,849	Population to one constable - -	1,791
Area in acres - - - -	185,264	Area to one constable - - -	4,673

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.					Weekly Pay in Shillings.			
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.			Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.		
Number and Classes -	1	1	1	1	2	2	21	6	4
Rates of Pay - -	£. 250	£. 115	£. 105	£. 100	£. 76	s. 25	s. 20	s. 18	s. d. 17 6

The chief constable receives 50 *l.* per annum for travelling expenses, and the superintendents 50 *l.* each per annum for wear and tear of horse.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64 - -	62	64	50	404	345	34
1864-65 - -	67	59	44	550	472	45
1865-66 - -	73	75	63	394	340	26

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Deprived of License.	Fined.
Public Houses and Beer Houses - - - - -	401	26	1	23
	86	20	- -	12

The pay of this force has been generally increased during the year. There has been an increase of two constables. The police act as inspectors of weights and measures and common lodging-houses, and in Mold and Holywell as assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 2,160 were relieved during the year, being an increase of 122 over the number relieved the previous year. Two constables resigned, and one was dismissed during the year. The station-houses are in good order; that at Holywell still requires attention and improvement. Five ticket-of-leave men have reported themselves regularly to the police, and one has changed his residence under regulation. The return of indictable offences is about an average amount of crime, and the detections are high in number. The return of drunk and disorderly, though reduced, is still large, and the convictions against public-houses and beer-houses in proportion. One public-house has been deprived of its license. This is the only case of deprivation of license in the North Wales district, besides one case in the county of Derby.

The force is efficient.

County of Merioneth.

Strength of Force - - - - 26.

County of Merioneth.

Population, 1861 - - -	38,888	Population to one constable - -	1,493
Area in acres - - - -	383,581	Area to one constable - - -	15,445

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.		Weekly Pay in Shillings.					
	Chief Constable.	Inspector.	Serjeants.		Constables.			
Number and Classes - -	1	1	2	2	6	1	4	9
Rates of Pay - - -	£. 300	£. 90	s. 26	s. 25	s. 22	s. 20	s. 19	s. 18

The chief constable is allowed 50 *l.* per annum for travelling expenses, and the inspector 45 *l.* per annum for keep and wear and tear of horse.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64 - -	47	32	24	110	89	6
1864-65 - -	37	43	34	138	101	21
1865-66 - -	56	45	43	167	131	13

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses - - - - -	150	13	8
and Beer Houses - - - - -	10	7	6

The pay of this force has been increased, and is as good as any pay in North Wales. There has been an addition of two constables during the year; the police act as inspectors of weights and measures, common lodging-houses, and assistant relieving officers for casual poor, of whom 2,461 were relieved during the year, being an increase of 684 over the number relieved the previous year. One constable was dismissed during the year. Three new station-houses are ordered to be built; the cells at Penrhyn are altered. On inspection there was a nuisance close to the cell window; the inspector of nuisances residing in the station, but, at the time, being sick and on leave.

This force is efficient.

County of Montgomery, with the Boroughs of Montgomery and Welchpool.

Strength of Force - - - - 31.

Population, 1861 - - - 66,919 | Population to one constable - - 2,158
Area in acres - - - - 483,323 | Area to one constable - - - 15,591

County of Montgomery, with Montgomery and Welchpool Boroughs.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £.			Weekly Pay in Shillings.			
	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Serjeants.	Constables.		
Number and Classes - -	1	1	1	2	14	10	2
Rates of Pay - - - - -	£. 250	£. 100	£. 85	s. 25	s. 21	s. 19	s. d. 17 6

The chief constable receives 30 *l.* per annum for travelling expenses, and the inspector is allowed 36 *l.* per annum for wear and tear and keep of horse.

YEARS.	Indictable Offences.			Drunk and Disorderly.		
	Reported to the Police.	Persons Apprehended for the same.	Committed for the same.	Persons proceeded against.	Fined.	Committed.
1863-64 - -	116	129	107	296	209	11
1864-65 - -	138	106	86	293	203	15
1865-66 - -	94	62	46	252	169	22

	Number of.	Proceeded against.	Fined.
Public Houses - - - - -	250	21	19
and Beer Houses - - - - -	55	11	9

No. 1.
Eastern Counties, Midland, and North Wales District.

This force has been reinforced by two constables, and the pay has been generally increased throughout all ranks. The police act as inspectors of weights and measures and common lodging-houses. One constable resigned during the year, and one was dismissed. Llanfair still requires a new station; that at Llanfyllin has been improved. The return of indictable offences reported by the police is favourable, there being a great decrease from the previous year, and the detections are proportionately satisfactory. The drunk and disorderly proceeded against are fewer in number, whilst the public and beer-houses proceeded against and convicted have been in a larger proportion than in the present year.

The force is efficient.

APPENDIX.

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TABLE 1.—Showing Established Police Forces in Counties and Boroughs; Rates of Pay; Details of Ranks; Population and Area - - - - - - - - - 62

TABLE 2.—Groups of Counties and Boroughs, 1 to 9, showing Strength and Changes in Police, Indictable Crimes and Offenders Committed for Trial, Number of Bad Characters, and Per-centages and Averages - - - - - - - - - 66

TABLE 3.—Groups of Counties and Boroughs, 1 to 9, showing Number of Licensed Houses Proceeded against and Convicted, Number of Licenses forfeited for Misconduct; also, Number of Drunk and Disorderly Persons Proceeded against and Convicted, and Per-centages, showing their comparative influence upon Crime Committed; and the Number of Known Thieves and Suspected Persons to Population, and Averages - - - - - - - - - - - 72

These Tables were framed with the assistance of Superintendent Young, of the Bedfordshire Police Force, with the permission of the Chief Constable of that county.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.

No. 1 DISTRICT.—ESTABLISHED POLICE FORCE, - - - -

COUNTIES and BOROUGHS.	Establishment.		DETAILS OF RANKS, 1866.						Population (Census 1861).	Area in Acres.	PROPORTIONS.	
	1865.	1866.	Chief Constables of Counties.	Head Constables of Boroughs.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.			Population to each Constable.	Acres to each Constable.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
ENGLAND:												
Bedfordshire - - - -	85	90	1	–	7	1	10	71	117,347	280,823	1,303	3,120
Bedford - - - -	13	13	–	1	–	–	2	10	13,412	2,309	1,031	- -
Dunstable - - - -	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	4,484	388	2,242	- -
Buckinghamshire - - -	124	125	1	–	5	12	7	100	160,022	461,980	1,280	3,690
Buckingham - - -	4	4	–	1	–	–	–	3	3,847	4,777	960	- -
Chipping Wycombe - -	†3	4	–	1	–	–	–	3	4,222	120	1,055	- -
Cambridgeshire - - - -	70	70	1	–	4	2	6	57	85,256	290,213	1,218	4,146
Cambridge - - - -	34	34	–	1	–	2	5	26	26,351	3,470	775	- -
Isle of Ely - - - -	52	52	1	–	4	1	7	39	55,319	221,029	1,063	4,250
Wisbeach - - - -	11	11	–	1	–	–	3	7	9,218	6,429	838	- -
Derbyshire - - - -	161	161	1	–	13	14	36	97	286,400	623,992	1,801	3,876
Chesterfield - - - -	11	11	–	1	–	1	1	8	9,835	193	894	- -
Derby - - - -	43	47	–	1	–	4	7	35	43,081	1,660	916	- -
Essex, with Harwich and Saffron Walden - - - -	256	§256	1	–	10	13	15	217	291,924	984,633	1,140	3,846
Colchester - - - -	22	22	–	1	–	–	3	18	23,730	11,770	1,078	- -
Maldon - - - -	2	3	–	1	–	–	–	2	4,785	3,508	1,595	- -
Hertfordshire - - - -	92	112	1	–	4	9	–	98	141,209	368,810	1,260	3,292
St. Albans - - - -	7	7	–	1	–	–	2	4	7,675	434	1,096	- -
Hertford - - - -	6	6	–	1	–	–	2	3	6,769	3,350	1,128	- -
Huntingdonshire, with Godmanchester and Huntingdon - -	52	52	1	–	4	1	4	42	64,250	224,418	1,235	4,315
Leicestershire - - - -	103	104	1	–	6	4	13	80	169,350	510,204	1,628	4,905
Leicester - - - -	77	83	–	1	–	4	13	65	68,168	3,000	821	- -
Lincolnshire - - - -	268	268	1	–	19	4	38	206	343,140	1,742,329	1,280	6,501
Boston - - - -	15	15	–	1	–	–	3	11	15,038	4,820	1,000	- -
Grantham - - - -	5	5	–	1	–	–	1	3	4,954	314	990	- -
Great Grimsby - - -	10	10	–	1	–	–	2	7	11,032	1,518	1,103	- -
Lincoln (City) - - -	21	23	–	1	–	1	5	16	20,995	5,000	913	- -
Louth - - - -	6	‡9	–	1	–	–	2	6	10,468	2,560	1,163	- -
Stamford - - -	10	9	–	1	–	–	3	5	8,044	1,711	893	- -
Norfolk, with Thetford - -	222	231	1	–	15	8	9	198	317,295	1,333,440	1,373	5,772
Great Yarmouth - - -	34	34	–	1	–	1	6	26	34,573	4,135	1,016	- -
King's Lynn - - -	18	19	–	1	–	–	4	14	16,170	2,620	851	- -
Norwich (City) - - -	91	90	–	1	1	6	13	69	74,414	6,638	826	- -
Northamptonshire - - -	110	111	1	–	5	11	10	84	167,854	575,763	1,512	5,187
Daventry - - - -	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	4,124	1,713	2,062	- -
Northampton - - -	39	39	–	1	–	2	4	32	32,813	1,520	841	- -
Peterborough Liberty - -	18	19	1	–	1	1	2	14	22,655	51,695	1,192	2,921
Nottinghamshire, with East Retford - - - - -	138	138	1	–	7	6	18	106	207,691	521,110	1,505	3,776
Newark - - - -	11	11	–	1	–	–	2	8	11,562	2,080	1,051	- -
Nottingham - - -	100	103	–	1	1	5	15	81	74,531	2,600	723	-

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.

- - - - - COUNTIES and BOROUGHS—RATES OF PAY.

RATES OF ANNUAL PAY.								RATES OF WEEKLY PAY.									REMARKS.
		Superintendents.			Inspectors.			Serjeants.		Constables.				Allowances to Chief Constables.			
Chief Constables of Counties.	Head Constables of Boroughs.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.				
13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.			
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£.			
350	-	*170	115	105	80	-	-	27 -	25 -	22 -	22 -	20 -	19 -	50	* Deputy Chief Constable. Superintendents allowed 50 *l.* to provide and keep horse.		
		120											16 -				
-	142	-	-	-	-	-	-	24 -	-	22 -	21 -	20 -	-	-			
-	78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22 -	-	-	-	-			
300	-	*a* 140	125	-	95	90	80	25 -	-	23 -	22 -	21 -	19 -	150	*a* Deputy Chief Constable. *b* Probationary Class.		
		130											*b* 17 6				
-	45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18 3	-	-	-	-			
-	90	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18 -	-	-	-	-	† Not including two supernumeraries, at 5 *l.* each.		
300	-	‡170	125	115	85	-	-	26 -	-	22 -	20 -	18 -	-	80	‡ Deputy Chief Constable.		
-	156	-	-	-	76	-	-	25 -	24 -	23 -	22 -	21 -	20 -	-			
													18 -				
280	-	120	105	-	80	-	-	26 -	23 -	22 -	20 -	18 -	-	50			
-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	22 -	-	21 -	20 -	-	-	-			
500	-	160	140	120	*c* 100	83	76	28 -	25 8	23 4	22 9	22 2	21 -	100	*c* Detectives.		
					c 110			26 10	24 6			21 7	19 10				
									23 11								
-	120	-	-	-	65	-	-	23 -	-	21 -	20 -	18 -	-	-			
-	175	-	-	-	*d* 99	*e* 78	75	25 -	24 -	22 -	21 -	20 -	19 -	-	*d* Detective. *e* Clerk.		
									23 -								
520	-	150	125	-	90	80	85	28 -	25 -	23 -	21 -	19 -	-	110	Deputy Chief Constable, 50*l.* per annum extra.		
-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	24 6	-	21 -	19 6	18 -	-	-	§ Inclusive of five police constables, employed under 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88, s. 19.		
-	67	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 -	17 -	-	-	-			
f 500	-	105	100	-	75	-	-	-	-	21 -	19 -	17 -	-	-	*f* Includes travelling expenses.		
-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	23 -	-	20 -	-	-	-	-			
-	83	-	-	-	-	-	-	25 -	22 -	21 -	19 -	-	-	-			
200	-	*g* 155	125	115	85	-	-	26 -	-	22 -	20 -	18 -	-	70	*g* Deputy Chief Constable.		
450	-	140	130	120	95	*h* 88	-	26 -	24 -	23 -	22 -	20 -	18 -	98	*h* Detective. Superintendent, 45 *l.* for forage.		
									29 1								
-	200	-	-	-	120	112	107	31 2	28 6	25 5	23 7	22 7	21 -	-			
								30 6	27 11	24 2	23 -	22 -	20 -	-			
									27 7	26 8							
640	-	135	120	100	85	-	-	28 -	27 -	24 6	23 4	21 7	19 10	200			
		130	115														
-	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	26 8	24 8	22 6	19 5	18 6	-	-			
									23 8								
-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	23 -	-	21 -	19 -	-	-	-			
-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	28 -	26 6	22 -	20 6	-	-	-			
-	120	-	-	-	78	-	-	*i* 26 3	-	21 7	19 6	-	-	-	*i* Detective.		
								24 6									
-	135	-	-	-	-	-	-	24 -	-	21 -	20 -	-	-	-	*k* Exclusive of two occasional constables		
-	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	26 -	23 -	22 -	21 -	20 -	-	-			
500	-	*l* 170	125	100	83	78	-	26 6	25 -	23 -	22 -	20 -	18 -	125	*l* Deputy Chief Constaole.		
		135	110														
-	162	-	-	-	*m* 78	-	-	25 -	23 -	21 -	19 6	18 6	17 6	-	*m* Detective.		
-	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	23 -	21 -	20 -	18 -	-	-	-			
-	250	*n* 114	-	-	91	78	70	25 -	24 -	22 -	21 -	20 -	19 -	-	*n* Detectives.		
					n 84				23 -				18 -				
350	-	150	130	-	95	88	-	26 -	25 -	23 -	22 -	20 6	18 6	110	Superintendents allowed 50 *l.* to provide and keep horse.		
-	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 -	-	-	-	-			
-	200	-	-	-	93	-	-	28 -	26 -	22 -	21 -	20 -	19 -	-			
o 105	-	140	-	-	90	-	-	26 -	-	23 -	22 -	20 6	18 6	*p* -	*o* Same Chief Constable as the county. *p* Actual expenses.		
500	-	128	*q* 100	119	*r* 91	82	-	26 6	24 -	23 -	22 -	20 -	19 -	150	*q* Detective. *r* Clerk. Superintendents allowed 50*l.* to provide and keep horse.		
				109													
-	130	-	-	-	-	-	-	25 1	-	23 -	21 -	20 -	-	-			
-	325	155	-	-	100	*s* 88	80	27 -	26 -	22 -	21 -	20 -	19 -	-	*s* Detective.		
									25 -	21 6							

No. 1 District.—Established Police Force, - - - - - - - -

COUNTIES and BOROUGHS.	Establishment.		DETAILS OF RANKS, 1866.						Population (Census 1861).	Area in Acres.	PROPORTIONS.	
	1865.	1866.	Chief Constables of Counties.	Head Constables of Boroughs.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.			Population to each Constable.	Acres to each Constable.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
England—*continued.*												
Oxfordshire	95	96	1	–	7	4	10	74	140,730	469,935	1,465	4,895
Banbury	5	5	–	1	–	–	1	3	4,055	105	811	- -
Oxford (City)	12	12	–	1	–	–	2	9	28,261	- -	2,355	- -
Rutlandshire	8	8	1	–	–	1	1	5	21,867	104,568	2,733	13,071
Shropshire, with Oswestry and Wenlock	116	116	1	–	6	1	15	93	217,379	842,928	873	7,266
Bridgnorth	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	6,087	2,987	3,043	- -
Ludlow	5	5	–	1	–	–	1	3	5,178	280	1,035	- -
Shrewsbury	23	24	–	1	–	–	4	19	23,000	5,600	958	- -
Staffordshire, with Stafford and Tamworth	421	*421	1	–	13	10	53	344	630,829	706,463	1,498	1,678
Lichfield (City)	6	6	–	1	–	–	1	4	6,893	3,231	1,148	- -
Newcastle-under-Lyme	8	12	–	1	–	–	2	9	12,638	640	1,053	- -
Walsall	30	31	–	1	–	–	5	25	37,762	8,000	1,218	- -
Wolverhampton	68	68	–	1	–	5	9	53	60,858	3,440	895	- -
Suffolk (East), with Beccles, Eye, and Orford	114	114	1	–	6	9	6	92	179,213	589,212	1,572	5,168
Ipswich	37	37	–	1	–	–	5	31	37,719	8,450	1,019	- -
Southwold	- -	No Return made.	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,032	600	- -	- -
Suffolk (West), with Bury St. Edmunds	89	89	1	–	5	9	5	69	113,418	353,213	1,274	3,968
Sudbury	6	6	–	1	–	–	1	4	6,879	1,968	1,146	- -
Warwickshire	171	171	1	–	5	11	15	139	193,123	546,665	1,129	3,234
Birmingham	377	377	–	1	6	16	41	313	295,955	8,420	785	- -
Coventry (City)	37	37	–	1	–	2	3	31	40,937	1,660	1,106	- -
Leamington	21	21	–	1	–	2	2	16	17,452	1,571	831	- -
Stratford-on-Avon	4	4	–	1	–	–	1	2	3,672	108	918	- -
Warwick	11	11	–	1	–	–	2	8	10,589	24,808	962	- -
Worcestershire, with Evesham and Dudley	176	176	1	–	10	2	18	145	249,154	431,553	1,415	2,452
Bewdley	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	3,071	2,730	1,535	- -
Droitwich	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	3,123	1,645	1,561	- -
Kidderminster	16	17	–	1	–	–	2	14	15,399	994	905	- -
Worcester (City)	33	31	–	1	–	–	6	24	32,000	965	1,032	- -
NORTH WALES:												
Anglesea, with Beaumaris	23	24	1	–	–	2	5	16	54,609	193,453	2,275	8,060
Carnarvonshire, with Bangor and Carnarvon	55	56	1	–	3	2	10	40	92,776	367,995	1,656	6,571
Pwllheli	- -	Returned blank.	–	–	–	–	–	–	2,795	1,000	- -	- -
Denbighshire, with Denbigh	57	58	1	–	3	3	6	45	104,316	374,303	1,798	6,453
Flintshire, with Flint	37	39	1	–	3	2	2	31	69,849	185,264	1,791	4,673
Merionethshire	24	26	1	–	–	1	4	20	38,888	383,581	1,495	15,445
Montgomeryshire, with Montgomery and Welshpool	31	31	1	–	1	1	2	26	66,919	483,323	2,158	15,591
Totals	–	4,540	28	46	174	196	513	3,583				

TOTAL Strength of Force in District No. 1 - - - -
Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - - - -
Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - - - -
Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - - - -
Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - - - -
Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - - - -
Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - - - -
Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - - - -
Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - - - -
Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - - - -
Ditto - - ditto - - ditto - - - - -

- - - - - - - COUNTIES and BOROUGHS—RATES of PAY—*continued.*

RATES OF ANNUAL PAY.								RATES OF WEEKLY PAY.								Allowances to Chief Constables.	REMARKS.
Chief Constables of Counties.	Head Constables of Boroughs.	Superintendents.			Inspectors.			Serjeants.		Constables.							
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.				
13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.			27.	
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*	*s. d.*			£.	
375	–	*a*135 125	105	–	90	80	–	26 –	–	23 –	22 –	20 –	18 –			125	*a* Deputy Chief Constable.
–	75	–	–	–	–	–	–	22 –	–	19 –	–	–	–			–	
–	80	–	–	–	–	–	–	22 –	–	18 –	–	–	–			–	
250	–	–	–	–	70	–	–	25 –	–	23 4	22 2	19 10	–			–	Incomplete return; made by a police serjeant of this force.
300	–	138	109	100	76	–	–	26 10	25 1	21 –	19 3	–	–			100	Superintendents allowed 39*l.* to provide horse and forage.
–	67	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	21 –	–	–	–			–	
–	70	–	–	–	–	–	–	20 –	–	18 –	–	–	–			–	
–	106	–	–	–	–	–	–	24 –	–	21 –	20 –	18 –	–			–	
500	–	145	109	99	80	70	–	25 –	24 – 23 –	21 –	20 –	19 –	17 –			150	* Exclusive of 17 additional police constables under 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88, s. 19.
–	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	21 –	–	18 –	–	–	–			–	Superintendents 50*l.* to keep horse, and general increase of pay agreed to.
–	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	23 –	21 –	21 –	20 –	19 –	17 –			–	
–	185	–	–	–	–	–	–	*b*27 6	25 – 22 –	*b*24 6 21 –	20 –	19 –	17 –			–	*b* Detective.
–	350	–	–	–	*c*93 91	87	72	26 –	25 – 24 –	23 – 22 –	21 –	20 – 18 –	–			–	*c* Clerk.
300	–	110	100	–	76	–	–	25 –	21 –	20 –	19 –	17 6	–			70	Superintendents allowed 50*l.* to keep horse.
–	135	–	–	–	–	–	–	24 6	–	21 6	19 6	18 6	–			–	
–	No Return made.			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			–	
470	–	115	–	–	85	76	–	25 9	–	21 –	20 –	19 –	17 6			50	Superintendents allowed 46*l.* for keep of horse.
–	88	–	–	–	–	–	–	23 –	–	21 –	17 –	–	–			–	
350	–	*d*130	120	110	100	90	85	25 –	–	22 –	21 –	20 –	19 –			150	*d* Deputy Chief Constable.
–	450	150	140	–	140	125	109 93	28 –	26 –	24 –	22 –	21 –	20 – 19 – 17 –			–	Superintendents allowed 45*l.* for keep of horse.
–	200	–	–	–	70	–	–	24 –	–	22 –	21 –	20 –	18 6			–	
–	250	–	–	–	90	80	–	25 –	–	22 6	21 –	20 –	18 6			–	
–	65	–	–	–	–	–	–	21 –	–	19 –	–	–	–			–	
–	70	–	–	–	–	–	–	24 6	–	22 –	21 –	19 –	–			–	
350	–	*e*180 170	120	110 100	90	76	–	28 –	25 1	22 2	21 –	19 10	17 6			200	*e* Deputy Chief Constable. 40*l.* allowed for forage.
–	52	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15 –	–	–	–			–	
–	62	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20 –	–	–	–			–	
–	120	–	–	–	–	–	–	24 –	–	20 –	19 –	18 –	–			–	
–	200	–	–	–	–	–	–	25 –	–	22 –	20 6	19 –	–			–	
250	–	–	–	–	80	76	–	25 1	–	20 6 19 6	19 –	18 6	18 –			60	1 additional constable is attached to this force under 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88, s. 19, not included in the strength.
250	–	109	100	–	91	–	–	28 –	26 10 25 1	23 4 22 2	21 –	20 5	19 5			80	
Returned blank.			–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–			–	Superintendent, 40*l.* for horse and cart.
300	–	150	120	–	100	95	80	27 5	25 8	21 –	18 –	–	–			50	Superintendents, 53*l.* for keep of horse.
250	–	115	105	100	76	–	–	25 1	–	21 –	18 –	17 6	–			50	Superintendents, 50*l.* for keep of horse.
300	–	–	–	–	90	–	–	26 6	25 1	22 –	20 –	19 –	18 –			50	Inspector, 45*l.* for keep of horse and cart.
250	–	100	–	–	84	–	–	25 1	–	21 –	19 –	17 6	–			30	Superintendent, 36*l.* for horse.

- - - -	on 1st October	1856 - - -	2,728
- - - -	ditto	1857 - - -	3,985
- - - -	ditto	1858 - - -	4,124
- - - -	ditto	1859 - - -	4,154
- - - -	ditto	1860 - - -	4,179
- - - -	ditto	1861 - - -	4,204
- - - -	ditto	1862 - - -	4,261
- - - -	ditto	1863 - - -	4,354
- - - -	ditto	1864 - - -	4,408
- - - -	ditto	1865 - - -	4,468
- - - -	ditto	1866 - - -	4,540

William Cartwright, Lieutenant General,
H. M. Inspector of Constabulary for No. 1 District.

Table II.

Group 1.—English Agricultural Counties.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Strength of, and Numerical Changes in, the Police Forces; the Number of "Table 4, Indictable Offences" Committed; the Numbers and per Centages of Offenders Apprehended and Committed for Trial for such Offences; and the Number of Bad Characters, with their several Proportions to Population, Area, and Police, in the undermentioned English Agricultural Counties having efficient Police Forces, for the Year ending 29th September 1866.

COUNTIES (English Agricultural).	Population (Census 1861) and Area.	The Police Force.					Number of "Table 4, Indictable Offences" Committed.				Number of Offenders Apprehended and Committed for Trial for such Offences.		Number of known Thieves and Suspected Persons at Large.		
		Total Strength.	Strength to 1,000 Population.	Strength to 1,000 Acres.	Total Number Resigned and Dismissed.	Change per Cent.	Total.	To 1,000 Population.	To 1,000 Acres.	To each Unit of Police Strength.	Total.	Number Committed for Trial for each 100 Indictable Offences Committed.	Total.	To each Unit of Police Strength.	To 1,000 Population.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
Bedfordshire	Pop. 117,347 / Area 280,823	90	·76	·32	16	17·77	120	1·02	·42	1·33	94	78·33	520	5·77	4·4
Buckinghamshire	Pop. 160,022 / Area 461,980	125	·78	·27	16	12·80	254	1·58	·54	2·03	147	57·87	356	2·84	2·2
Cambridgeshire	Pop. 85,256 / Area 290,213	70	·82	·24	10	14·28	45	·52	·15	·64	30	66·66	303	4·32	3·5
Ely, Isle of	Pop. 55,319 / Area 221,029	52	·94	·23	10	19·23	44	·79	·19	·84	34	77·27	302	5·80	5·4
Essex, with Harwich and Saffron Walden	Pop. 291,924 / Area 984,633	*256	·87	·26	13	5·07	387	1·32	·39	1·51	184	47·54	900	3·51	3·0
Hertfordshire	Pop. 141,209 / Area 368,810	112	·79	·30	3	2·67	174	1·23	·47	1·55	103	59·19	1,195	10·66	8·4
Huntingdonshire	Pop. 64,250 / Area 224,418	52	·81	·23	11	21·15	36	·56	·16	·69	27	75·00	116	2·23	1·8
Leicestershire	Pop. 169,356 / Area 510,204	104	·61	·20	21	20·19	91	·53	·17	·87	73	80·21	365	3·50	2·1
Lincolnshire	Pop. 343,140 / Area 1,742,329	268	·78	·15	47	17·53	342	·99	·19	1·27	191	55·84	1,102	4·11	3·2
Norfolk, with Thetford	Pop. 317,296 / Area 1,333,410	231	·72	·17	11	4·76	259	·81	·19	1·12	204	78·76	1,352	5·85	4·2
Northamptonshire	Pop. 167,854 / Area 575,763	111	·66	·19	20	18·01	183	1·09	·31	1·64	86	47·00	187	1·68	1·1
Peterborough Liberty	Pop. 22,655 / Area 51,695	19	·84	·36	4	21·05	45	1·99	·87	2·36	38	84·44	70	3·68	3·0
Oxfordshire	Pop. 140,730 / Area 469,935	96	·68	·20	13	13·54	94	·66	·20	·97	71	75·53	559	5·82	3·9
Rutlandshire	Pop. 21,867 / Area 104,568	8	·36	·07	–	–	†10	·36	·07	1·00	†8	75·00	36	4·50	1·6
Shropshire, with Oswestry and Wenlock	Pop. 217,379 / Area 842,928	116	·53	·13	35	30·17	235	1·81	·27	2·02	167	71·06	423	3·64	1·9
Suffolk, East, with Beccles, Eye, and Orford	Pop. 179,213 / Area 589,212	114	·63	·19	10	8·77	145	·80	·24	1·27	86	59·31	296	2·59	1·6
Suffolk, West, with Bury St. Edmund's	Pop. 113,418 / Area 353,213	89	·78	·25	14	15·73	119	1·04	·33	1·33	61	51·26	225	2·52	1·9
Averages	Pop. 2,608,235 / Area 9,495,193	1,913	·73	·20	254	13·27	†2,583	·98	·27	1·34	†1,604	62·06	8,307	4·34	3·1

* Inclusive of five police constables employed under 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88, s. 19.
† Two of these were declared to be no offences by the grand jury, and the offender discharged.

Table II.

Group 2.—Mining and Manufacturing Counties.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Strength of, and Numerical Changes in, the Police Forces; the Number of "Table 4, Indictable Offences" Committed; the Numbers and Per-Centages of Offenders Apprehended and Committed for Trial for such Offences; and the Number of Bad Characters, with their several Proportions to Population, Area, and Police, in the undermentioned Mining and Manufacturing Counties having efficient Police Forces, for the Year ending 29th September 1866.

Counties (Mining and Manufacturing).	Population (Census 1861) and Area.	The Police Force.					Number of "Table 4, Indictable Offences" Committed.				Number of Offenders Apprehended and Committed for Trial for such Offences.		Number of known Thieves and Suspected Persons at Large.		
		Total Strength.	Strength to 1,000 Population.	Strength to 1,000 Acres.	Total Number Resigned and Dismissed.	Change per Cent.	Total.	To 1,000 Population.	To 1,000 Acres.	To each Unit of Police Strength.	Total.	Number Committed for Trial for each 100 Indictable Offences Committed.	Total.	To each Unit of Police Strength.	To 1,000 Population.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
Derbyshire - - -	Pop. 286,400 / Area 623,992	161	·56	·25	29	18·01	141	·49	·22	·87	*129	*91·48	1,015	6·30	3·54
Nottinghamshire, with Retford - - - -	Pop. 207,691 / Area 521,110	138	·66	·26	26	18·84	162	·78	·31	1·17	*162	*100·00	919	6·65	4·42
Staffordshire, with Stafford and Tamworth - -	Pop. 630,829 / Area 706,463	†421	·66	·59	90	21·37	1,024	1·62	1·44	2·43	500	48·82	2,314	5·49	3·66
Warwickshire - - -	Pop. 193,123 / Area 546,665	171	·88	·31	24	14·03	319	1·65	·58	1·86	157	49·21	616	3·60	3·19
Worcestershire, with Evesham	Pop. 249,154 / Area 431,553	176	·70	·40	35	19·88	425	1·70	·98	2·41	256	60·23	595	3·38	2·38
Averages - - -	Pop. 1,567,197 / Area 2,829,783	1,067	·68	·37	204	19·11	2,071	1·32	·73	1·94	1,204	‡51·64	5,459	5·11	3·48

Table II.

Group 3.—Welsh Counties.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Strength of, and Numerical Changes in, the Police Forces; the Number of "Table 4, Indictable Offences" Committed; the Numbers and Per-Centages of Offenders Apprehended and Committed for Trial for such Offences; and the Number of Bad Characters, with their several Proportions to Population, Area, and Police, in the undermentioned Welsh Counties having efficient Police Forces, for the Year ending 29th September 1866.

Counties (Welsh).	Population (Census 1861) and Area.	The Police Force.					Number of "Table 4, Indictable Offences" Committed.				Number of Offenders Apprehended and Committed for Trial for such Offences.		Number of known Thieves and Suspected Persons at Large.		
		Total Strength.	Strength to 1,000 Population.	Strength to 1,000 Acres.	Total Number Resigned and Dismissed.	Change per Cent.	Total.	To 1,000 Population.	To 1,000 Acres.	To each Unit of Police Strength.	Total.	Number Committed for Trial for each 100 Indictable Offences Committed.	Total.	To each Unit of Police Strength.	To 1,000 Population.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.
Anglesea, with Beaumaris -	Pop. 54,609 / Area 193,453	§24	·43	·12	5	20·83	45	·82	·23	1·87	25	55·55	22	·91	·40
Carnarvonshire, with Bangor and Carnarvon - -	Pop. 92,776 / Area 367,995	56	·60	·15	12	21·42	123	1·32	·33	2·19	46	37·39	191	3·41	2·06
Denbighshire, with Denbigh	Pop. 104,316 / Area 374,303	58	·55	·15	6	10·34	67	·64	·17	1·15	43	64·17	75	1·29	·71
Flintshire, with Flint -	Pop. 69,849 / Area 185,226	39	·55	·21	3	7·69	73	1·04	·39	1·87	63	86·30	89	2·28	1·27
Merionethshire - - -	Pop. 38,888 / Area 383,581	26	·67	·06	1	3·84	56	1·44	·14	2·15	43	76·78	55	2·11	1·41
Montgomeryshire, with Montgomery and Welchpool -	Pop. 66,919 / Area 483,323	31	·46	·06	2	6·45	94	1·40	·19	3·03	46	48·93	142	4·58	2·12
Averages - - -	Pop. 427,357 / Area 1,987,921	234	·54	·11	29	12·39	458	1·07	·23	1·95	266	58·07	574	2·45	1·34

* Many cases in which several persons were committed for one offence.
† Exclusive of 17 police constables employed under 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88, s. 19.
‡ Derbyshire and Nottinghamshire are excluded from this average for the reason above stated.
§ Exclusive of 1 police constable employed under 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88, s. 19.

Table II.

Group 4.—Boroughs with Populations under 8,000.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Strength of, and Numerical Changes in, the Police Forces; the Number of "Table 4, Indictable Offences" Committed; the Numbers and Per-Centages of Offenders Apprehended and Committed or Trial for such Offences; and the Number of Bad Characters, with their several Proportions to Population, Area, and Police, in the undermentioned Boroughs with Populations under 8,000, having efficient Police Forces, for the Year ending 29th September 1866.

BOROUGHS, under 8,000.	Population (Census 1861).	The Police Force.				Number of "Table 4, Indictable Offences" Committed.			Number of Offenders Apprehended and Committed for Trial for such Offences.		Number of known Thieves and Suspected Persons at Large.		
		Total Strength.	Strength to 1,000 Population.	Total Number Resigned and Dismissed.	Change per Cent.	Total.	To 1,000 Population.	To each Unit of Police Strength.	Total.	Number Committed for Trial for each 100 Indictable Offences Committed.	Total.	To each Unit of Police Strength.	To 1,000 Population.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
Banbury	4,055	5	1·25	1	20·00	10	2·50	2·00	9	90·00	9	1·80	2·25
Grantham	4,954	5	1·02	1	20·00	30	6·12	6·00	15	50·00	8	1·60	1·63
Hertford	6,769	6	·89	–	–	12	1·79	2·00	4	33·33	48	8·00	7·16
Lichfield	6,893	6	·88	–	–	13	1·91	2·16	6	46·15	13	2·16	1·91
Ludlow	5,178	5	·98	2	40·00	7	1·37	1·40	7	100·00	15	3·00	2·94
St. Alban's	7,675	7	·92	–	–	17	2·23	2·42	8	47·05	17	2·42	2·23
Stratford-on-Avon	3,672	4	1·11	2	50·00	4	1·11	1·00	2	50·00	12	3·00	3·33
Sudbury	6,879	6	·88	–	–	7	1·02	1·16	7	100·00	24	4·00	3·52
Chipping Wycombe	4,222	4	·95	2	50·00	7	1·66	1·75	5	71·42	14	3·50	3·33
Averages	50,297	48	·95	8	16·66	107	2·13	2·22	63	58·87	160	3·33	3·18

Table II.

Group 5.—Boroughs with Populations 8,000 to 20,000.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Strength of, and Numerical Changes in, the Police Forces; the Number of "Table 4, Indictable Offences" Committed; the Numbers and Per-Centages of Offenders Apprehended and Committed for Trial for such Offences; and the Number of Bad Characters, with their several Proportions to Population, Area, and Police, in the undermentioned Boroughs, with Populations of 8,000, and not exceeding 20,000, having efficient Police Forces, for the Year ending 30th September 1866.

BOROUGHS, 8,000 to 20,000.	Population (Census 1861).	The Police Force.				Number of "Table 4, Indictable Offences" Committed.			Number of Offenders Apprehended and Committed for Trial for such Offences.		Number of known Thieves and Suspected Persons at Large.		
		Total Strength.	Strength to 1,000 Population.	Total Number Resigned and Dismissed.	Change per Cent.	Total.	To 1,000 Population.	To each Unit of Police Strength.	Total.	Number Committed for Trial for each 100 Indictable Offences Committed.	Total.	To each Unit of Police Strength.	To 1,000 Population.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
Bedford	13,412	13	·97	1	7·69	15	1·11	1·15	11	73·33	32	2·46	2·38
Boston	15,038	15	1·00	2	13·33	19	1·26	1·26	18	94·73	26	1·73	1·73
Chesterfield	9,835	11	1·12	1	9·09	25	2·55	2·27	23	92·00	24	2·18	2·44
Great Grimsby	11,032	10	·90	1	10·00	62	5·63	6·20	25	40·32	63	6·30	5·72
Kidderminster	15,399	17	1·11	3	17·64	14	·91	·82	2	14·28	20	1·17	1·30
King's Lynn	16,170	19	1·18	1	5·26	15	·93	·78	3	20·00	6	·31	·37
Leamington	17,454	21	1·20	4	19·04	27	1·55	1·28	25	92·59	55	2·61	3·16
Newark	11,562	11	·95	none	none	11	·95	1·00	8	72·72	9	·81	·78
Newcastle-under-Lyme*	12,638	12	·95	5	41·66	27	2·14	2·25	18	66·66	20	1·66	1·58
Stamford	8,044	9	1·12	1	11·11	14	1·75	1·55	7	50·00	17	1·88	2·12
Warwick	10,589	11	1·04	1	9·09	29	2·76	2·63	12	41·37	15	1·36	1·42
Wisbeach	9,218	11	1·19	none	none	19	2·06	1·72	14	73·68	44	4·00	4·78
Averages*	137,753	148	1·07	15	10·13	250	1·81	1·68	148	59·20	311	2·10	2·25

* Newcastle is not included in these totals and averages.

Table II.

Group 6.—Boroughs with Populations 20,000 to 50,000.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Strength of, and Numerical Changes in, the Police Forces; the Number of "Table 4, Indictable Offences" Committed; the Numbers and Per-Centages of Offenders Apprehended and Committed for Trial for such Offences; and the Number of Bad Characters, with their several Proportions to Population, Area, and Police, in the undermentioned Boroughs, with Populations exceeding 20,000 and not exceeding 50,000, having efficient Police Forces, for the Year ending 29th September 1866.

Boroughs, 20,000 to 50,000.	Population (Census 1861).	The Police Force.				Number of "Table 4, Indictable Offences" Committed.			Number of Offenders Apprehended and Committed for Trial for such Offences.		Number of known Thieves and Suspected Persons at Large.		
		Total Strength.	Strength to 1,000 Population.	Total Number Resigned and Dismissed.	Change per Cent.	Total.	To 1,000 Population.	To each Unit of Police Strength.	Total.	Number Committed for Trial for each 100 Indictable Offences Committed.	Total.	To each Unit of Police Strength.	To 1,000 Population.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
Cambridge	26,351	34	1·29	1	2·94	53	2·01	1·55	31	58·49	132	3·88	5·01
Colchester	23,730	22	·92	3	13·63	51	2·15	2·31	30	58·82	78	3·54	3·29
Coventry	40,917	37	·90	4	10·81	40	·97	1·08	31	77·50	60	1·62	1·46
Derby	43,081	47	1·09	8	17·02	37	·86	·78	12	32·43	173	3·68	4·02
Great Yarmouth	34,573	34	·98	6	17·64	61	1·76	1·79	41	67·21	93	2·73	2·69
Ipswich	37,719	37	·98	18	48·64	99	2·62	2·67	42	42·42	81	2·18	2·14
Lincoln	20,995	23	1·10	3	13·04	19	·90	·82	13	68·42	31	1·34	1·48
Northampton	32,813	39	1·18	12	30·76	78	2·37	2·00	40	51·28	70	1·79	2·13
Shrewsbury	23,000	24	1·04	7	29·16	71	3·08	2·95	19	26·76	38	1·58	1·65
Walsall	37,762	31	·82	5	16·12	126	3·34	4·06	29	23·01	196	6·32	5·19
Worcester	32,000	31	·96	7	22·58	114	3·56	3·67	68	59·64	125	4·03	3·90
Averages	352,941	359	1·01	74	20·61	749	2·12	2·08	356	47·53	1,077	3·00	3·05

Table II.

Group 7.—Boroughs with Populations exceeding 50,000.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Strength of, and Numerical Changes in, the Police Forces; the Number of "Table 4, Indictable Offences" Committed; the Numbers and Per-Centages of Offenders Apprehended and Committed for Trial for such Offences; and the Number of Bad Characters, with their several Proportions to Population, Area, and Police, in the undermentioned Boroughs, with Populations exceeding 50,000, having efficient Police Forces, for the Year ending 30th September 1866.

Boroughs, 50,000 and upwards.	Population (Census 1861).	The Police Force.				Number of "Table 4, Indictable Offences" Committed.			Number of Offenders Apprehended and Committed for Trial for such Offences.		Number of known Thieves and Suspected Persons at Large.		
		Total Strength.	Strength to 1,000 Population.	Total Number Resigned and Dismissed.	Change per Cent.	Total.	To 1,000 Population.	To each Unit of Police Strength.	Total.	Number Committed for Trial for each 100 Indictable Offences Committed.	Total.	To each Unit of Police Strength.	To 1,000 Population.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
Birmingham*	295,955	377	1·27	81	21·48	801	2·70	2·12	386	48·18	1,670	4·42	5·64
Leicester	68,168	83	1·21	14	16·86	156	2·29	1·87	63	40·38	150	1·80	1·10
Norwich	74,414	90	1·20	12	13·33	108	1·45	1·20	77	71·29	278	3·08	3·73
Nottingham	74,531	103	1·38	42	40·77	290	3·89	2·81	66	22·75	203	1·97	2·72
Wolverhampton	60,858	68	1·11	16	23·52	131	2·15	1·92	108	82·44	422	6·20	6·94
Averages*	573,926	721	1·23	165	24·41	1,486	2·46	1·99	700	45·83	2,723	3·06	3·78

* Birmingham is excluded from these averages.

Table II.

Group 8.—Boroughs with Consolidated Police Forces under 5,000 Population.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Police Forces, the Number of "Table 4, Indictable Offences" Committed; the Numbers and Per-Centages of Offenders Apprehended and Committed for Trial for such Offences; and the Number of Bad Characters, with their Proportions to Population and Police, in the undermentioned Boroughs, with Populations under 5,000, whose Police Forces are Consolidated with the County Forces, for the Year ending 29th September 1866.

BOROUGHS with Consolidated Forces under 5,000 Population.	Population.	The Police Force.		Number of "Table 4, Indictable Offences" Committed.			Number of Offenders Apprehended and Committed for Trial for such Offences.		Number of known Thieves and Suspected Persons at Large.		
		Total Strength.	Strength to 1,000 Population.	Total.	To 1,000 Population.	To each Unit of Police Strength.	Total.	Number Committed for Trial for each 100 Offences Committed.	Total.	To each Unit of Police Strength.	To 1,000 Population.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
Beaumaris	2,558	2	·80	12	4·80	6·00	7	58·33	None	None	None.
Beccles	4,266	3	·71	5	1·19	1·66	2	40 00	16	5·33	3·80
Evesham	4,680	3	·65	4	·86	1·33	3	75·00	5	1·66	1·08
Eye	2,430	2	·83	3	1·25	1·50	3	100·00	14	7·00	5·83
Flint	3,428	2	·58	6	1·76	3·00	4	66·66	4	2·00	1·17
Godmanchester	2,438	2	·83	2	·83	1·00	2	100·00	2	1·00	·83
Huntingdon	3,822	3	·78	3	·78	1·00	3	100·00	11	3·66	2·89
Llanfyllin	1,068	1	1·00	None	None	None	None	No crime committed.	6	6·00	6·00
Llanidloes	3,127	2	·64	4	1·29	2·00	2	50·00	15	7·50	4·83
Montgomery	1,276	1	·83	3	2·50	3·00	2	66·66	8	8·00	6·66
Orford	944	1	1·11	1	1·11	1·00	None	None	6	6·00	6·66
Tamworth	4,326	2	·46	6	1·39	3·00	6	100·00	*28	14·00	6·51
Thetford	4,208	3	·71	1	·23	·33	1	100·00	5	1·66	1·19
Averages	38,571	27	·70	50	1·29	1·85	35	70·00	120	4·44	3·11

* Twenty-one prostitutes were also included in the return as suspects, but are excluded here, because they are not necessarily suspected persons by reason of their occupation.

Table II.

Group 9.—Boroughs with Consolidated Police Forces above 5,000 Population.

A COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Police Forces, the Number of "Table 4, Indictable Offences" Committed; the Numbers and Per-centages of Offenders Apprehended and Committed for Trial for such Offences, and the Number of Bad Characters, with their Proportions to Population and Police, in the undermentioned Boroughs, with Populations above 5,000, whose Police Forces are Consolidated with the County Forces, for the Year ending 29th September 1866.

BOROUGHS with Consolidated Forces exceeding 5,000.	Population.	The Police Force.		Number of "Table 4, Indictable Offences," Committed.			Number of Offenders Apprehended and Committed for Trial for such Offences.		Number of known Thieves and Suspected Persons at Large.		
		Total Strength.	Strength to 1,000 Population.	Total Crimes.	To 1,000 Population.	To each Unit of Police Strength.	Total.	Number Committed for Trial for each 100 Offences Committed.	Total.	To each Unit of Police Strength.	To 1,000 Population.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.
Bangor	7,603	4	·52	8	1·05	2·00	4	50·00	78	19·50	10·26
Bury St. Edmund's	13,318	8	·60	20	1·50	2·50	15	75·00	15	1·87	1·12
Carnarvon	8,512	4	·47	25	2·94	6·25	10	40·00	31	7·75	3·64
Denbigh	5,946	3	·50	3	·50	1·00	2	66·66	19	6·33	3·22
Dudley	44,975	34	·75	102	2·27	3·00	51	50·00	106	3·11	2·36
Harwich	5,070	5	1·00	9	1·80	1·80	11	122·22	13	2·60	2·60
Oswestry	5,414	4	·74	6	1·11	1·50	10	166·66	7	1·75	1·29
Retford	No return.										
Saffron Walden	5,474	5	·92	5	·92	1·00	3	60·00	9	1·80	1·66
Stafford	10,996	6	·55	20	1·82	3·33	9	45·00	73	12·16	6·69
Welshpool	7,304	4	·54	13	1·78	3·25	9	69·23	12	3·00	1·64
Wenlock	19,693	7	·35	15	·76	2·14	10	66·66	59	8·42	3·01
Averages	134,305	84	·62	226	1·68	2·69	134	59·29	422	5·02	3·14

Table III.

Group 1.—Agricultural Counties.

A STATISTICAL TABLE of the Numbers of Public Houses and Beer Houses; the Number proceeded against and Convicted of Offences against good Order, and the Number of Persons proceeded against, Convicted, and Discharged for Drunkenness, with their Proportions to each other and to Population; Showing also their Comparative Influence upon the Amount of Indictable Crime Committed, and the Number of known Thieves, &c. existing in the undermentioned Agricultural Counties, for the Year ending 29th September 1866.

COUNTIES (Agricultural.)	Population (Census 1861).	Number of "Table 4," or Indictable Offences Committed, per 1,000 Population.	Number of known Thieves and Suspects to 1,000 Population.	LICENSED HOUSES.											DRUNK AND DISORDERLIES.							
				Total Number of Licensed Houses.		Total Number proceeded against for Offences against good Order.		Total Number Convicted.		Total Number of Licenses forfeited for Misconduct.	To 1,000 Population.	Number per Cent. proceeded against.	Number per Cent. Convicted of Offences against good Order.	Number per Cent. whose Licenses were forfeited for Misconduct.	Number per Cent. of Informations against Licensed Houses Dismissed.	Total Number proceeded against.	Total Number Convicted.	Total Number Discharged.	Number proceeded against per 1,000 Population.	Number Convicted per 1,000 Population.	Number per Cent. proceeded against who were Discharged.	Number Convicted to each Licensed House.	Number Convicted to each Conviction of a Licensed House.
				Public Houses.	Beer Houses.	Public Houses.	Beer Houses.	Public Houses.	Beer Houses.	Public Houses.													
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
Bedfordshire	117,347	1·02	4·43	522	395	11	19	8	18	none	7·81	3·27	2·83	none	13·33	246	238	8	2·09	2·02	3·25	·25	9 15
Buckinghamshire	160,022	1·58	2·22	802	554	29	22	22	20	–	8·47	3·76	3·09	–	17·64	378	268	110	2·36	1·67	29·10	·19	6·38
Cambridgeshire	85,256	·52	3·55	496	313	6	9	5	8	–	8·43	2·08	1·80	–	13·33	43	37	6	·50	·43	13·95	·05	2·84
Ely, Isle of	55,319	·79	5·46	252	304	12	17	11	11	2	10·05	5·21	3·95	·35	24·13	99	86	13	1·79	1·55	13·13	·15	3·90
Essex, with Harwich and Saffron Walden	291,924	1·32	3·08	985	864	10	33	10	31	none	6·32	2·32	2·21	none	4·65	285	250	35	·97	·85	12·28	·13	6·09
Hertfordshire	141,209	1·23	8·46	715	641	20	46	15	41	–	9·60	4·86	4·12	–	15·15	312	227	85	2·20	1·60	27·24	·16	4·05
Huntingdonshire	64,250	·56	1·80	314	290	8	3	8	2	1	9·40	1·82	1·65	·16	9·09	97	78	19	1·51	1·21	19·58	·12	7·80
Leicestershire	169,356	·53	2·15	767	236	9	27	9	21	2	5·92	3·58	2·99	·19	16·66	230	209	21	1·35	1·23	9·13	·20	6·96
Lincolnshire	343,140	·99	3·21	1,093	612	57	37	47	28	4	4·96	5·51	4·39	·23	20·21	909	823	86	2·64	2·39	9·46	·48	10·97
Norfolk, with Thetford	317,296	·81	4·26	1,227	520	19	27	15	25	1	5·50	2·63	2·28	·05	13·04	296	280	16	·93	·88	5·40	·16	7·00
Northamptonshire	167,854	1·09	1·11	626	397	19	11	18	9	none	6·09	2·93	2·63	none	10·00	255	221	34	1·51	1·31	13·33	·21	8·18
Peterborough Liberty	22,655	1·99	3·09	98	85	1	3	–	2	–	8·09	2·18	1·09	–	50·00	11	10	1	·48	·44	9·09	·05	5·00
Oxfordshire	140,730	·66	3·97	648	403	11	22	8	20	–	7·46	3·13	2·66	–	15·15	215	193	22	1·52	1·37	10·23	·18	6·89
Rutlandshire	21,867	·36	1·65	80	63	2	4	2	4	–	6·55	4·19	4·19	–	none	28	25	3	1·28	1·14	10·71	·17	4·16
Shropshire, with Oswestry and Wenlock	217,379	1·81	1·94	739	426	32	42	23	33	–	5·36	6·35	4·80	–	24·32	1,280	1,209	71	5·89	5·56	5·51	1·03	21·58
Suffolk, East, with Beccles, Eye, and Orford	179,213	·80	1·65	490	252	9	16	6	14	–	4·14	3·36	2·69	–	20·00	171	133	38	·95	·74	22·22	·17	6·65
Suffolk, West, with Bury St. Edmunds	113,418	1·04	1·98	368	235	7	18	5	13	–	5·31	4·14	2·98	–	28·00	177	167	10	1·56	1·47	5·64	·27	9·27
Averages	2,608,235	·98	3·18	10,132	6,590	262	356	212	300	10	6·41	3·69	3·06	·05	17·15	5,032	4,454	578	1·93	1·70	11·48	·26	7·80

Table III.

Group 2.—Mining and Manufacturing Counties.

A STATISTICAL TABLE of the Numbers of Public Houses and Beer Houses, the Number proceeded against and Convicted of Offences against good Order, and the Number of Persons proceeded against, Convicted, and Discharged for Drunkenness, with their Proportions to each other and to Population; Showing also their Comparative Influence upon the Amount of Indictable Crime Committed, and the Number of known Thieves, &c. existing in the undermentioned Mining and Manufacturing Counties, for the Year ending 29th September 1866.

COUNTIES.	Population (Census 1861).	Number of "Table 4," or Indictable Offences Committed, per 1,000 Population.	Number of known Thieves and Suspects to 1,000 Population.	LICENSED HOUSES.											DRUNK AND DISORDERLIES.							
				Total Number of Licensed Houses.		Total Number proceeded against for Offences against good Order.		Total Number Convicted.		Total Number of Licenses forfeited for Misconduct.	To 1,000 Population.	Number per Cent. proceeded against.	Number per Cent. Convicted of Offences against good Order.	Number per Cent. whose Licenses were forfeited for Mi conduct.	Number per Cent. of Informations against Licensed Houses Dismissed.	Total Number proceeded against.	Total Number Convicted.	Total Number Discharged.	Number proceeded against per 1,000 Population.	Number Convicted per 1,000 Population.	Number per Cent. proceeded against who were Discharged.	Number Convicted to each Licensed House.	Number Convicted to each Conviction of a Licensed House.
				Public Houses.	Beer Houses.	Public Houses.	Beer Houses.	Public Houses.	Beer Houses.	Public Houses.													
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
Derbyshire - - -	286,400	·49	3·54	1,128	620	32	67	27	60	3	6·10	5·66	4·97	·17	12·12	632	581	51	2·20	2·02	8·06	·33	6·67
Nottinghamshire, with Retford - -	207,691	·78	4·42	748	307	44	51	29	38	–	5·08	9·00	6·35	–	29·47	636	495	141	3·06	2·38	22·16	·46	7·38
Staffordshire, with Stafford and Tamworth -	630,829	1·62	3·66	2,059	2,459	182	470	150	397	2	7·16	14·43	12·10	·04	16·10	3,138	2,458	680	4·97	3·89	21·66	·54	1·24
Warwickshire, with Evesham	193,123	1·65	3·19	808	361	37	33	32	32	2	6·05	5·98	5·47	·17	8·57	384	332	52	1·98	1·71	13·54	·28	·81
Worcestershire - -	249,154	1·70	2·38	1,003	643	59	62	37	43	5	6·60	7·35	·48	·30	33·05	481	310	171	1·93	1·24	35·55	·18	2·13
Averages - - -	1,567,197	1·32	3·48	5,746	4,390	354	683	275	570	12	6·46	10·23	8·33	·11	18·51	5,271	4,176	1,095	3·36	2·66	20·77	·41	4·94

Table III.

Group 3.—Welsh Counties.

A STATISTICAL TABLE of the Numbers of Public Houses and Beer Houses, the Number proceeded against and Convicted of Offences against Good Order, and the Number of Persons proceeded against, Convicted, and Discharged for Drunkenness, with their Proportions to each other and to Population; Showing also their Comparative Influence upon the Amount of Indictable Crime Committed, and the Number of known Thieves, &c., existing in the undermentioned Welsh Counties, for the Year ending 29th September 1866.

COUNTIES.	Population Census (1861)	Number of "Table 4," or Indictable Offences Committed per 1,000 Population.	Number of known Thieves and Suspects to 1 000 Population.	LICENSED HOUSES.											DRUNK AND DISORDERLIES.							
				Total Number of Licensed Houses.		Total Number proceeded against for Offences against good Order.		Total Number Convicted.		Total Number of Licenses forfeited for Misconduct.	To 1,000 Population.	Number per Cent. proceeded against.	Number per Cent. Convicted of Offences against good Order.	Number per Cent. whose Licenses were forfeited for Misconduct.	Number per Cent. of Informations against Licensed Houses Dismissed.	Total Number proceeded against.	Total Number Convicted.	Total Number Discharged.	Number proceeded against per 1,000 Population.	Number Convicted per 1,000 Population.	Number per Cent. proceeded against who were Discharged.	Number Convicted to each Licensed House.	Number Convicted to each Conviction of a Licensed House.
				Public Houses.	Beer Houses.	Public Houses.	Beer Houses.	Public Houses	Beer Houses.	Public Houses.													
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
Anglesea, with Beaumaris -	54,609	·82	·40	275	11	11	none	6	none	none	5·23	3·84	2·09	none	45·45	76	43	33	1·39	·78	43·42	·15	7·16
Carnarvonshire with Bangor and Carnarvon - -	92,776	1·32	2·06	471	53	42		34	6	–	5·65	9·35	7·63	–	18·36	574	475	99	6·19	5·12	17·24	·90	11·87
Denbighshire, with Denbigh	104,316	·64	·71	441	165	7	13	6	13	1	5·81	3·30	3·13	·16	5·00	339	268	71	3·25	2·56	20·94	·44	14·10
Flintshire, with Flint -	69,849	1·04	1·27	401	86	26	20	23	12	1	6·97	9·44	7·18	·20	23·91	394	366	28	5·64	5·24	7·10	·75	10·45
Merionethshire - -	38,888	1·44	1·41	150	10	13	7	8	6	none	4·12	12·50	8·75	none	30·00	167	147	20	4·30	3·78	11·97	91	10·50
Montgomeryshire, with Montgomery and Welchpool - - - - -	66,919	1·40	2·12	256	55	21	11	19	9	–	4·64	10·58	9·00	–	12·50	253	191	62	3·78	2·85	24·50	·61	6·82
Averages - - -	427,357	1·07	1·34	1,994	380	120	58	96	46	2	5·55	7·49	5·98	·08	20·22	1,803	1,490	313	4·21	3·49	17·35	·62	10·49

Table III.

Group 4.—Boroughs with Populations not exceeding 8,000.

A STATISTICAL TABLE of the Numbers of Public Houses and Beer Houses, the Number proceeded against and Convicted of Offences against good Order, and the Number of Persons proceeded against, Convicted, and Discharged for Drunkenness, with their Proportions to each other and to Population; Showing also their Comparative Influence upon the Amount of Indictable Crime Committed, and the Number of known Thieves, &c. existing in the undermentioned Boroughs with Populations not exceeding 8,000, for the Year ending 29th September 1866.

BOROUGHS, under 8,000.	Population (Census 1861).	Number of "Table 4," or Indictable Offences Committed per 1,000 Population.	Number of known Thieves and Suspects to 1,000 Population.	LICENSED HOUSES.											DRUNK AND DISORDERLIES.							
				Total Number of Licensed Houses.		Total Number proceeded against for Offences against good Order.		Total Number Convicted.		Total Number of Licenses forfeited for Misconduct.	To 1,000 Population.	Number per Cent. proceeded against.	Number per Cent. Convicted of Offences against good Order.	Number per Cent. whose Licenses were forfeited for Misconduct.	Number per Cent. of Informations against Licensed Houses Dismissed.	Total Number proceeded against.	Total Number Convicted.	Total Number Discharged.	Number proceeded against per 1,000 Population.	Number Convicted per 1,000 Population.	Number per Cent. proceeded against who were Discharged.	Number Convicted to each Licensed House.	Number Convicted to each Conviction of a Licensed House.
				Public Houses.	Beer Houses.	Public Houses.	Beer Houses.	Public Houses.	Beer Houses.	Public Houses.													
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
Banbury	4,055	2·50	2·25	38	18	none	none	none	none	none	14·00	none	*	none	*	36	26	10	9·00	6·50	27·77	·46	*
Grantham	4,954	6·12	1·63	33	15	4	–	3	–	–	9·79	8·33	6·25	–	25·00	40	39	1	8·16	7·95	2·50	·81	13·00
Hertford	6,769	1·79	7·16	53	20	2	2	2	1	–	10·89	5·47	4·10	–	25·00	22	17	5	3·28	2·53	22·72	·23	5·66
Lichfield	6,893	1·91	1·91	66	7	none	none	none	none	–	10·73	none	*	–	*	91	73	18	13·38	10·73	19·78	1·00	*
Ludlow	5,178	1·37	2·94	59	4	7	1	7	1	–	12·35	12·69	12·69	–	none	107	100	7	20·98	19·60	6·54	1·58	12·50
St. Alban's	7,675	2·23	2·23	57	26	6	4	6	3	–	10·92	12·04	10·84	–	10·00	50	23	27	6·57	3·02	54·00	·27	2·55
Stratford-on-Avon	3,672	1·11	3·33	34	4	none	none	none	none	–	10·55	none	*	–	*	21	15	6	5·83	4·16	28·57	·39	*
Sudbury	6,879	1·02	3·52	19	20	–	–	–	–	–	5·73	–	*	–	*	6	2	4	·88	·29	66·66	·05	*
Chipping Wycombe	4,222	1·66	3·33	46	10	4	–	4	–	–	13·33	7·14	7·14	–	none	29	25	4	6·90	5·95	13·79	·44	6·25
Averages	50,297	2·13	3·18	405	124	23	7	22	5	–	10·53	5·67	5·10	–	10·00	402	320	82	8·00	6·37	20·39	·60	11·85

* No information laid against a licensed house.

Table III.

Group 5.—Boroughs with Populations of 8,000, and not exceeding 20,000.

A STATISTICAL TABLE of the Numbers of Public Houses and Beer Houses, the Number proceeded against and Convicted of Offences against good Order, and the Number of Persons proceeded against, Convicted, and Discharged for Drunkenness, with their Proportions to each other and to Population; Showing also their Comparative Influence upon the Amount of Indictable Crime Committed, and the Number of known Thieves, &c. existing in the undermentioned Boroughs with Populations of 8,000 and not exceeding 20,000, for the Year ending 29th September 1866.

Boroughs with Populations of 8,000, and not exceeding 20,000.	Population (Census 1861).	Number of "Table 4," or Indictable Offences Committed per 1,000 Population.	Number of known Thieves and Suspects to 1,000 Population.	Licensed Houses: Total Number of Licensed Houses.		Total Number proceeded against for Offences against good Order.		Total Number Convicted.		Total Number of Licenses forfeited for Misconduct.	To 1,000 Population.	Number per Cent. proceeded against.	Number per Cent. Convicted of Offences against good Order.	Number per Cent. whose Licenses were forfeited for Misconduct.	Number per Cent. of Informations against Licensed Houses Dismissed.	Drunk and Disorderlies: Total Number proceeded against.	Total Number Convicted.	Total Number Discharged.	Number proceeded against per 1,000 Population.	Number Convicted per 1,000 Population.	Number per Cent. proceeded against who were Discharged.	Number Convicted to each Licensed House.	Number Convicted to each Conviction of Licensed House.
				Public Houses.	Beer Houses.	Public Houses.	Beer Houses.	Public Houses.	Be Houses.	Public Houses.													
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
Bedford	13,412	1·11	2·38	46	63	1	none	1	none	none	8·13	·91	·91	none	none	38	8	30	2·83	·59	78·94	·07	8·00
Boston	15,038	1·26	1·73	47	52	6	11	5	9	- -	6·60	17·17	14·14	–	17·64	71	47	24	4·73	3·13	33·80	·47	3·35
Chesterfield	9,835	2·55	2·44	58	39	3	4	3	4	- -	9·89	7·21	7·21	–	none	223	161	62	22·75	16·42	27·80	1·65	23·00
Great Grimsby	11,032	5·63	5·72	43	32	8	6	7	6	- -	6·81	18·66	17·33	–	71·42	117	107	10	10·63	9·72	8·54	1·42	8·23
Kidderminster	15,399	·91	1·30	96	25	4	none	4	none	- -	7·90	3·30	3·30	–	none	62	39	23	4·05	2·54	37·09	·32	5·75
King's Lynn	16,170	·93	·37	155	5	3	–	3	–	- -	9·93	1·87	1·87	–	–	88	67	21	5·46	4·16	23·86	·41	22·33
Leamington	17,454	1·55	3·16	86	9	6	5	6	5	- -	5·45	11·57	11·57	–	–	39	33	6	2·24	1·89	15·38	·34	·54
Newark	11,562	·95	·78	55	26	2	1	none	1	- -	7·04	3·70	1·23	–	66·66	13	8	5	1·13	·69	38·46	·09	8·00
Newcastle-under-Lyme*	12,638	2·14	1·58	67	51	6	17	6	16	- -	9·36	19·49	18·64	–	4·34	254	242	12	20·13	19·20	4·72	2·05	11·00
Stamford	8,044	1·75	2·12	67	7	3	1	2	1	- -	9·25	5·40	4·05	–	25·00	29	4	25	3·62	·50	86·20	·05	1·33
Warwick	10,589	2·76	1·42	63	11	2	none	1	none	- -	7·04	2·70	1·35	–	50·00	60	22	38	5·71	2·09	63·33	·29	38·00
Wisbeach	9,218	2·06	4·78	50	30	4	2	3	–	- -	8·69	7·50	3·75	–	50·00	51	22	29	·55	2·39	56·86	·27	7·33
Averages*	137,753	1·81	2·25	766	299	42	30	35	26	- -	7·73	6·76	5·72	–	15·27	791	518	273	5·74	3·76	34·51	·48	8·49

* Newcastle is not included in these averages.

Table III.

Group 6.—Boroughs with Populations of 20,000, and not exceeding 50,000.

A STATISTICAL TABLE of the Numbers of Public Houses and Beer Houses; the Number proceeded against and Convicted of Offences against good Order, and the Number of Persons proceeded against, Convicted, and Discharged for Drunkenness, with their Proportions to each other and to Population; Showing also their Comparative Influence upon the Amount of Indictable Crime Committed, and the Number of known Thieves, &c. existing in the undermentioned Boroughs with Populations of 20,000 and not exceeding 50,000, for the Year ending 29th September 1866.

BOROUGHS with Populations exceeding 20,000, and not exceeding 50,000.	Population (Census 1861).	Number of "Table 4," or Indictable Offences Committed per 1,000 Population.	Number of known Thieves and Suspects to 1,000 Population.	LICENSED HOUSES.											DRUNK AND DISORDERLIES.							
				Total Number of Licensed Houses.		Total Number proceeded against for Offences against good Order.		Total Number Convicted.		Total Number of Licenses forfeited for Misconduct.	To 1,000 Population.	Number per Cent. proceeded against.	Number per Cent. Convicted of Offences against good Order.	Number per Cent. whose Licenses were forfeited for Misconduct.	Number per Cent. of Informations against Licensed Houses Dismissed.	Total Number proceeded against.	Total Number Convicted.	Total Number Discharged.	Number proceeded against per 1,000 Population.	Number Convicted per 1,000 Population.	Number per Cent. proceeded against who were Discharged.	Number Convicted to each Licensed House.	Number Convicted to each Conviction of a Licensed House.
				Public Houses.	Beer Houses.	Public Houses.	Beer Houses.	Public Houses.	Beer Houses.	Public Houses.													
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
Cambridge	26,351	2·01	5·01	218	53	4	13	3	11	none	10·30	6·27	5·16	none	17·64	80	42	38	3·01	1·59	47·50	·15	3·00
Colchester	23,730	2·15	3·29	110	42	2	1	2	1	1	6·41	1·97	1·97	·65	none	45	18	27	1·89	·75	60·00	·11	6·00
Coventry	40,917	·97	1·46	255	2	18	1	18	1	none	6·28	7·39	7·39	none	–	204	86	118	·49	2·10	57·84	·33	4·52
Derby	43,081	·86	4·02	217	114	41	35	29	24	–	7·69	22·96	16·00	–	30·26	342	199	143	7·95	4·62	41·81	·60	3·75
Great Yarmouth	34,573	1·76	2·69	182	86	8	7	8	6	–	7·76	5·59	5·22	–	6·66	158	151	7	4·57	4·37	4·43	·56	10·78
Ipswich	37,719	2·62	2·14	140	141	1	5	1	none	–	7·45	2·13	·35	–	83·33	81	24	57	2·14	·63	70·37	·08	24·00
Lincoln	20,995	·90	1·48	111	49	8	3	8	1	–	7·65	6·87	5·62	–	18·18	74	44	30	3·54	2·10	40·54	·27	4·88
Northampton	32,813	2·37	2·13	70	201	7	51	6	41	–	8·26	21·40	17·34	–	18·96	159	156	3	4·84	4·75	1·88	·57	3·31
Shrewsbury	23,000	3·08	1·65	158	36	9	5	5	5	–	8·43	7·21	5·15	–	28·57	261	196	65	11·34	8·52	24·90	1·01	19·60
Walsall	37,762	3·34	5·19	174	124	27	15	23	13	2	7·90	14·09	12·08	·67	14·28	124	90	34	3·28	2·38	27·41	·30	2·50
Worcester	32,000	3·56	3·90	185	84	26	11	18	8	none	8·40	13·75	9·66	none	29·72	258	142	116	8·06	4·43	44·96	·52	5·46
Averages	352,941	2·12	3·05	1,820	932	151	147	121	111	3	7·79	10·82	8·43	·10	22·14	1,786	1,148	638	5·06	3·25	35·72	·41	4·94

Table III.

Group 7.—Boroughs with Populations exceeding 50,000.

A STATISTICAL TABLE of the Numbers of Public Houses and Beer Houses; the Number proceeded against and Convicted of Offences against good Order, and the Number of Persons proceeded against, Convicted, and Discharged for Drunkenness, with their Proportions to each other and to Population; Showing also their Comparative Influence upon the Amount of Indictable Crime Committed, and the Number of known Thieves, &c. existing in the undermentioned Boroughs with Populations exceeding 50,000, for the Year ending 29th September 1866.

				LICENSED HOUSES.												DRUNK AND DISORDERLIES.							
BOROUGHS exceeding 50,000.	Population (Census 1861).	Number of "Table 4," or Indictable Offences Committed, per 1,000 Population.	Number of known Thieves and Suspects to 1,000 Population.	Total Number of Licensed Houses.		Total Number proceeded against for Offences against good Order.		Total Number Convicted.		Total Number of Licenses Forfeited for Misconduct.	To 1,000 Population.	Number per Cent. proceeded against.	Number per Cent. Convicted of Offences against good Order.	Number per Cent. whose Licenses were Forfeited for Misconduct.	Number per Cent. of Informations against Licensed Houses Dismissed.	Total Number proceeded against.	Total Number Convicted.	Total Number Discharged.	Number proceeded against per 1,000 Population.	Number Convicted per 1,000 Population.	Number per Cent. proceeded against who were Discharged.	Number Convicted to each Licensed House.	Number Convicted to each Conviction of a Licensed House.
				Public Houses.	Beer Houses.	Public Houses.	Beer Houses.	Public Houses.	Beer Houses.	Public Houses.													
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
Birmingham	295,955	2·70	5·64	695	1,297	161	400	130	330	none	6·73	28·16	23·09	none	18·00	1,357	671	686	4·58	2·26	50·55	·33	1·45
Leicester	68,168	2·29	1·10	287	160	36	26	31	19	–	6·56	13·87	11·18	–	19·35	376	376	none	5·52	5·52	none	·84	7·52
Norwich	74,414	1·45	3·73	605	42	53	6	44	5	12	8·69	9·11	7·57	1·85	16·94	118	61	57	1·58	·81	48·30	·09	1·24
Nottingham	74,531	3·89	2·72	248	208	6	28	6	27	none	6·12	7·45	7·23	none	2·94	222	185	37	2·97	2·48	16·66	·40	5·60
Wolverhampton	60,858	2·15	6·94	219	242	18	53	9	43	–	7·58	15·40	11·27	–	26·76	417	337	80	6·85	5·54	19·18	·73	6·48
Averages	573,926	2·46	3·78	2,054	1,949	274	513	220	424	12	6·97	19·66	16·08	·29	18·17	2,490	1,630	860	4·33	2·84	34·53	·40	2·53

Table III.

Group 8.—Boroughs under 5,000 Population, with Police Forces Consolidated with the County Force.

A STATISTICAL TABLE of the Numbers of Public Houses and Beer Houses; the Number proceeded against and Convicted of Offences against good Order, and the Number of Persons proceeded against, Convicted, and Discharged for Drunkenness, with their Proportions to each other and to Population; Showing also their Comparative Influence upon the Amount of Indictable Crime Committed, and the Number of known Thieves, &c. existing in the undermentioned Boroughs with Populations under 5,000, whose Police Forces are Consolidated with the County Forces, for the Year ending 29th September 1866.

BOROUGHS (with Consolidated Forces under 5,000).	Population (Census 1861).	Number of "Table 4," or Indictable Offences Committed, per 1,000 Population.	Number of known Thieves and Suspects to 1,000 Population.	LICENSED HOUSES.												DRUNK AND DISORDERLIES.							
				Total Number of Licensed Houses.		Total Number proceeded against for Offences against good Order.		Total Number Convicted.		Total Number of Licenses forfeited for Misconduct.	To 1,000 Population.	Number per Cent. proceeded against.	Number per Cent. Convicted of Offences against good Order.	Number per Cent. whose Licenses were forfeited for Misconduct.	Number per Cent. of Informations against Licensed Houses Dismissed.	Total Number proceeded against.	Total Number Convicted.	Total Number Discharged.	Number proceeded against per 1,000 Population.	Number Convicted per 1,000 Population.	Number per Cent. proceeded against who were Discharged.	Number Convicted to each Licensed House.	Number Convicted to each Conviction of a Licensed House.
				Public Houses.	Beer Houses.	Public Houses.	Beer Houses.	Public Houses.	Beer Houses.	Public Houses.													
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
Beaumaris	2,558	4·80	none	19	none	none	none	none	none	none	7·60	none	(a)	none	(a)	12	5	7	4·80	2·00	58·33	·26	(b)
Beccles	4,266	1·19	3·80	26	11	1	–	–	–	–	8·80	2·70	(a)	–	100·00	3	3	none	·71	·71	none	·08	(b)
Evesham	4,680	·86	1·08	30	5	none	–	–	–	–	7·60	none	(a)	–	(a)	29	26	3	6·30	5·65	10·34	·74	(b)
Eye	2,430	1·25	5·83	17	3	1	–	1	–	–	8·33	5·00	5·00	–	(a)	4	4	none	1·66	1·66	none	·20	4·00
Flint	3,428	1·76	1·17	20	12	2	5	1	3	1	9·41	21·57	12·50	3·12	42·85	61	58	3	17·94	17·05	4·91	1·81	14·50
Godmanchester	2,438	·83	·83	12	14	2	2	2	1	none	10·83	15·38	11·53	none	25·00	8	6	2	3·33	2·50	25·00	·23	2·00
Huntingdon	3,822	·78	2·89	20	16	1	none	1	none	–	9·47	2·77	2·77	–	(a)	25	20	5	6·57	5·26	20·00	·55	20·00
Llanfyllin	1,068	none	6·00	15	1	c	–	none	–	–	16·00	none	(a)	–	(a)	16	16	none	16·00	16·00	none	1·00	(b)
Llanidloes	3,127	1·29	4·83	23	4	4	1	4	1	–	8·70	18·51	18·51	–	(a)	23	22	1	7·41	7·09	4·34	·81	4·40
Montgomery	1,276	2·50	6·66	11	none	1	none	1	none	–	9·16	9·09	9·09	–	(a)	9	8	1	7·50	6·66	11·11	·72	8·00
Orford	944	1·11	6·66	4	–	none	–	none	–	–	4·44	none	(a)	–	(a)	none	none	none	none	none	(c)	(c)	(b)
Tamworth	4,326	1·39	6·51	32	6	5	1	5	–	–	8·83	15·78	13·15	–	16·51	45	40	5	10·46	9·30	11·11	1·05	8·00
Thetford	4,208	·23	1·19	21	12	none	none	none	–	–	7·85	none	(a)	–	(a)	5	5	none	1·19	1·19	none	·15	(b)
Averages	38,571	1·29	3·11	250	84	17	9	15	5	1	8·67	7·78	5·98	·29	23·07	240	213	27	6·23	5·53	11·25	·63	10·65

(a) No information laid against a licensed house.

(b) No licensed house convicted.

(c) No drunken person proceeded against.

Table III.

Group 9.—Boroughs with Populations above 5,000 whose Police Forces are Consolidated with Counties.

A STATISTICAL TABLE of the Numbers of Public Houses and Beer Houses; the Number proceeded against and Convicted of Offences against good Order, and the Number of Persons proceeded against, Convicted, and Discharged for Drunkenness, with their Proportions to each other and to Population; Showing also their Comparative Influence upon the Amount of Indictable Crime Committed, and the Number of known Thieves, &c. existing in the undermentioned Boroughs with Populations above 5,000, whose Police Forces are Consolidated with the County Forces, for the Year ending 29th September 1866.

Boroughs, with Consolidated Forces above 5,000.	Population (Census 1861.)	Number of "Table A," or Indictable Offences Committed per 1,000 Population.	Number of known Thieves and Suspects to 1,000 Population.	LICENSED HOUSES. Total Number of Licensed Houses.		Total Number proceeded against for Offences against good Order.		Total Number Convicted.		Total Number of Licenses forfeited for Misconduct.	To 1,000 Population.	Number per Cent. proceeded against.	Number per Cent. Convicted of Offences against good Order.	Number per Cent. whose Licenses were forfeited for Misconduct.	Number per Cent. of Informations against Licensed Houses Dismissed.	DRUNK AND DISORDERLIES. Total Number proceeded against.	Total Number Convicted.	Total Number Discharged.	Number proceeded against per 1,000 Population.	Number Convicted per 1,000 Population.	Number per Cent. proceeded against who were Discharged.	Number Convicted to each Licensed House.	Number Convicted to each Conviction of a Licensed House.
				Public Houses.	Beer Houses.	Public Houses.	Beer Houses.	Public Houses.	Beer Houses.	Public Houses.													
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
Bangor	7,603	1·05	10·26	77	2	11	1	7	1	none	10·39	15·19	10·12	none	33·33	123	106	17	16·18	13·94	13·82	1·34	13·25
Bury St. Edmund's	13,318	1·50	1·12	65	26	3	none	3	none	–	6·84	3·29	3·29	–	none	26	25	1	1·95	1·87	3·84	·27	8·33
Carnarvon	8,512	2·94	3·64	65	3	3	–	2	–	–	8·00	4·41	2·94	–	33·33	119	(a) 69	(a) 50	14·00	8·11	42·01	1·01	34·50
Denbigh	5,946	·50	3·22	37	4	none	–	none	–	–	6·94	none	(c)	–	(c)	27	21	6	4·57	3·55	22·22	·51	(d)
Dudley	44,975	2·27	2·36	265	93	31	34	14	17	1	7·97	18·15	8·65	·27	52·30	106	32	74	2·36	·71	69·81	·08	1·03
Harwich	5,070	1·80	2·60	30	13	1	1	1	1	none	8·60	4·65	4·65	none	none	38	38	none	7·60	7·60	none	·88	19·00
Oswestry	5,414	1·11	1·29	43	17	1	3	1	3	–	11·11	6·66	6·66	–	–	120	98	22	22·22	18·14	18·33	1·63	24·50
Retford	No return.																						
Saffron Walden	5,474	·92	1·80	17	19	none	1	none	none	–	6·66	2·77	none	–	100·00	12	10	2	2·22	1·85	16·66	·27	(d)
Stafford	10,996	1·82	6·69	59	33	5	5	4	5	–	8·44	10·86	9·78	–	10·00	65	(b) 11	(b) 54	5·96	1·00	83·07	·11	1·22
Welshpool	7,304	1·78	1·64	45	2	2	none	2	none	–	6·43	4·25	4·25	–	none	93	39	54	12·73	5·34	58·06	·83	19·50
Wenlock	19,693	·76	3·01	88	52	4	3	4	2	–	7·14	5·00	4·28	–	14·28	101	93	8	5·15	4·74	7·92	·66	15·50
Averages	134,305	1·68	3·14	791	264	61	48	38	29	1	7·85	10·03	6·35	·09	38·53	830	542	288	6·18	4·03	34·69	·51	8·08

(a) Magistrates usually warn for first offence. (b) The borough magistrates are in the habit of discharging with caution. (c) No information laid. (d) No licensed house convicted.

No. 2.—NORTHERN DISTRICT

No. 2.
Northern District.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT of Lieut.-Colonel *John Woodford*, Inspector of Constabulary and Police Forces in the Northern District, for the Year ended 29th September 1866.

To the Right Honourable *Spencer Horatio Walpole*, M.P., &c. &c. &c., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir, The Cliff, Preston, 28 November 1866.

I have the honour to lay before you my reports on the state and the efficiency, in point of numbers and discipline, in which the several constabulary and police forces in the northern district appeared to me, at my recent inspection, to have been maintained during the past year.

The difficulty of procuring and of retaining in the service men properly qualified to discharge the duties of police constables, which has been more or less felt for some time past, but which has more decidedly manifested itself within the last two years, has already been adverted to by me in former reports.

This difficulty has been met on the part of the justices in the several counties and ridings, and generally on that of the town councils of boroughs, where it was felt to be requisite, by authorising an increase of the pay of the various ranks and classes in their respective forces.

This measure has for the most part been too recently adopted, and its effect, as yet, has been too undecided to enable me to report that it has everywhere been successful. I have, however, to acquaint you that in a large majority of the smaller establishments I observed that, on the whole, the numerical strength had been pretty well sustained, while, on the other hand, in some of the stronger forces, such, for instance, as those of Lancashire, Liverpool, Manchester, the county of Durham, and the West Riding of Yorkshire, it would seem that the difficulty has not yet been entirely overcome.

Upon the outbreak of the cattle plague and during its continuance, the services of the constabulary in this district were very largely called into requisition in aid of the local authorities, and, as I am informed, with very excellent results. In general the existing establishments were considered sufficient to discharge all the duties required of them; but in the counties of Cumberland and Westmorland, which are united for police purposes, an auxiliary force of 56 men and 16 horses was raised by order of the justices and placed at the disposal of the chief constable, who with their assistance was happily enabled to restrict the ravages of the disease within certain defined limits, and effectually to prevent its spread into Westmorland and a considerable portion of the county of Cumberland.

In the early part of November of last year the town council of Scarborough augmented and reorganised the police force of that borough. I have now therefore to report for the first time that I consider the authorised establishment to be sufficient in number for ordinary purposes.

Congleton, Macclesfield, Stockport, Kendal, Ashton-under-Lyne, Blackburn, Bolton, Oldham, Berwick, Richmond, Dewsbury, Ripon.

The police forces of the boroughs named in the margin I cannot, I am sorry to say, report as being, in my opinion, sufficient in point of numbers, though I must add that they appeared to me to consist, on the whole, of a very respectable and intelligent body of men.

In the course of the year augmentations had been made from time to time, amounting in the aggregate to 239 men.

The total number of officers and constables in the district at the close of the inspection was 6,398, to which some few additions have since been made.

I have, &c.
(signed) *J. Woodford*, Lieut.-Colonel,
Inspector of Constabulary.

No. 2.
Northern District.

County of Chester.

County of Chester.

Population in 1861	329,227
Area in acres	692,979
Number of constables	244
Population to one constable	1,349

The inspection of the constabulary force of this county commenced on the 16th and was concluded on the 22nd of May, when it consisted of one chief constable, 10 superintendents, five inspectors, 32 serjeants, and 184 constables of the permanent establishment, together with 12 additional constables appointed under the provisions of the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88, s. 19, making a total when complete of 244 officers and constables; there were, however, two men required to make up the full complement. This force is composed, to all appearance, of a well-chosen and intelligent body of men, well clothed and well supplied with the usual accoutrements. It was not deemed necessary to inspect all the station-houses; but such of them as were visited, together with the charge-rooms, offices, and cells for prisoners, were very clean and in good order, and the books, both at head-quarters and in the several districts, appeared to have been well and methodically kept.

The scale for the payment of the several ranks and classes having been revised, the following is a copy of that now in force:—Chief constable, 500 *l.* a year with an annual allowance of 200 *l.* to cover the expenses of travelling, stationery, and postage; superintendents, a minimum of 120 *l.* to 150 *l.* a year, with horse allowances, varying from 60 *l.* to 70 *l.* and 80 *l.* a year; inspectors, 80 *l.* and 100 *l.* a year; serjeants, 28 *s.*, 26 *s.*, 25 *s.*, and 24 *s.* a week; constables, 22 *s.*, 21 *s.*, and 20 *s.* a week. A class of merit open to serjeants and constables, but limited to 20, has been established, to each member of which is granted an addition to his pay of 1 *s.* 2 *d.* a week.

Upon the outbreak of the cattle plague the services of this force were at once made available in collecting statistics relating thereto, and subsequently in carrying out the process of disinfecting the numerous farm buildings throughout the county.

Recently the chief constable has been appointed chief inspector over the county, in order the better to enforce the Orders in Council and those of the court of quarter session, in the event of a renewal of the calamity.

The Inspector has much gratification in reporting that, in his opinion, this constabulary force has been maintained in a very satisfactory state of discipline and general efficiency.

Borough of Birkenhead.

Borough of Birkenhead.

Population in 1861	37,532
Area in acres	1,577
Number of constables	Docks, &c., 23; Town - 72; 95
Population to one constable	395

The police force of this borough, which is of the same strength as last year, and consists in the whole of one head constable, one superintendent, 12 inspectors, and 81 constables, was complete when inspected on the 16th of May last. Of this number one inspector and two constables are employed as clerks, one inspector and one constable as detectives, and one inspector and 22 constables are maintained at the expense of the Docks and Harbour Company. In the last report it was stated that an addition of 50 *l.* per annum had been made to the pay of the head constable; an increase has since been made to that of the subordinate ranks, not only with the view of alluring intelligent and duly-qualified men into the service, but with the hope of inducing their continuance in it. The following is a copy of the revised scale now in operation. Head constable, 300 *l.* a year; superintendent, 210 *l.* a year; inspectors, 40 *s.*, 38 *s.*, 36 *s.*, 34 *s.*, and 32 *s.* a week; constables, 27 *s.*, 25 *s.*, 24 *s.*, 22 *s.*, 21 *s.*, and 20 *s.* a week.

This establishment consists of a very fine body of men, well supplied with clothing

clothing and the usual accoutrements, all of which were in good condition. The offices, charge-rooms, and cells for prisoners were clean and in good order, and books seemed to have been well and systematically kept. No. 2. Northern District.

In conclusion, the Inspector has pleasure in reporting that in his opinion this force has been maintained in a very satisfactory state of discipline and general efficiency.

City of Chester.

Population in 1861	31,101
Area in acres	3,518
Number of constables	36
Population to one constable	864

City of Chester.

The police force of this city, when complete, consists of one chief constable, one inspector, one sub-inspector, four serjeants, one detective, and 28 constables. There were, however, two vacancies in the establishment when it was inspected on the 21st of May.

Those presented for inspection bore the appearance of a fine and effective body of men, fully supplied with the usual articles of clothing and accoutrements, which were in good serviceable condition.

The books seemed to have been properly kept, and the office and charge-room, temporarily in use pending the rebuilding of the town hall, were clean and in good order.

In the opinion of the Inspector, this force has been maintained in a satisfactory state of general efficiency.

Borough of Congleton.

Population in 1861	12,338
Area in acres	2,564
Number of constables	5
Population to one constable	2,467

Borough of Congleton.

The authorised strength of the force maintained by the Town Council of this borough consists of one superintendent and four constables.

The men are not supplied with police clothing, nor are they, in the opinion of the Inspector, sufficient in number for the ordinary duties of the borough.

Borough of Macclesfield.

Population in 1861	36,095
Area in acres	2,410
Number of constables	17
Population to one constable	2,123

Borough of Macclesfield.

This police force consists of one chief constable, two serjeants, and 14 constables.

When inspected on the 22nd of May the men presented a very creditable appearance, and had their clothing and accoutrements in good condition; the books had been well kept, and the cells for prisoners were clean, though, as previously reported, open to some objection on account of their position.

The Inspector has, however, to add that in his opinion this force is not sufficient in number for the ordinary duties of the borough.

No. 2. Northern District.

Borough of Stalybridge.

Borough of Stalybridge.

Population in 1861	24,806
Area in acres	883
Number of constables	25
Population to one constable	992

The police force of this borough, which has in no way varied since the last report, consists of one chief superintendent, one inspector, three serjeants, and 20 constables.

The establishment was complete when inspected on the 22nd of May, and bore the appearance of a respectable and effective body of men. Their clothing and accoutrements, with which they are well supplied, were in good serviceable condition; the books seemed on the whole to have been tolerably well kept, and the office, charge-room, and cells for prisoners were very clean, commodious, and in good order.

This force, in the opinion of the Inspector, has been maintained in a satisctory state of general efficiency.

Borough of Stockport.

Borough of Stockport.

Population in 1861	54,681
Area in acres	3,167
Number of constables	15
Population to one constable	3,645

The inspection of this police force was made on the 26th of April. In point of number and organisation it has remained unchanged since the last report.

It consists now, as it has done for years, of one superintendent, one inspector, two serjeants, and 11 constables, who receive occasional assistance from a body of nine men usually employed as scavengers.

Those assembled for inspection presented a very creditable appearance, and had their clothing and accoutrements in good serviceable condition.

The books seemed to have been well kept, and the office, charge-room, and cells for prisoners were very clean and in good order.

In the opinion of the Inspector, this force is not of sufficient strength.

Counties of Cumberland and Westmorland.

Counties of Cumberland and Westmorland.

Population in 1861	224,638
Area in acres	1,482,863
Number of constables	159
Population to one constable	1,413

At the time that the constabulary force of these counties (which are united for police purposes) was under inspection between the 16th and 20th of July, both days inclusive, it consisted in the whole of one chief constable, nine superintendents, nine inspectors, nine serjeants, and 131 constables. In this number, however, are included 11 constables appointed under the 19th section, and one under the 20th section of the 3 & 4 Vict., c. 88, together with 16 "supernumerary" constables (the remains of a body of 56 men and 16 horses) specially appointed to assist the permanent force in the endeavour to prevent the spread of the cattle plague, to which their services were directed upon its outbreak in October 1865, and since continued with such efficacy as entirely to exclude the disease from the county of Westmorland, and from a considerable portion of the county of Cumberland.

The force was complete, and presented the appearance of an intelligent and effective body of men, well supplied with clothing and the customary accoutrements, all of which were in good serviceable condition. The books, both at headquarters and in the several divisions, appeared to have been well and uniformly kept, and such of the station-houses and cells for prisoners as fell under inspection were very clean and in good order.

A revised

No. 2. Northern District.

A revised scale, recently established for the payment of the several ranks and classes, is hereto subjoined.

In the opinion of the Inspector this constabulary force has been maintained in a very satisfactory state of efficiency.

CUMBERLAND and WESTMORLAND CONSTABULARY.

RETURN showing the Scale of Pay determined upon by the Court of Quarter Sessions on the 3rd of April last, in conformity with the Rules made in March 1866, by the Secretary of State for the Home Department.

RANK and CLASS.	Per Annum.	Per Week.	Increase after Six Years' Service.	Increase after Twelve Years' Service.	Special Service Allowance while engaged upon Duty away from Station.	Allowances to Find and Keep Horses, and to cover Travelling Expenses.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.		
Chief Constable	400 – –	– –	– –	– –	– – –	150 *l.*
Deputy Chief Constable	155 – –	– –	10 – –	10 – –	4 *s.* per day, and 2 *s.* per night.	50 *l.* to find and keep a horse.
Superintendents :						
1st Class	155 – –	– –	10 – –	10 – –	– ditto –	– ditto.
2nd Class	130 – –	– –	10 – –	10 – –	– ditto	– ditto.
3rd Class	115 – –	– –	10 – –	10 – –	– ditto	– ditto.
Inspectors	– –	1 12 –	– 1 –	– 1 –	2 *s.* per day, and 1 *s.* per night.	– Each officer and constable is allowed 1 *d.* per day to find boots, and 3 *d.* per week to find oil for their lamps.
Serjeants	– –	1 6 –	– 1 –	– 1 –	– ditto	
Constables :						
1st Class	– –	1 3 –	– –	– –	– ditto.	
2nd Class	– –	1 2 –	– –	– –	– ditto.	
3rd Class	– –	1 1 –	– –	– –	– ditto.	
4th Class	– –	– 19 –	– –	– –	– ditto.	

As a general rule, constables will be promoted from the fourth to the third class after 12 months, from the third to the second class after two years, and from the second to the first class after three years' good service and exemplary conduct. Exception will, however, be allowed in any case where a constable, by his superior qualifications, may be considered as worthy of promotion within any less period, which will be left entirely to the discretion of the chief constable. In addition to this scale there is a merit class, open to all ranks in the service, with 2 *d.* per day additional pay, to be promoted for extraordinary vigilance, zeal, and energy displayed in the discharge of their duties, coupled with exemplary conduct. The Secretary of State has authorised this merit class.

CITY of CARLISLE.

City of Carlisle.

Population in 1861	29,436
Area in acres	3,842
Number of constables	31
Population to one constable	950

The inspection of this police force was made on the 16th of July, when it was found to consist, as heretofore, of one chief constable, three serjeants, and 27 constables; there was, however, one man required to complete the establishment. Since the last report the pay of this force has been twice increased, first in December, and, secondly, on the 10th of July, six days before the inspection. The scale of pay now in operation is as follows: chief constable 140 *l.* 10 *s.* per annum, serjeants 26 *s.* 6 *d.*, and constables 22 *s.*, 21 *s.*, and 19 *s.* a week respectively; the additional pay to the chief constable being 10 *l.* 10 *s.* a year, to the serjeants 3 *s.*, and, to the constables, 2 *s.* 6 *d.* per week per man.

The men assembled for inspection presented a very creditable appearance, and had their clothing and accoutrements in fair serviceable condition; the books had been well and systematically kept, and the office, charge-room, and cells for prisoners were very clean.

This force, in the opinion of the inspector, has, on the whole, been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

No. 2.
Northern District.

Borough of Kendal.

Borough of Kendal.

Population in 1861	12,028
Area in acres	2,720
Number of constables	5
Population to one constable	2,405

This force has for some years past been under the command of one of the superintendents of the county constabulary, though the borough is not consolidated with the county for police purposes.

The men, consisting of one serjeant and four constables, are well supplied with clothing and the customary accoutrements, all of which, when they were inspected on the 19th of July, were in good condition.

The books had been well kept, and the office and cells for prisoners were clean and in good order.

In the opinion of the inspector, this number of constables is not sufficient for the ordinary duties of the borough.

County of Durham.

County of Durham.

Population in 1861	333,934
Area in acres	608,902
Number of constables	305
Population to one constable	1,095

The authorised strength of this constabulary force, when inspected between the 18th and 28th of July, was 305, consisting of one chief constable, 12 superintendents, one inspector, 36 serjeants, and 204 constables of the permanent establishment, and 51 additional constables appointed under the provisions of the 19th section 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88, showing an augmentation up to this time of 29 men since the last report; there were, however, 15 required to make up the full complement.

The scale for the payment of the several ranks and classes having undergone revision, the following is a copy of that now in force:—

RANK AND CLASS.	On Appointment or Promotion.			After Service of Three Years.			After Service of Seven Years.			Horse and Travelling Allowances.
Chief Constable	£. 500 per annum									£. 50 per annum.
	Per Day.		Per Annum.	Per Day.		Per Annum.	Per Day.		Per Annum.	
	s. d.		£. s. d.	s. d.		£. s. d.	s. d.		£. s. d.	
Superintendent acting as Deputy Chief Constable and Clerk.	7 8	or	139 18 4	8 3	or	150 11 3	8 10	or	161 4 2	£. 50 „
Superintendents:										
1st Class	6 7	„	120 2 11	7 2	„	130 15 10	7 8	„	139 18 4	£. 50 „
2nd Class	5 6	„	100 7 6	5 9	„	104 18 9	6 1	„	111 – 5	£. 50 „
Inspectors	4 2	„	76 – 10	4 5	„	80 12 1	4 8	„	85 3 4	
	Per Day.		Per Week.	Per Day.		Per Week.	Per Day.		Per Week.	
	s. d.		£. s. d.	s. d.		£. s. d.	s. d.		£. s. d.	
Serjeants	3 7	or	1 5 1	3 9	or	1 6 3	3 11	or	1 7 5	
Acting Serjeants	3 2	„	1 2 2	3 4	„	1 3 4	3 6	„	1 4 6	
Constables:										
1st Class	3 –	„	1 1 –	3 2	„	1 2 2	3 4	„	1 3 4	
2nd Class	2 11	„	1 – 5	–	–	—	–	–	—	
3rd Class	2 9	„	– 19 3	–	–	—	–	–	—	
Merit Class extra	– 2	„	– 1 2	– 2	„	– 1 2	– 2	„	– 1 2	

No. 2. Northern District.

SCALE of Extra Allowance for Superintendents and other Constables when employed on Special Service away from their respective Divisions or Stations.

RANK AND CLASS.	When Travelling on Special Duty (at the Discretion of the Chief Constable).	Per Day.	Per Night.
		s. *d.*	*s.* *d.*
Superintendents or Inspectors employed out of their Divisions - -	For refreshment - - - not to exceed	2 6	2 6
	Ditto - - (if with horse) - ditto -	3 6	3 6
Serjeants or Constables -	Ditto - - - - - ditto -	1 –	1 –
	Ditto - - (if with horse) - ditto -	2 6	2 6

Members of the force occupying rooms in buildings, owned or rented by the county will be charged rent as follows, viz. :—

Superintendents, 1st class,	house and stable -	3 *s.* 10 *d.* per week, or	10 *l.* per annum.
Ditto - - „	house without stable	3 *s.* 1 *d.* „	8 *l.* „
Ditto - 2nd class,	house and stable -	3 *s.* 1 *d.* „	8 *l.* „
Ditto - - „	house without stable	2 *s.* 4 *d.* „	6 *l.* „
Married inspectors Serjeants and constables	- - - -	1 *s.* 6 *d.* „	3 *l.* 18 *s.* „
Single constables - - - - -		1 *s.* „	2 *l.* 12 *s.* „

This force is composed of a fine and, to all appearance, an intelligent and very effective body of men, well supplied with clothing and the customary accoutrements, which were in good serviceable condition; the books appeared to have been well kept, and the station-houses and cells for prisoners were clean and in good order.

Although the cattle plague broke out in some districts of this county in a virulent form, its ravages appear to have been speedily checked by the prompt and stringent measures taken for its suppression. The services therefore of the constabulary were no further called into requisition than by the temporary appointment of one of the superintendents to be an "inspector," and by the issue of instructions to the chief constable by the Court of Quarter Session to render all needful assistance in promulgating the orders of the local authorities.

The inspector has pleasure in reporting that, in his opinion, this force has been maintained in a highly satisfactory state of discipline and general efficiency.

CITY of DURHAM.

City of Durham.

Population in 1861 - - - - - -	13,743
Area in acres - - - - - - -	8,599
Number of constables - - - - -	13
Population to one constable - - - - -	1,095

The police force of this city (in which there has been no change of any sort, whether in number, organisation, or pay, since the last report) consists of one superintendent, two serjeants, and 10 constables, all of whom were present at the inspection made on the 20th of June, and presented the appearance of a respectable and effective body of men, remarkably well supplied with clothing, and the customary accoutrements.

The books appeared to have been well kept, but the cells for prisoners, though tolerably clean, are open to objection on account of their position, and the apparent difficulty, or perhaps impossibility, of supplying them with an adequate proportion of fresh air and natural light.

In the opinion of the Inspector, this force has been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

BOROUGH of GATESHEAD.

Borough of Gateshead.

Population in 1861 - - - - - -	33,589
Area in acres - - - - - - -	3,255
Number of constables - - - - -	35
Population to one constable - - - -	959

This force has had an augmentation of two men since the last report, and when inspected on the 25th of June, consisted of one head constable, one inspector, seven

No. 2. Northern District.

seven serjeants, and 26 constables. One man, however, was reported sick, and one was required to complete the establishment. Those present for inspection were a fine, and to all appearance a healthy and effective, body of men, well supplied with clothing and the ordinary accoutrements, all of which were in excellent condition.

The books seemed to have been properly kept, and the office, charge-rooms, and cells for prisoners were clean and in good order.

The Inspector is of opinion that this force has been maintained in a very satisfactory state of efficiency.

Borough of Hartlepool.

Borough of Hartlepool.

Population in 1861	12,205
Area in acres	990
Number of constables	12
Population to one constable	1,017

This police force, consisting of one head constable, one inspector, two serjeants, and eight constables, was complete when inspected on the 28th of June, and presented a very creditable appearance.

The men are well supplied with clothing and the customary accoutrements, all of which were in good condition.

Considerable progress had been made in the erection of a building for the general purposes of the borough. Those portions of it intended for the police promised to be very commodious, but it did not appear that sufficient attention had been given to a proper construction of the cells which, by the unusual weakness of the walls, and the flimsy character of the doors, seemed but ill adapted for securing the safe custody of prisoners, without such an exercise of vigilance on the part of the police as it would not be prudent at all times to rely upon.

The Inspector is of opinion that this force has been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

Borough of South Shields.

Borough of South Shields.

Population in 1861	35,223
Area in acres	2,566
Number of constables	35
Population to one constable	1,006

The police force of this borough, consisting of one superintendent, one inspector, five serjeants, and 28 constables, was complete when inspected on the 10th of July, and presented the appearance of a very effective body of men, well supplied with clothing and the requisite accoutrements, all of which were in good serviceable condition.

The books seemed to have been well kept, and the office, charge-room, and cells for prisoners were clean and in good order.

Since the last report the organisation of this force has been slightly altered by the promotion of one of the constables to the rank of serjeant; and an addition has been made to the pay of the subordinate ranks, that of the superintendent remaining unchanged. The scale of pay now in operation is as follows: superintendent 125*l.* a year; inspector 30*s.*, serjeants 27*s.* 6*d.* and 25*s.*, and constables 22*s.* 6*d.*, 21*s.* 6*d.*, and 20*s.* a week respectively.

In the opinion of the Inspector, this force has been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

Borough of Stockton-upon-Tees.

Borough of Stockton-upon-Tees.

This borough is consolidated with the county for police purposes.

Borough of Sunderland.

Population in 1861 - - - - - - -	80,324
Area in acres - - - - - - - -	3,772
Number of constables - - - - - -	85
Population to one constable - - - -	945

Borough of Sunderland.

There has been an augmentation of five men to this police force, which, when inspected on the 26th of June, consisted of one head constable, four inspectors, two sub-inspectors, 10 serjeants (one of whom acts as clerk), and 68 constables. The head constable has also under his command a small body of men termed the River Wear police, consisting of one inspector, one sub-inspector, five serjeants, and 19 constables, who are held liable for general service within the borough in cases of emergency. Both establishments were complete, and presented the appearance of a remarkably fine, healthy, and well-trained body of men, well supplied with clothing and the customary accoutrements, which were in excellent condition.

The books seemed to have been well and systematically kept, and the office, charge-room, and the quarters provided for a few unmarried constables at the central police station, as well as the cells for prisoners, were very clean and in good order.

A general revision of the rates of pay granted to the several ranks in this force has been effected since the last report, the following being the scale now in operation :—Head constable, 240 *l.* per annum ; inspectors, 35*s.* a week, sub-inspectors, 28*s.*, and after three years' service in that rank, 29*s.* a week ; serjeants, 25*s.*, and after three years' service, 26 *s.* a week ; detective constables, of whom there are two, the same pay as serjeants ; third-class constables, 20*s.* a week ; second-class constables, after service of six months in the third-class, 21 *s.* a week ; first-class constables, after 18 months' service in the second-class, 22*s.* 6 *d.* a week, and after five years further service in the first-class, 23*s.* 6*d.* a week.

The inspector is of opinion that this police force has been maintained in a very satisfactory state of discipline and general efficiency.

County of Lancaster.

Population in 1861 - - - - - -	1,085,404
Area in acres - - - - - - - -	1,184,067
Number of constables - - - - -	815
Population to one constable - - - -	1,331

County of Lancaster.

The authorised strength of this constabulary force at the recent inspection, which commenced on the 30th of April, and, with the exception of one division, was completed on the 17th of May, was 815, consisting of one chief constable, one assistant chief constable, two clerks, 20 superintendents, 18 inspectors, 117 serjeants, and 641 constables of the permanent establishment, together with one serjeant and 14 constables who have been appointed under the provisions of the Act 3 & 4 Vict. c. 88, s. 19.

There were at that time 30 men required to complete the establishment, which is, to all appearance, composed of an effective and well-selected body of men. This force is well supplied with clothing and the requisite accoutrements, which were in good serviceable condition ; the books appeared to have been well kept ; and such of the station-houses, charge-rooms, and cells for prisoners as were inspected were very clean, commodious, and in good order.

In the last report it was shown that the scale for the payment of this force had been revised, so far as it related to serjeants and constables. The question of the duties and salaries of the superior officers having since been under the consideration of a special committee, the scale has been further revised, and is now as follows :—Chief constable, 500 *l.* a year ; assistant chief constable, 300 *l.* a year ; chief clerk, 150 *l.*, after three years' service, 180 *l.*, and after further service of four years, 210 *l.* a year ; superintendents, 140 *l.*, 160 *l.*, and 180 *l.* a year ;

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a year; assistant clerk, 5 *s.* 6 *d.*, 6 *s.*, and 6 *s.* 6 *d.* a day; serjeants, 3 *s.* 8 *d.*, 3 *s.* 10 *d.*, and 4 *s.* a day; constables—first-class, 3 *s.* 2 *d.*, 3 *s.* 3 *d.*, and 3 *s.* 4 *d.* a day—second-class, 3 *s.* a day—and third-class, 2 *s.* 10 *d.* a day; and to members of the class of merit (which is restricted to serjeants and constables of the first-class), an addition of 2 *d.* a day, with the privilege of wearing a badge of distinction. It has further been provided, upon the recommendation of the same committee, that the sum of 50 *l.* shall be advanced out of the police rate of the division to each superintendent, upon appointment, for the purchase of a horse, harness, and conveyance to carry three persons. The said sum of 50 *l.* to be repaid by quarterly instalments of not less than 5 *l.* each; the horse and vehicle to be approved of by the chief constable; and that the allowance to superintendents for maintenance of horse, &c., shall be regulated by the extent and requirements of their respective divisions, and shall be as follows:—For six divisions, 100 *l.* per annum; for 11 divisions, 80 *l.* per annum; and for two divisions, 70 *l.* per annum.

It is much to be regretted that the expectations, not unreasonably founded upon the liberal provisions of the revised scale of pay, have not been fulfilled, as great difficulty is still experienced in procuring the services of men duly qualified to fill up vacancies.

Upon the passing of the Cattle Plague Prevention Act about 100 of the officers and constables, including the superintendents of divisions, attended the lectures of Professor Stone, of Manchester, upon his system of disinfecting by chlorine gas, after which they were appointed assistant cattle plague inspectors in their several districts. It is believed that the assistance thus given to the local inspectors was generally attended with very beneficial results in preventing the spread of the disease; and it was found that in two of the districts where the police alone acted as inspectors, the plague was speedily suppressed by the promptitude and firmness with which the provisions of the Act, with respect to the immediate slaughter of diseased animals, were carried out.

The inspector is of opinion that this constabulary force has been kept as complete, in point of numbers, as circumstances will permit, and that it has been maintained in a satisfactory state of discipline and general efficiency.

Borough of Ashton-under-Lyne.

Borough of Ashton-under-Lyne

Population in 1861	34,894
Area in acres	1,737
Number of constables	23
Population to one constable	1,517

The inspection of this police force, consisting of one chief constable, one inspector, four serjeants, and 17 constables, was made on the 5th of May, at which time the establishment was complete, and bore the appearance of a healthy and respectable body of men, well supplied with clothing and the customary accoutrements, which were in good condition; the books had been well kept, and the charge-room, office, and cells for prisoners were clean and in good order.

This establishment is paid according to the following scale:—Chief constable, 185 *l.* a year; inspector, 32 *s.* 6 *d.* a week; serjeants, 26 *s.* 6 *d.*, 26 *s.* 3 *d.*, 25 *s.* 3 *d.*, and 25 *s.* a week; and constables, 22 *s.*, 21 *s.*, and 20 *s.* a week.

The strength of this force has not varied since the last report, and the inspector has again to express his opinion that it is not sufficient for the ordinary duties of the borough.

Borough of Blackburn.

Borough of Blackburn.

Population in 1861	63,125
Area in acres	3,610
Number of constables	38
Population to one constable	1,661

The police force of this borough, which consists of one superintendent, one inspector, seven serjeants, one clerk, and 28 constables, was inspected on the 30th

30th of April, when the establishment was found complete, and unchanged in number or organisation since the last report, though it had been deemed requisite to revise the scale of pay, which now is as follows:—Superintendent, 220 *l.* a year; inspector, 36 *s.* 6 *d.* a week; clerk, 24 *s.* 6 *d.* a week; serjeants, 30 *s.*, 28 *s.*, 27 *s.*, 25 *s.*, and 24 *s.* 6 *d.*; and constables, 24 *s.*, 23 *s.*, 22 *s.*, 21 *s.*, 20 *s.*, and 19 *s.* a week.

The men presented a very creditable appearance, and had their clothing and accoutrements, with which they are well supplied, in good serviceable condition.

The books appeared to have been well kept, and the office and cells for prisoners were clean and in good order, though the former is not very commodious.

In the opinion of the inspector, the number of this force is not sufficient.

Borough of Bolton.

Population in 1861	70,396
Area in acres	820
Number of constables	40
Population to one constable	1,760

There has been no change in the number or organisation of this police force since the last report. It consists in the whole of one head constable, one inspector, four serjeants, and 34 constables; but when inspected on the 28th of April required one man to complete the establishment, and one was reported sick. The men presented a very creditable appearance, their clothing and accoutrements were in good serviceable condition, the books seemed to have been properly kept, and the cells for prisoners, though not upon a good construction, were as clean and in as good order as could reasonably be looked for.

The several ranks and classes are paid in accordance with the following scale:—Head constable, 180 *l.* a year; inspectors, 95 *l.* a year; serjeants, 29 *s.* 8 *d.* and 26 *s.* 6 *d.* a week; constables, 23 *s.* 3 *d.*, 22 *s.* 1 *d.*, 21 *s.* 6 *d.*, 19 *s.* 6 *d.*, and 18 *s.* 6 *d* a week.

The inspector is of opinion that the number of this force is not sufficient.

Borough of Burnley.

This borough is consolidated with the county for police purposes.

Borough of Lancaster.

Population in 1861	13,521
Area in acres	1,240
Number of constables	13
Population to one constable	1,040

The officer who held the appointment of superintendent having been appointed to the same post in another borough, the vacancy thus caused has been filled up by the promotion of one of the serjeants upon a reduced salary.

This force, which consists of one superintendent, two serjeants, and 10 constables, was complete when inspected on the 2nd of May, and presented a very creditable appearance. The men are well supplied with clothing and the usual accoutrements; the books seem to have been well kept, and the charge-room and cells for prisoners were very clean.

The following is the revised scale of pay now in force:—Superintendent, 100 *l.* a year; serjeants, 25 *s.* and 22 *s.* a week; constables, 20 *s.*, 19 *s.*, and 18 *s.* a week.

In the opinion of the inspector, this establishment has been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

No. 2.
Northern District.

Borough of Liverpool.

Borough of Liverpool.

Population in 1861	443,874
Area in acres	5,300
Number of constables	Docks, 339; Town, 739; River, 22 — 1,100
Population to one constable	403

The police force of this borough, the general organisation of which, together with the then recently revised scale for the payment of the several ranks and classes was given at large in the last report, consists now in the whole, when complete, of 1,100 officers and constables, there having been a further augmentation during the current year of 48 men. This force, though under one head, is composed of three several parts, a body of 739 men having been appointed for the general service of the borough, 339 for the protection of the docks, and 22 for service on the river.

The inspection of this force was made on the 11th and 12th of May, at which time, so difficult had it been found to procure the services of properly qualified men, there were no less than 79 required to complete the establishment.

This is in every respect a remarkable well-trained and highly effective body of men, and the inspector has much gratification in reporting that, in his opinion, the establishment has not only been kept up to its full complement as closely as circumstances would permit, but that it has been maintained in a very satisfactory state of discipline and general efficiency.

City of Manchester.

City of Manchester.

Population in 1861	338,346
Area in acres	4,069
Number of constables	670
Population to one constable	505

This force, when complete, consists of one chief constable, five superintendents, 24 inspectors, 57 serjeants, and 583 constables, eight of whom are not maintained at the expense of the borough. The inspection here was begun on the 27th April, when it was limited to an examination of the books, the several station-houses, and the cells for prisoners. On the 4th of May, a general inspection was made of the men, who collectively and individually presented an appearance of much respectability, and acquitted themselves with a fair degree of steadiness and precision in the execution of a variety of military movements under the command of the chief constable.

Though as was shown in the last report, the pay of the several ranks in this force had been increased for the express purpose of attracting into the service men possessed of the requisite qualifications, it does not appear that that object has yet been attained, as at this time there were no less than 30 men required to complete the establishment.

Although it has not been found possible to keep up this force to its full complement, the inspector is persuaded that it has been maintained in as high and satisfactory a state of discipline and efficiency as circumstances would permit.

Borough of Oldham.

Borough of Oldham.

Population in 1861	72,334
Area in acres	4,617
Number of constables	54
Population to one constable	1,339

This force, which consists of one chief constable, five inspectors, eight serjeants, and 40 constables, was inspected on the 5th of May, when four men were reported sick, and two were required to complete the establishment, which, on the

the whole, is composed of a fine, and to all appearance a very respectable, body of men. The clothing and accoutrements in their possession were in good serviceable condition, the books seemed to have been properly kept, and the office, charge-rooms, and cells for prisoners were clean and in good order, though some of the latter are not wholly free from objections, for reasons already assigned in former reports.

Though the inspector had reason to be well pleased with the general appearance of this force, he is compelled to add that, in his opinion, it is not sufficient in number for the ordinary duties of the borough.

Borough of Preston.

Borough of Preston

Population in 1861	81,077
Area in acres	2,753
Number of constables	82
Population to one constable	988

This police force, which consists of one head constable, four inspectors (one of whom acts as clerk), nine serjeants, two of them employed as detectives, and 68 constables, was inspected on the 28th of April, at which time there were two men required to complete the establishment.

A revision of the scale for the payment of the several ranks and classes, of which the following is a copy, came into operation on the 13th of April :—

Head constable, 300 *l.* a year; inspectors, 35 *s.*, 33 *s.*, and 31 *s.* a week; serjeants, 29 *s.*, 28 *s.*, 27 *s.*, 26 *s.* 6 *d.*, 25 *s.* 6 *d.*, and 24 *s.* 6 *d.* a week; constables, 23 *s.*, 22 *s.*, 21 *s.*, 20 *s.*, 19 *s.*, and 18 *s.* a week; a further sum of 1 *s.* a week is granted to members of the class of merit, established as a reward for distinguished conduct.

This force is composed of a fine effective body of men, well furnished with clothing and the ordinary accoutrements, which were in good serviceable condition; the books appeared to have been well kept, and the office, charge-room, and cells for prisoners were clean and in good order, though the charge-room is not very commodious.

The inspector is of opinion that this police force has been maintained in a very satisfactory state of efficiency.

Borough of Rochdale.

Borough of Rochdale.

Population in 1861	38,164
Area in acres	1,131
Number of constables	38
Population to one constable	1,004

When the police force of this borough was inspected on the 10th of May, it consisted in the whole of one chief constable, two inspectors, five serjeants, and 30 constables, being precisely the same in number and organisation as last year, though there was one man required to complete the establishment. There has been a revision of the scale of pay since the last report, which is now as follows :— Chief constable, 150 *l.* a year; inspectors, 30 *s.* a week; serjeants, 25 *s.* and 24 *s.* a week; constables, 22 *s.*, 21 *s.*, 20 *s.*, and 19 *s.* a week.

The men presented a very creditable appearance, and had their clothing and accoutrements, with which they are well supplied, in good condition; the books appeared to have been indifferently well kept, and the cells for prisoners were clean, though not free from objection on account of their isolated position.

This force, in the opinion of the inspector, has been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

No. 2.
Northern District.

Borough of Salford.

Borough of Salford.

Population in 1861	102,414
Area in acres	5,209
Number of constables	112
Population to one constable	914

The inspection of the police force of this borough, consisting of one head constable, 11 inspectors, 14 serjeants, and 86 constables (being an addition of four men since the last report was made), took place on the 27th of April, when there were three men reported sick, and three were required to complete the establishment, which is composed of, to all appearance, a well chosen and effective body of men carefully and sufficiently well trained in some of the simple military movements, and well supplied with clothing and the usual accoutrements, all of which were in good condition. The books appeared to have been well and systematically kept, and the charge-rooms and cells for prisoners were very clean and in good order, with the exception of those in the township of Pendleton, which have, however, been condemned, and are about to be replaced by others of superior construction.

The following scale is at present in force for the payment of the several ranks and classes:—Head constable, 300*l.* a year; inspectors, 120 *l.*, 94 *l.* 18 *s.*, 84 *l.* 10 *s.*, and 74 *l.* 2 *s.* a year; serjeants, 26 *s.* 6 *d.*, 25 *s.* 6 *d.*, and 24 *s.* 6 *d.* a week; constables, 21 *s.* 6 *d.*, 20 *s.* 6 *d.* and 19 *s.* 6 *d.* a week.

The inspector is of opinion that this force has been maintained in a satisfactory state of discipline and efficiency.

Borough of Warrington.

Borough of Warrington.

Population in 1861	25,953
Area in acres	2,507
Number of constables	28
Population to one constable	927

This police force when inspected on the 1st of May was complete, and of the same strength as last year, namely, one chief constable, one superintendent, two serjeants, and 23 constables; a large proportion of the latter having been but a short time in the service owing to an unusual number of resignations and dismissals since the last report.

The men are well supplied with clothing and the requisite accoutrements, the books seemed to have been well kept, and the cells for prisoners were clean, though they are neither well constructed nor well arranged.

This force is paid according to the following scale:—Chief constable, 200 *l.* a year; superintendent, 100*l.* a year; serjeants, 26 *s.* and 25 *s.* a week; constables, 23 *s.*, 22 *s.*, 21 *s.*, 20 *s.*, 19 *s.*, and 18 *s.* a week.

The inspector is of opinion that the authorised strength of this establishment is sufficient.

Borough of Wigan.

Borough of Wigan.

Population in 1861	37,657
Area in acres	2,161
Number of constables	37
Population to one constable	1,017

This police force was complete when inspected on the 1st of May. It consists of one chief constable, two inspectors, three serjeants, and 31 constables, being in respect of number the same as last year; there has, however, been a partial revision of the scale for the payment of the force, which is now as follows:—Chief constable, 200 *l.* a year; inspectors, 31 *s.* 6 *d.* and 29 *s.* 9*d.* a week; serjeants, 27 *s.* 5 *d.* and 25 *s.* 1 *d.* a week; constables, 24 *s.* 6 *d.*, 23 *s.* 4 *d.*, 22 *s.* 9 *d.*, 22 *s.* 2 *d.*, 20 *s.* 5 *d.*, and 19 *s.* 3 *d.* a week.

The

The men are well supplied with clothing, and the customary accoutrements, which were in good condition; the books seemed to have been well kept, and the cells for prisoners, which have long since been condemned, were as clean as could reasonably have been expected.

Considerable progress has been made towards the erection of a building intended for the general business of the borough. Those parts of it which it is intended to appropriate for police purposes, promise, when completed, to be in every way sufficiently commodious.

In the opinion of the inspector, this force has been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

County of Northumberland.

Population in 1861	186,492
Area in acres	1,230,035
Number of constables	123
Population to one constable	1,516

This constabulary force has had an augmentation of eight men since the last report. When inspected between the 10th and 14th July the establishment was complete, and consisted of one chief constable, seven superintendents, one of whom holds the appointment of deputy chief constable, and another that of chief clerk, three inspectors, 11 serjeants, and 101 constables. These numbers include one inspector, one serjeant, and 10 constables, who have been appointed under the provisions of the 19th sect., cap. 88, 3 & 4 Vict.

The scale for the payment of the several ranks and classes having been revised, the following is a copy of that now in force:—Chief constable, 400 *l.* a year; superintendents, 8 *s.* 6 *d.*, 7 *s.*, 6 *s.* 6 *d.*, 6 *s.*, and 5 *s.* 6 *d.* a day; inspectors, 4 *s.* 10 *d.*, 4 *s.* 6 *d.*, and 4 *s.* 2 *d.* a day; serjeants, 3 *s.* 11 *d.*, 3 *s.* 9 *d.*, and 3 *s.* 7 *d.* a day; constables, 3 *s.* 4 *d.*, 3 *s.*, 2 *s.* 10 *d.*, and 2 *s.* 8 *d.* a day.

Provision having been made for the supply of horses, carts, and forage to the several police districts, no allowance in money is granted for travelling, except under special circumstances.

In respect to the measures taken for the suppression of the cattle plague, the services of this force were from time to time called into requisition to enforce the "Orders in Council," and expressly to prevent the ingress of cattle from Cumberland.

This force is composed of a fine and intelligent body of men, and, in the opinion of the inspector, has in all respects been maintained in a very satisfactory state of discipline and efficiency.

Borough of Berwick-upon-Tweed.

Population in 1861	13,254
Area in acres	8,767
Number of constables	5
Population to one constable	2,652

The police force of this borough consists of one superintendent and four constables, a number which in the opinion of the inspector is by no means sufficient.

The men are well supplied with clothing and the ordinary accoutrements, but the books had been very irregularly kept, in respect especially of property found upon prisoners, of which in several instances there was no record.

Borough of Morpeth.

This borough is consolidated with the county for police purposes.

No. 2.
Northern District.

Borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Borough of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

Population in 1861	109,291
Area in acres	5,336
Number of constables	154
Population to one constable	716

The police force of this borough has had an augmentation of eight men, and consists now of one chief constable, seven inspectors, nine sub-inspectors, eight serjeants, and 129 constables, five of whom are maintained at the expense of commercial companies.

This establishment was complete when inspected on the 29th of June, and bore the appearance of a well chosen and effective body of men, well supplied with clothing and the ordinary accoutrements, which were in good condition. The books appeared to have been well and uniformly kept, and the offices and charge-rooms, together with the quarters provided for a considerable number of the unmarried men, were very clean and in good order, but the cells for prisoners, though as clean as could reasonably be expected, are very objectionable for the reasons already and repeatedly assigned in former reports.

The existing scale for the payment of the several ranks of this force is as follows:—Chief constable, 350*l.* a year; inspectors, 38*s.* 6*d.*, 37*s.*, and 36*s.* a week; sub-inspectors, 32*s.* and 27*s.* a week; serjeants, 25*s.* a week; detectives, 27*s.* a week; and constables, 22*s.* 6*d.*, 21*s.* 6*d.*, and 19*s.* a week.

The inspector is of opinion that this police force has been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

Borough of Tynemouth.

Borough of Tynemouth.

Population in 1861	33,991
Area in acres	5,161
Number of constables	34
Population to one constable	999

This force consists of one superintendent, one inspector, three serjeants, and 29 constables, being in point of number and organisation precisely the same as last year; there has, however, been a revision of the pay of the several ranks below the superintendent, whose salary remains unchanged.

The following is the revised scale now in operation:—Superintendent, 170*l.* a year; inspector, 32*s.* a week; serjeants, 25*s.* a week; and constables, 19*s.* 6*d.*, 21*s.*, and 22*s.* 6*d.* a week.

This establishment, when inspected on the 10th of July, was complete, and bore the appearance of a smart and effective body of men; their clothing and accoutrements, with which they are abundantly supplied, were in excellent condition; the books had been well kept, and the office and cells for prisoners were clean and in good order.

The inspector is of opinion that this force has been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

County of York, East Riding.

County of York, East Riding.

Population in 1861	131,711
Area in acres	761,168
Number of constables	84
Population to one constable	1,568

The inspection of the constabulary force of this Riding was begun on the 7th, and ended on the 12th of June, at which time it was complete, and unchanged in point of number and organisation since the last report. It consists of one chief constable, 12 superintendents, one of whom holds the appointment of deputy chief constable, one inspector, who acts as clerk, 12 serjeants, and 58 constables.

The

No. 2. Northern District.

The scale for the payment of the several ranks and classes having recently undergone revision, the following is a copy of that now in force:—Chief constable, 250 *l.* a year, and an allowance of 150 *l.* for travelling; deputy chief constable, 125 *l.* a year, and an allowance of 55 *l.*; superintendents, 105 *l.* a year, and an allowance of 55 *l.*; inspectors, 4 *s.* 2 *d.* a day, and after five years 4 *s.* 6 *d.*; serjeants, 3 *s.* 7 *d.*, 3 *s.* 8½ *d.*, and 3 *s.* 10 *d.* a day; constables, 2 *s.* 8 *d.*, 2 *s.* 10 *d.*, 2 *s.* 11 *d.*, 3 *s.*, 3 *s.* 1 *d.*, and 3 *s.* 2 *d.* a day. A class of merit has been established, comprising all ranks, to each member of which is granted an additional penny a day.

Upon the outbreak of the cattle plague, but more pointedly since the 23rd of February last, the attention of this force seems to have been directed mainly to the checking of any infractions of the "Orders in Council," to the furnishing of information to the local inspectors, and in some of the districts to the destruction and burial of diseased animals.

The Inspector is of opinion that this force, which is composed of a respectable and healthy body of men, has been maintained in a very satisfactory state of efficiency.

Borough of Beverley.

Borough of Beverley.

Population in 1861	9,654
Area in acres	2,228
Number of constables	10
Population to one constable	965

There has been a reduction of one man in the police of this borough, which consists now of one superintendent, two serjeants, and seven constables, the police rate of sixpence in the pound having proved inadequate to the support of a larger force.

This establishment when inspected on the 9th of June presented a very creditable appearance; the men's clothing and accoutrements were in good condition, the books had been well kept, and the office and cells for prisoners were clean and in good order.

The pay of the several ranks having undergone revision since the last report, the following scale is given as that now in operation: Superintendent, 80 *l.* a year; serjeants, 23 *s.* and 21 *s.* a week; and constables, 20 *s.*, 19 *s.*, and 17 *s.* 6 *d.* a week.

In the opinion of the Inspector, the existing number of this force is sufficient, and it has been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

Borough of Hull.

Borough of Hull.

Population in 1861	98,994
Area in acres	5,123
Number of constables	152
Population to one constable	651

This police force having been deprived of its chief constable by death, the vacancy thereby created was filled up on the 3rd of May, by the promotion of one of the inspectors to the vacant post.

There has been an addition of 10 men to this establishment, which, when inspected on the 8th June, was found to consist of one chief constable, five inspectors, 12 serjeants, and 134 constables, there being two wanted to complete, and three reported sick. Those assembled for inspection presented the appearance of a well chosen and effective body of men. Their clothing and accoutrements, with which they are well supplied, were in good condition; the books seemed to have been properly kept, and the offices, charge-room, and the quarters fitted up for a portion of the men, together with the cells for prisoners, were very clean and in good order.

It was stated in the last report that some addition had been made to the pay of all the various ranks; as, however, the present chief constable was appointed upon a reduced salary, it may be desirable to give here the revised scale now in force, which is as follows:—Chief constable 250 *l.* a year; inspectors 38 *s.* a week; serjeants 26 *s.* a week; constables 22 *s.*, 20 *s.*, and 19 *s.* a week.

The Inspector is of opinion that this force has been maintained in a very satisfactory state of efficiency.

No. 2.
Northern District.

County of York, North Riding.

County of York, North Riding.

Population in 1861	190,134
Area in acres	1,343,494
Number of constables	151
Population to one constable	1,259

The constabulary force of this riding has had an augmentation of five men since the last report. When inspected between the 13th and 18th of June the establishment was complete, and at that time consisted of one chief constable, nine superintendents, one of whom holds the appointment of deputy chief constable; seven inspectors, 12 serjeants, and 122 constables; of this number two serjeants and 17 constables have been appointed under the provisions of section 19, and one under section 20 of the 3rd & 4th Vict. c. 88.

The scale for the payment of the several ranks and classes having recently been revised, the following is a copy of that now in force:—Chief constable, 300 *l.* a year, and an allowance of 150 *l.* Deputy chief constable, 8 *s.* 3 *d.*; after three years' service, 8 *s.* 10 *d.*, and after seven years', 9 *s.* 4 *d.* a day. Superintendents of the first class, 6 *s.* 10 *d.*, 7 *s.* 2 *d.*, and 7 *s.* 9 *d.* a day. Second-class superintendents, 5 *s.* 8 *d.*, 6 *s.*, and 6 *s.* 6 *d.* a day, with an allowance to each superintendent of 50 *l.* a year. Inspectors in two classes, 4 *s.* 2 *d.*, 4 *s.* 3 *d.*, 4 *s.* 5 *d.*, 4 *s.* 8 *d.*, 4 *s.* 10 *d.*, and 5 *s.* a day. Serjeants, 3 *s.* 7 *d.*, 3 *s.* 9 *d.*, and 3 *s.* 11 *d.* a day. Constables, 2 *s.* 9 *d.*, 2 *s.* 11 *d.*, 3 *s.* 1 *d.*, 3 *s.* 2 *d.*, 3 *s.* 4 *d.*, and 3 *s.* 5 *d.* a day; and further, to each member of the class of merit, being serjeant or constable, to which ranks the class is confined, an addition to his pay of 2 *d.* per diem.

Upon the outbreak of the cattle plague the chief constable of this riding was appointed "chief inspector," and the officers and constables under his command have since been uninterruptedly employed in collecting correct weekly returns of the ravages of the plague, and in seeing that the provisions of the Act and the Orders in Council have been complied with. In one or two instances officers of the force were appointed to superintend the process of disinfecting farm premises with very good results, both in point of economy and in the degree of efficiency with which that duty has been discharged.

The clothing and accoutrements of this force were in good serviceabe condition; the books both at head quarters and in the several divisions appeared to have been well and methodically kept, and the station-houses and cells for prisoners were very clean and in good order.

The Inspector is of opinion that this force has been maintained in a very satisfactory state of efficiency.

Borough of Middlesbrough.

Borough of Middlesbrough.

Population in 1861	32,000
Area in acres	1,800
Number of constables	47
Population to one constable	681

Consequent upon an enlargement of the boundary to the extent of 800 acres, and a corresponding increase of the population of this borough to the number, as estimated, of about 13,673 persons, an addition of 10 men has been made to the police force since the last report, bringing up the total strength of the establishment on the 16th of June, the date of inspection, to one superintendent, five inspectors, six serjeants, and 35 constables, of whom, however, one inspector, one serjeant, and 16 constables are maintained at the expense of various commercial firms.

The scale of pay having undergone revision, the following is a copy of that now in operation:—Superintendent, 230 *l.* a year; inspectors, 35 *s.*, 28 *s.*, and 26 *s.* 6 *d.* a week; serjeants, 25 *s.* and 24 *s.* a week, and constables, 23 *s.*, 22 *s.*, 21 *s.*, 20 *s.*, and 19 *s.* a week.

This force presented a very creditable appearance; the men are well supplied with clothing and the customary accoutrements, which were in good condition; the

the books had been well kept, and the office and cells for prisoners were clean, and, on the whole, in pretty good order.

In the opinion of the Inspector, this police force has been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

Borough of Richmond.

Population in 1861	4,290
Area in acres	2,341
Number of constables	1
Population to one constable	4,290

There is but one duly appointed police constable, with a salary of 22 *s.* a week, attached to this borough, which, in the opinion of the Inspector, is not sufficient, though it must be added, he has the occasional assistance of two municipal officers, termed "Serjeants-at-mace," each of whom is paid 10 *s.* 6 *d.* a week.

Borough of Scarborough.

Population in 1861	18,380
Area in acres	2,586
Number of constables	20
Population to one constable	919

There has been a considerable augmentation, a reorganisation, and a revision of the scale of pay of the police of this borough since the last report.

At the inspection made on the 13th of June, this force, the whole of which was present, consisted of one superintendent, three serjeants, one of whom is employed as a detective, and 16 constables, making a total of 20 men, being an addition of nine to the former strength of the establishment.

The men are well supplied with clothing and the requisite accoutrements, and presented a very creditable appearance; the books appear to have been well kept, and the charge-room and cells for prisoners were clean and in good order, though, as already reported, the latter are open to objection on account of their isolation.

The following is a copy of the existing scale of pay:—Superintendent, 150 *l.* a year; serjeants, 30 *s.* and 24 *s.* a week, and constables 21 *s.*, 20 *s.* 6 *d.*, and 19 *s.* a week.

The Inspector has much gratification in reporting that, in his opinion, this establishment is now sufficient in number for the ordinary duties of the borough.

County of York, West Riding.

Population in 1861	863,571
Area in acres	1,647,997
Number of constables	630
Population to one constable	1,337

At the conclusion of the inspection, which commenced on the 23rd May, and was completed on the 7th June, the authorised strength of this constabulary force was 630, being an addition of 12 men since the last report. It consisted of one chief constable, one chief clerk, 20 superintendents, 17 inspectors, four of whom act as detectives and one as assistant clerk, 69 serjeants, and 515 constables of the permanent establishment, and seven "additional" constables appointed under the provisions of the Act 3 and 4 Vict., c. 88, s. 19. There were six men required to make up the full complement. This is a fine, and, to all appearance, a very intelligent body of men, well supplied with clothing and the usual accoutrements; the books, as well at head quarters as in the several divisions, appeared to have been well kept, and such of the station-houses, charge-rooms, and cells for prisoners as fell under inspection were very clean, sufficiently commodious, and in good order. The revised scale of pay now in force is hereto annexed.

No. 2. Northern District.

By desire of the Court of Quarter Session the constabulary force of this riding has since the passing of the Act of 20th February last been very largely employed in carrying out the "Orders in Council" relating to the cattle plague, under the instructions of the local authorities, the duties to which attention was chiefly directed being the supervision of the burial of slaughtered cattle, and the process of disinfecting farm premises.

The Inspector is of opinion that this force has been maintained in a highly satisfactory state of discipline and efficiency.

York, West Riding Constabulary.

Scale of Pay.

RANKS.	On Appointment or Promotion.	After Service of 3 Years.	7 Years.	10 Years.	13 Years.	Total.	Horse Allowance.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Chief Constable -	500 - -	- -	- -	- -	- -	500 - -	250 *l.*
Chief Clerk - -	150 - -	25 - -	25 - -	25 - -	15 - -	240 - -	
Assistant Chief Clerk	91 5 -	13 13 9	13 13 9	9 2 6	9 2 6	136 17 6	
Superintendents -	120 - -	20 - -	20 - -	15 - -	15 - -	190 - -	70 *l.* to 80 *l.*
Inspectors - -	91 5 -	4 11 3	4 11 3	- -	- -	100 7 6	
Storekeeper - -	91 5 -	4 11 3	4 11 3	- -	- -	100 7 6	
Detective Inspectors	110 - -	15 - -	15 - -	- -	- -	140 - -	
	Per Week.	Per Week.	Per Week.	Per Week.	Per Week.		
	s. d. £. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.				
Serjeants - -	25 8 66 18 4	1 2	1 2	- -	- -	73 - -	
Constables, 1st Class	22 2 57 15 10	- 7	- 7	- -	- -	60 16 8	
„ 2nd Class	21 - 54 15 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	54 15 -	
„ 3rd Class	19 10 51 14 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	51 14 2	
Merit - - -	1 2 3 - 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	3 - 10	

Deputy chief constable (a superintendent), 6 *s.* per diem when on duty.

Borough of Bradford.

Borough of Bradford.

Population in 1861 - - - - - -	106,218
Area in acres - - - - - - -	6,590
Number of constables - - - - -	119
Population to one constable - - - -	890

This police force, which consists of one chief constable, two superintendents, three inspectors, 12 serjeants, and 101 constables, was complete in number when inspected on the 29th of May.

The scale upon which the several ranks and classes were paid has undergone revision since the last report was presented, and is now as follows:—Chief constable, 250 *l.* a year; superintendents, 100 *l.* a year; inspectors, 30 *s.* a week; serjeants, 25 *s.* a week; and constables, 22 *s.*, 21 *s.*, 20 *s.*, 19 *s.*, and 18 *s.* a week. The commuted allowance in lieu of boots has also been increased from 15 *s.* 6 *d.* to 20 *s.* per man per annum.

The clothing and accoutrements in the men's possession were, on the whole, in a tolerably serviceable condition; the books seemed to have been well kept, and

and the office, charge-room, and cells for prisoners, were clean and in good order.

The Inspector is of opinion that this force has been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

Borough of Dewsbury.

Population in 1861	18,148
Area in acres	1,335
Number of constables	12
Population to one constable	1,512

The police force of this borough, which was inspected on the 30th of May, has had an augmentation of two men, and consists now of one superintendent at 90 *l.* a year, two serjeants at 24 *s.* 2½ *d.* a week, and nine constables at 20 *s.* 4 *d.* and 19 *s.* 3½ *d.* a week.

The men are well supplied with clothing and the usual accoutrements, which were in good condition.

This establishment, in the opinion of the Inspector, is not sufficient in number.

Borough of Doncaster.

Population in 1861	16,430
Area in acres	1,879
Number of constables	16
Population to one constable	1,027

The inspection of this police force, which consists of one superintendent, one inspector, three serjeants, and 11 constables, took place on the 28th of May, at which time the establishment was complete.

The men, who presented a very creditable appearance, are remarkably well supplied with clothing and the usual accoutrements, which were in good condition.

The books appeared to have been well kept, and the cells for prisoners were clean and in good order.

The following is the scale now in force for the payment of the several ranks and classes :—Superintendent, 140 *l.* a year ; inspector, 30 *s.* a week ; serjeants, 26 *s.* 3 *d.* and 23 *s.* –½ *d.* a week ; constables, 23 *s.* 4 *d.*, 21 *s.* 7 *d.*, 21 *s.*, 19 *s.* 10 *d.*, and 18 *s.* 1 *d.* a week.

This force, in the opinion of the Inspector, has been maintained in a very satisfactory state of efficiency.

Borough of Halifax.

Population in 1861	54,000
Area in acres	3,538
Number of constables	56
Population to one constable	964

By a recent enlargement of its boundary, this borough has been made to extend over an area of 3,768 acres, comprehending within that area a population estimated to amount to about 54,000 persons. Consequent upon this increase there has been a corresponding augmentation of the police force, which, when inspected on the 29th of May, consisted in the whole of one superintendent, two inspectors, 10 serjeants, two of whom are employed as detectives, and 41 constables. Since the inspection there has been a further addition of two men, the total strength of the establishment being now 56 ; but of that number one inspector and one

No. 2. Northern District.

constable, as his assistant, are employed as overlookers of the fairs and markets, and collectors of the tolls. The scale for the payment of the several ranks and classes has been revised, and the following is a copy of that now in force:—Superintendent, 150 *l.* a year; inspectors, 130 *l.* and 78 *l.* a year; serjeants, 28 *s.* 25 *s.*, and 23 *s.* a week; constables, 22 *s.*, 21 *s.*, and 19 *s.* 6 *d.* a week. The men, individually, bore a favourable and promising appearance; but as a considerable proportion of those assembled for inspection had been very recently appointed, it is not surprising that, as a whole, this force did not present so general an appearance of thorough efficiency as had been observable on all previous occasions. The clothing and accoutrements were in good serviceable condition, the books had been well kept, and the cells for prisoners were clean and in good order. The Inspector is of opinion that the numerical strength of this police force is sufficient for all ordinary duties, and he entertains no doubt that within a reasonable period it will again acquire a degree of efficiency no less satisfactory than before.

Borough of Huddersfield.

Borough of Huddersfield.

Population in 1861	22,140
Area in acres	700
Number of constables	31
Population to one constable	711

The police force of this borough, in which there has been no change in respect of number or organisation since the last report, consists of one chief superintendent, two inspectors, four serjeants, and 24 constables.

The inspection of this force was made on the 23rd of May, at which time the establishment was complete, and bore the appearance of a respectable and effective body of men, well supplied with clothing and the customary accoutrements, all of which were in good serviceable condition. The books seemed to have been tolerably well kept, and the office and cells for prisoners were clean and in good order.

The following scale is now in force for the payment of the several ranks and classes:—Superintendent, 190 *l.* a year; inspectors, 30 *s.* a week; sub-inspector and serjeants, 27 *s.* and 25 *s.* a week; constables, 27 *s.*, 21 *s.*, 20 *s.*, and 19 *s.* a week; the constable at the highest rate of pay being employed as a "detective."

The Inspector is of opinion that this police force has been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

Borough of Leeds.

Borough of Leeds.

Population in 1861	207,153
Area in acres	19,221
Number of constables	270
Population to one constable	767

The police force of this borough, having had an augmentation of seven men consisted, when inspected on the 28th of May, of one chief constable, two superintendents, seven inspectors, five sub-inspectors, 26 serjeants, and 229 constables. The establishment was complete, but there were 11 men reported sick, of whom one was the chief constable, a very zealous and intelligent officer, who, the inspector has learnt with sincere regret, has since died. The vacancy thus caused has been filled up by the appointment thereto of an officer who held a similar office in one of the boroughs of Lancashire.

The men assembled for inspection presented a highly creditable appearance. The books appeared to have been well kept, and the cells for prisoners, both those at the central station and those at the several outlying stations, were very clean and in good order.

The several ranks and classes of this force are paid in accordance with the following scale:—Chief constable, 360 *l.* a year; superintendents, 100 *l.* a year; inspectors,

inspectors, 80*l.* and 78*l.* a year; sub-inspectors, 25*s.*, 24*s.* 6*d.*, and 23*s.* a week; serjeants, 22*s.* a week; and constables, 21*s.*, 20*s.*, 19*s.*, and 18*s.* a week.

The Inspector is of opinion that this police force has been maintained in a very satisfactory state of general efficiency.

Borough of Pontefract.

Borough of Pontefract.

Population in 1861	5,340
Area in acres	1,860
Number of constables	5
Population to one constable	1,088

This police force, which consists of one superintendent at 120*l.* a year, one serjeant at 24*s.* 9*d.* a week, and three constables at 18*s.* 9*d.* a week, was inspected on the 25th of May, when it was found complete.

The men presented a very creditable appearance. The clothing, with which they are well supplied, together with the usual accoutrements, were in good condition. The books seemed to have been well kept, and the office and cells for prisoners were clean and in good order.

The Inspector is of opinion that this force has been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

Borough of Ripon.

Borough of Ripon.

Population in 1861	6,172
Area in acres	1,446
Number of constables	2
Population to one constable	3,086

There are two men employed in this borough as a police force, the one a superintendent at 27*s.* a week, the other an ordinary constable at 22*s.* a week.

The Inspector is of opinion that this number is not sufficient.

Borough of Sheffield.

Borough of Sheffield.

Population in 1861	185,157
Area in acres	22,830
Number of constables	245
Population to one constable	756

At the inspection made of this police force on the 24th of May the establishment was complete, and found to consist of one chief constable, seven inspectors, nine sub-inspectors, of whom five are employed as detectives, 12 serjeants, and 216 constables, there having been an augmentation of four men since the last report.

This is, on the whole, a fine and effective body of men, indifferently well instructed in military movements, a variety of which were executed with a fair amount of steadiness and precision, under the command of the chief constable. The clothing and accoutrements in the possession of the men were of good quality and in good condition, and the books appeared to have been well and systematically kept. As considerable progress has been made in the erection of a building intended for the better accommodation of the police and the temporary safe custody of prisoners, it is thought to be unnecessary to offer any further remarks upon those cells, the condition of which has so frequently been animadverted upon.

No. 2.
Northern District.

The following is the scale now in force for the payment of the several ranks and classes of this establishment:—Chief constable, 500 *l.* a year, out of which he is required to find and keep a horse; inspectors, 120 *l.*, 78 *l.*, and 72 *l.* 16 *s.* a year; sub-inspectors, 28 *s.* and 25 *s.* a week; serjeants, 24 *s.* and 23 *s.* a week; and constables, 22 *s.*, 21 *s.*, 20 *s.*, 19 *s.*, and 18 *s.* a week.

The Inspector is of opinion that this force has been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

Borough of Wakefield.

Borough of Wakefield.

Population in 1861	23,181
Area in acres	630
Number of constables	24
Population to one constable	966

When this force was inspected on the 2nd of June it consisted of one chief constable, one superintendent, three inspectors, and 19 constables, there having been a diminution of four men since the last report.

The several ranks and classes are paid in accordance with the following scale:—Chief constable, 170 *l.* a year; superintendent, 84 *l.* a year; inspectors, 24 *s.* a week; constables, 22 *s.*, 21 *s.* 2 *d.*, 19 *s.*, and 18 *s.* a week.

The men presented a very creditable appearance; the clothing and accoutrements were in good condition; the books had been tolerably well kept; and the cells for prisoners were clean and in good order.

Taking all circumstances into consideration, the Inspector is of opinion that the strength of this force may be considered sufficient for the ordinary duties of the borough.

City of York.

City of York.

Population in 1861	40,377
Area in acres	2,720
Number of constables	40
Population to one constable	1,009

This force when complete consists of one chief constable, two inspectors, five serjeants, and 32 constables; but when inspected on the 5th of June there was one man required to make up the full complement, and four were reported sick. There has been no change in regard to number and organisation; but the scale for the payment of the several ranks and classes has been revised, and is now as follows:—Chief constable, 175 *l.* a year; inspectors, 91 *l.* and 78 *l.* a year; serjeants, 26 *s.* and 25 *s.* 9 *d.* a week; constables, 23 *s.*, 22 *s.*, 21 *s.*, and 19 *s.* a week.

The men who were assembled for inspection carried an appearance of respectability; their clothing and accoutrements were in good condition; the books seemed to have been well kept; and the cells for prisoners were clean and in good order.

In the opinion of the Inspector, this force has been maintained in a satisfactory state of efficiency.

RETURN showing the authorised Strength of the several CONSTABULARY and POLICE FORCES in the Northern District, including the additional Constables appointed at the Expense of Companies and Private Persons, in each Year, from 1856 to 1866, inclusive.

Number.	Counties and Boroughs.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
1	Cheshire	169	173	201	203	214	216	224	224	231	235	244
2	Birkenhead	27	41	41	57	57	57	59	78	85	95	95
3	Chester	29	33	33	33	33	33	36	36	36	36	36
4	Congleton	3	3	3	4	4	5	5	5	5	6	5
5	Macclesfield	18	18	18	18	18	16	16	16	17	17	17
6	Stalybridge	11	11	11	11	11	11	15	25	25	25	25
7	Stockport	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
8	Cumberland and Westmorland	74	108	108	115	116	116	113	116	120	141	159
9	Carlisle	24	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	31	31	31
10	Kendal	5	5	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5
11	Durham	181	199	201	204	206	212	228	229	266	276	305
12	Durham (City)	8	8	8	11	10	10	13	13	13	13	13
13	Gateshead	22	22	26	26	26	26	33	33	33	33	35
14	Hartlepool	5	9	9	9	9	9	12	12	12	12	12
15	South Shields	17	28	28	28	28	28	35	35	35	35	35
16	Sunderland	64	65	65	66	66	66	80	80	80	80	85
17	Lancashire	644	657	666	674	688	707	729	739	763	779	815
18	Ashton-under-Lyne	19	21	21	21	21	21	21	23	23	23	23
19	Blackburn	29	29	29	29	34	34	34	34	38	38	38
20	Bolton	27	27	31	31	31	31	38	38	38	40	40
21	Lancaster	10	10	14	14	14	14	13	13	13	13	13
22	Liverpool	886	956	973	982	1,002	1,002	1,002	1,002	1,030	1,052	1,100
23	Manchester	524	554	605	604	617	657	671	671	671	670	670
24	Oldham	22	22	24	25	26	29	58	59	52	54	54
25	Preston	38	40	42	40	44	44	52	82	82	82	82
26	Rochdale	17	18	18	18	18	22	23	23	38	38	38
27	Salford	91	95	95	99	99	105	104	105	105	108	112
28	Warrington	11	12	12	11	13	13	12	13	16	28	28
29	Wigan	23	32	32	32	32	32	32	37	37	37	37
30	Northumberland	61	61	92	96	95	95	107	109	109	115	123
31	Berwick	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	5	5
32	Newcastle-on-Tyne	107	107	107	120	120	120	140	143	146	146	154
33	Tynemouth	19	30	30	30	30	33	33	33	34	34	34
34	York, East Riding	70	69	80	80	80	81	83	84	84	84	84
35	Beverley	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	11	11	11	10
36	Hull	101	122	122	122	122	142	142	142	142	142	152
37	York, North Riding	103	105	115	118	120	123	123	130	139	146	151
38	Middlesbrough	7	13	13	13	13	15	19	20	27	37	47
39	Richmond	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
40	Scarborough	5	6	6	6	7	8	11	11	11	11	20
41	York, West Riding	487	487	529	539	545	550	578	579	606	618	630
42	Bradford	111	114	116	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119
43	Dewsbury	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	10	12
44	Doncaster	10	13	13	13	13	13	13	15	15	16	16
45	Halifax	29	35	35	35	36	36	37	37	37	37	56
46	Huddersfield	26	29	30	30	32	32	30	31	31	31	31
47	Leeds	147	221	221	221	228	228	228	256	263	263	270
48	Pontefract	2	2	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
49	Ripon	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
50	Sheffield	143	176	180	191	191	191	191	216	231	241	245
51	Wakefield	15	15	15	15	24	25	25	25	27	28	24
52	York	34	37	37	37	37	37	40	40	40	40	40
	TOTAL in each Year	4,498	4,891	5,116	5,210	5,310	5,425	5,649	5,813	6,009	6,159	6,398
	ANNUAL INCREASE	–	393	225	94	100	115	224	164	196	150	239

J. Woodford, Lieut. Colonel, Inspector.

RETURN of the Ranks, Number, Rates of Pay, and Travelling Allowances of the several CONSTABULARY

No.	COUNTIES and BOROUGHS.	Established Strength when Inspected.		RANK AND NUMBER.							Area in Acres.	Population in 1861.	Proportion of Area and Population to each Constable.		Chief Officers.		Deputy or Assistant Chief Constable.	Chief Clerk.	SUPERINTENDENTS.	
		1865.	1866.	Chief Officers. Counties.	Chief Officers. Boroughs.	Assistant Chief Constable.	Superintendents and Chief Clerks.	Inspectors.	Sub-Inspectors and Serjeants.	Constables.			Acres.	Population.	Pay.	Allowance.			1.	2.
															£. s.	£. s.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1	CHESHIRE	235	244	1	–	–	10	5	32	196	692,979	329,227	2,840	1,349	500 –	200 –	– –	– –	150 – –	120 – –
2	Birkenhead	95	95	–	1	–	1	12	–	81	1,577	37,532	16½	395	300 –	–	– –	– –	210 – –	–
3	Chester	36	36	–	1	–	–	1	5	29	3,518	31,101	97¾	864	150 –	–	– –	– –	–	–
4	Congleton	6	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	2,564	12,338	513	2,467	78 –	–	– –	– –	–	–
5	Macclesfield	17	17	–	1	–	–	–	2	14	2,410	36,095	142	2,123	120 –	–	– –	– –	–	–
6	Stalybridge	25	25	–	1	–	–	1	3	20	883	24,806	35½	992	160 –	–	– –	– –	–	–
7	Stockport	15	15	–	1	–	–	1	2	11	3,167	54,681	211⅐	3,645	150 –	–	– –	– –	–	–
8	CUMBERLAND & WESTMORLAND	141	159	1	–	–	9	9	9	131	1,482,863	224,638	9,326	1,413	400 –	150 –	– –	– –	175 – –	165 – –
9	Carlisle	31	31	–	1	–	–	–	3	27	3,842	29,436	124	950	140 10	–	– –	– –	–	–
10	Kendal	5	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	2,720	12,028	544	2,405	–	–	– –	– –	–	–
11	DURHAM	276	305	1	–	–	12	1	36	255	608,902	333,934	1,993	1,095	500 –	50 –	– –	139 18 4 150 11 3 161 4 2	139 18 4	130 15 10
12	Durham	13	13	–	1	–	–	–	2	10	8,599	13,743	661½	1,057	120 –	–	– –	– –	–	–
13	Gateshead	33	35	–	1	–	–	1	7	26	3,255	33,589	93	966	145 –	–	– –	– –	–	–
14	Hartlepool	12	12	–	1	–	–	1	2	8	990	12,205	82½	1,017	120 –	–	– –	– –	–	–
15	South Shields	35	35	–	1	–	–	1	5	28	2,566	35,223	73⅐	1,006	125 –	–	– –	– –	–	–
16	Sunderland	80	85	–	1	–	–	4	12	68	3,772	80,324	47⅙	945	240 –	–	– –	– –	–	–
17	LANCASHIRE	779	815	1	–	1	21	19	118	655	1,184,067	1,085,404	1,453	1,331	500 –	Expenses	300 – –	150 – – 180 – – 210 – –	180 – –	160 – –
18	Ashton-under-Lyne	23	23	–	1	–	–	1	4	17	1,737	34,894	75½	1,517	185 –	–	– –	– –	–	–
19	Blackburn	38	38	–	1	–	–	1	8	28	3,610	63,125	97	1,661	220 –	–	– –	– –	–	–
20	Bolton	40	40	–	1	–	–	1	4	34	820	70,396	20½	1,760	180 –	–	– –	– –	–	–
21	Lancaster	13	13	–	1	–	–	–	2	10	1,240	13,521	95½	1,040	100 –	–	– –	– –	–	–
22	Liverpool	1,052	1,100	–	1	–	14	103	–	982	5,300	443,874	5	403	850 –	150 –	– –	160 – –	310 – –	260 – –
23	Manchester	670	670	–	1	–	5	24	57	583	4,069	338,346	6	505	600 –	–	– –	– –	200 – –	175 – –
24	Oldham	54	54	–	1	–	–	5	8	40	4,617	72,334	85½	1,339	250 –	–	– –	– –	–	–
25	Preston	82	82	–	1	–	–	4	9	68	2,753	81,077	33½	988	300 –	–	– –	– –	–	–
26	Rochdale	38	38	–	1	–	–	2	5	30	1,131	38,164	30⅓	1,004	150 –	–	– –	– –	–	–
27	Salford	108	112	–	1	–	–	11	14	86	5,209	102,414	46½	914	300 –	–	– –	– –	–	–
28	Warrington	28	28	–	1	–	1	–	3	23	2,507	25,953	89½	927	200 –	–	– –	– –	–	–
29	Wigan	37	37	–	1	–	–	2	3	31	2,161	37,657	58½	1,017	200 –	–	– –	– –	100 – –	–
30	NORTHUMBERLAND	115	123	1	–	–	7	3	11	101	1,230,035	186,492	10,000	1,516	400 –	–	155 2 6	109 10 –	127 15 –	118 12 6
31	Berwick	5	5	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	8,767	13,254	1,753	2,652	90 –	–	– –	– –	–	–
32	Newcastle-on-Tyne	146	154	–	1	–	–	7	17	129	5,336	109,291	34⅔	716	350 –	–	– –	– –	–	–
33	Tynemouth	34	34	–	1	–	–	1	3	29	5,161	33,991	152	999	170 –	–	– –	– –	–	–
34	YORK, East Riding	84	84	1	–	–	12	1	12	58	761,168	131,711	9,061½	1,568	250 –	150 –	125 – –	– –	105 – –	–
35	Beverley	11	10	–	1	–	–	–	2	7	2,228	9,654	222⅖	965	80 –	–	– –	– –	–	–
36	Hull	142	152	–	1	–	–	5	12	134	5,123	98,994	33⅔	651	250 –	–	– –	– –	–	–
37	YORK, North Riding	146	151	1	–	–	9	7	12	122	1,343,494	190,134	8,904	1,259	300 –	150 –	150 11 3 161 4 2 170 6 8	– –	141 8 9	130 15 –
38	Middlesbrough	37	47	–	1	–	–	5	6	35	1,800	32,000	38⅓	681	230 –	–	– –	– –	–	–
39	Richmond	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2,341	4,290	2,341	4,290	–	–	– –	– –	–	–
40	Scarborough	11	20	–	1	–	–	–	3	16	2,586	18,380	129⅓	919	150 –	–	– –	– –	–	–
41	YORK, West Riding	618	630	1	–	–	21	17	69	522	1,647,997	863,571	2,663½	1,337	500 –	250 –	6 *s.* p' diem	150 – – 175 – – 200 – – 225 – – 240 – –	190 – –	175 – –
42	Bradford	119	119	–	1	–	2	3	12	101	6,590	106,218	55⅖	892	250 –	–	– –	– –	100 – –	–
43	Dewsbury	10	12	–	1	–	–	–	2	9	1,335	18,148	111¼	1,512	90 –	–	– –	– –	–	–
44	Doncaster	16	16	–	1	–	–	1	3	11	1,879	16,430	117	1,027	140 –	–	– –	– –	–	–
45	Halifax	37	56	–	1	–	–	2	10	43	3,538	54,000	63	964	150 –	–	– –	– –	–	–
46	Huddersfield	31	31	–	1	–	–	2	4	24	700	22,140	22½	711	190 –	–	– –	– –	–	–
47	Leeds	263	270	–	1	–	2	7	31	229	19,221	207,153	71⅕	767	360 –	–	– –	– –	–	–
48	Pontefract	5	5	–	1	–	–	–	1	3	1,860	5,340	372	1,068	120 –	–	– –	80 – –	100 – –	–
49	Ripon	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1,446	6,172	723	3,086	70 4	–	– –	– –	–	–
50	Sheffield	241	245	–	1	–	–	7	21	216	22,830	185,157	93⅕	756	500 –	–	– –	– –	–	–
51	Wakefield	28	24	–	1	–	1	3	–	19	630	23,181	26¼	966	170 –	–	– –	– –	–	–
52	York	40	40	–	1	–	–	2	5	32	2,720	40,377	68	1,009	175 –	–	– –	– –	84 – –	–
		6,159	6,398	8	42	1	127	283	592	5,345										

and Police Forces in the Counties and Boroughs of the Northern District.—29 September 1866.

YEARLY PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

| SUPERINTENDENTS. | | |

No. 3.
South of England and South Wales District.

No. 3.—SOUTH OF ENGLAND AND SOUTH WALES DISTRICT.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT of Captain *Edward Willis*, Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary and Borough Police Forces of the Southern Counties of *England* and of *South Wales*, for the Year ended the 29th September 1866.

Sir,

The Reports which I have the honour to present to you on the state of the different county and borough police forces in the south police district for the year ended the 29th of September ultimo, will show that considerable alterations have been made during the year in the rates of pay which were previously allowed to officers and constables in many of the boroughs as well as in county forces, which latter have generally undergone revision and augmentation in compliance with the newly-established regulations of the late Secretary of State, Sir George Grey. In boroughs, however, the authorities being under no restrictions, can grant any amount of pay which may seem to them desirable, and in some towns the rates are considerably higher than those granted in counties. I am, however, of opinion that the rates which have been established for the county force are satisfactory, both as regards the maximum and minimum amounts which are allowed to be granted; and it would be well, I think, if boroughs which receive the Government grant were to regulate their rates of pay by the same standard for all classes below the rank of the chief officer.

None of the 11 boroughs with populations exceeding 5,000 persons, which have heretofore been reported to have maintained an insufficient number of constables, excepting the borough of Neath, have taken any steps to place their police establishment in a more efficient state.

Some of these boroughs have very large areas; for instance, Tiverton with an area of 17,650 acres, or an acreage of more than that of Liverpool, Manchester, and Bristol together, and with a population of 10,447 persons, employs only seven men, which is an insufficient number even for the town portion of the district. Bideford, Brecon, and Haverfordwest have also large county areas, which are left almost entirely without police protection.

Of the small boroughs with populations of less than 5,000 persons, one, Romsey in Hampshire, has placed itself under the protection of the county police, and another, Bodmin in Cornwall, has since the close of the financial year just ended, agreed to unite, for police purposes, with the constabulary of Cornwall.

Many of these small boroughs also have large areas, which are left almost in all instances entirely without police supervision or protection, and as such districts, if belonging to the county, would be required by Act of Parliament to be provided with police protection, it is, I think, desirable that the boroughs possessing such districts should be required to employ a sufficient number of police, or else that they should be placed under the charge of the constabulary of the county in which they are situated.

In regard to the law which gives power to constables to visit and report public houses and beer houses, for irregularities, an anomaly exists which must interfere very materially with the independent action of the constable in the proper performance of his duties, and especially so in small boroughs, where there is no senior officer in charge of the force.

By one Act the constable obtains authority to visit such houses and report irregularities to the magistrates, whilst by another, the persons holding the licenses of such houses become members of the town council and watch committee, and are thereby placed in immediate authority over him.

Every constable so circumstanced must feel that to have to make a report against the proprietor of any house so placed in authority over him, he must jeopardise his own situation, consequently his personal interest in all such matters of business are in direct antagonism to the proper performance of his duties, which should not be the case.

With respect to crime, a decrease is reported to have taken place in the district during the year, in indictable offences as well as in the number of persons who

who have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences; but an increase is reported in the number of offences for which persons are dealt with summarily by the magistrates, and more persons have also been convicted and punished for such offences.

In the relief of casual vagrants, the police have been more extensively employed than in former years, and the number of such persons reported to have been so assisted by the police during the year, is upwards of 8,000 more than in the previous year, the total number having been 110,480 as against 102,661 in 1865.

An increase is also reported in the number of tramps found in the different low lodging-houses on the Government return night; the total number, including women and children, having been 10,897 as against 7,441 persons in the year 1865.

A project having for its object the provision of an allowance to the widow or children of any officer or constable dying in the service, has been under the consideration of the police during the year, and it has been proposed to form an association, termed a Mutual Assurance Association, to which all officers and constables are invited to become members.

The plan proposed to be adopted, so far as I can understand it, appears simple, and involves no member in any pecuniary engagement or risk of loss, and no money is required to be collected before the death of a member is announced.

On the death of an officer or constable in any force who is a member of the association, it is proposed that it shall be announced in a newspaper selected for the purpose, and on the announcement appearing in such newspaper, each member of the association is to pay 1 *d.* to the senior officer of the force to which he belongs, who is to transmit the same to the officer in command of the force in which the death took place, and he is to be requested to deliver the sums received to the widow or children of the deceased officer or constable, or to his representatives.

The position of the officers and constables of the several county and borough police forces in regard to their having no positive right of claim to superannuation allowance, after any length of service, has created some dissatisfaction with respect to the state of the law on this subject; the right, however, to claim pensions after periods of 15 and 20 years' service, without any restrictions as to age or other circumstances, would never answer; and, independent of other objections, no fund could meet the claims which would be made upon it.

I am of opinion, however, that an equitable measure, subject to restrictions as to age, may be framed, so as to entitle officers and constables to claim their discharge, with a fixed amount of pension, after completing certain periods of service; and I will venture to submit for your consideration my views on this subject.

The Superannuation Funds, however, require to be placed on a more secure basis in regard to their yearly receipts, which may be easily arranged by a slight alteration in the law relating to the sources from whence the funds are to be formed.

In the 10th section of the 3 & 4 Vict. c. 8, which relates to the formation of Superannuation Funds in counties, and the 8th section of the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, which relates to the formation of Superannuation Funds in boroughs, and the 14th section of the 22 & 23 Vict. c. 32, which relates to both county and borough funds, it is provided that, in addition to the contributions which are to be paid by the officers and constables in aid of such funds, moieties or portions of penalties for certain offences inflicted by any magistrate, may, in the discretion of such magistrate, be applied in aid of the Superannuation Funds of the county or borough in which he is acting.

Magistrates, however, in different districts, act very differently in the exercise of the discretionary power which is granted to them in this respect, and consequently in some places the funds receive much support, whilst in others very little assistance is granted to them.

I would therefore suggest, in order to secure uniformity of system as well as greater certainty of income in aid of such funds, that all moieties of penalties for offences which are named in the sections of the Acts to which I have referred, should be directed to be paid absolutely in aid of the Superannuation Funds, and that the discretionary power now granted to the acting magistrate should be done away with: and further, in order to give additional assistance to the funds, that provision should be made that all fees arising from the service of summons,

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

warrants, and license notices by the police, should be also paid in aid of such funds.

It is for the interest of the magistrates themselves, as well as the ratepayers generally, that these funds should be supported as much as possible from the sources specified for such purpose in the Acts referred to, because the more stable the funds become the less chance will there be of any demand being made upon the rates for superannuation allowances.

In the project which I have to submit for your consideration, I do not propose to alter any of the provisions of the different Acts of Parliament in regard to the power given to the magistrates and watch committees to grant pensions or gratuities to constables for disabilities arising from infirmity of mind or body, or for injuries received when on duty, or as respects the amount of retiring allowances permitted to be granted for 15 and 20 years' service respectively, further than to make the amount of pension allowed to be granted for 20 years' service 13/20ths, instead of two-thirds, of each officer's and constable's yearly pay, in order that every pension may be on one system of computation, and made to be so many 20th portions of each person's yearly pay.

The scheme which I have to propose is as follows, and in drawing out the different clauses I have endeavoured to make them brief and plain.

That any officer or constable who shall have served for 15 years and upwards, and arrived at the age of 60 years, may, as at present, be superannuated and pensioned at the discretion of the magistrates of counties, and the watch committees of boroughs, with an annual allowance not exceeding 10/20ths, or 50*l.* per cent. of his yearly pay.

That any officer or constable who shall have served for 20 years, and arrived at the age of 60 years, may, as at present, be superannuated and pensioned at the discretion of the magistrates of counties, and the watch committees of boroughs, with an annual allowance not exceeding 13/20ths, or 65*l.* per cent. of his yearly pay.

That any officer or constable who shall have served for 25 years, and arrived at the age of 60 years, shall be entitled to claim his discharge with a pension of 13/20ths, or 65*l.* per cent. of his yearly pay, but that it shall be in the power of the magistrates of counties, and the watch committees of boroughs, to increase such annual pension to 14/20ths, or 70*l.* per cent. of his yearly pay.

That any officer or constable who shall have served for 30 years, and arrived at 58 years of age, shall be entitled to claim his discharge with a pension of 14/20ths, or 70*l.* per cent. of his yearly pay, but that it shall be in the power of the magistrates of counties, and the watch committees of boroughs, to increase such pension to 15/20ths, or 75*l.* per cent. of his yearly pay.

That any officer or constable who shall have served for 35 years, and arrived at 56 years of age, shall be entitled to claim his discharge with a pension of 15/20ths, or 75*l.* per cent. of his yearly pay, but that it shall be in the power of the magistrates of counties, and the watch committees of boroughs, to increase such pension to 16/20ths, or 80*l.* per cent. of his yearly pay.

The following Table will show more clearly the whole proposal in a concise form.

Years' Service.	Ages to be Attained.	Proposed Yearly Allowances to which Officers and Constables are to have the Right of Claim.	Proposed Yearly Allowances to be left in the Power and Discretion of the Magistrates and Watch Committees.
15	60	Nil	10/20ths, or 50*l.* per cent. of yearly pay; as at present.
20	60	Nil.	13/20ths, or 65*l.* per cent. of yearly pay; rather less than at present.
25	60	13/20ths, or 65*l.* per cent. of yearly pay	14/20ths, or 70*l.* per cent. of yearly pay.
30	58	14/20ths, or 70*l.* per cent. of yearly pay	15/20ths, or 75*l.* per cent. of yearly pay.
35	56	15/20ths, or 75*l.* per cent. of yearly pay	16/20ths, or 80*l.* per cent. of yearly pay.

I am happy, in conclusion, to be able to state that all the different police forces which are in receipt of the Government grant are working in an efficient manner.

In

In some of the counties, during the past year the police have had much additional duty to perform in consequence of the cattle plague, and had it not been for the valuable services of this very efficient body of men, it is very probable that the disease might have extended considerably further than it has done.

I append at the end of the report a table, showing some of the duties which have been undertaken by the police for the prevention of the spreading of the disease, with the number of cases which were brought at their instance before the magistrates for breach of cattle regulations.

I also add a table showing the number, state of employment, and general conduct of convicts, or licenses of leave in the different counties and boroughs, also tables giving the number of public, beer, cider, and refreshment houses, with the number of convictions for irregularities and misconduct, and a general return of the state of crime.

I have, &c.
(signed) *Edward Willis*,
Her Majesty's Inspector of Constabulary,
South Police District.

To the Right Honourable Spencer Walpole, Esq, M.P.,
Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for
the Home Department.

TABLE of MUNICIPAL BOROUGHS in the South Police District, arranged according to the state of Efficiency or Inefficiency of their respective Police Establishments.

BOROUGHS consolidated for Police purposes with the Constabulary of their respective Counties whose Police Forces are reported to be in an EFFICIENT state.

Wallingford.	Gloucester City.	Wells.	Marlborough.
Dartmouth.	Tewkesbury.	Yeovil.	Aberystwith.
Honiton.	Andover.	Calne.	Cardigan.
Bridport.	Lymington.	Chippenham.	Aberavon.
Lyme Regis.	Romsey.	Devizes.	Pembroke.
Shaftesbury.	Glastonbury.		

BOROUGHS having independent Police Establishments the Populations of which respectively exceed 5,000 Persons, and whose Police Forces are reported to be in an EFFICIENT state.

Abingdon.	Bristol.	Gravesend.	Reigate.
Newbury.	Portsmouth.	Maidstone.	Brighton.
Reading.	Southampton.	Margate.	Hastings.
Windsor.	Winchester.	Ramsgate.	Hove.
Barnstaple.	Hereford.	Rochester.	Chichester.
Devonport.	Leominster.	Tunbridge Wells.	Salisbury.
Exeter.	Canterbury.	Monmouth.	Carmarthen.
Plymouth.	Deal.	Newport.	Cardiff.
Dorchester.	Dover.	Bath.	Swansea.
Poole.	Faversham.	Guildford.	Neath.
Weymouth.	Folkestone.		

BOROUGHS having independent Police Establishments the Populations of which respectively exceed 5,000 Persons, but whose Police Forces are reported to be in an INEFFICIENT state.

Falmouth.	Truro.	Newport, Isle of Wight.	Brecon.
Penzance.	Bideford.	Bridgwater.	Haverfordwest.
St. Ives.	Tiverton.		

SMALL BOROUGHS having independent Police Establishments, but with Populations of less than 5,000 Persons.

Maidenhead.	Penryn.	Basingstoke.	Godalming.
Bodmin.	Southmolton.	Hythe.	Rye.
Helston.	Torrington.	Sandwich.	Arundel.
Launceston.	Totnes.	Tenterden.	Tenby.
Liskeard.	Blandford.	Chard.	

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

County of Berks, including the Borough of Wallingford.

County of Berks.

Total Force - - - - 114 persons.

Area in acres - - - - 442,022 | Acres to each constable - - 3,877
Population in 1861 - - - 125,955 | Population to each constable - 1,104

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.						Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.					
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.			Inspectors.		Serjeants.		Constables.			
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	3	2	3	2	–	1	11	16	30	30	15
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. s. d. 400 – –	£. s. d. 126 4 7	£. s. d. 115 11 8	£. s. d. 104 18 9	£. s. d. 85 3 4	–	s. d. 27 5	s. d. 25 1	s. d. 23 4	s. d. 22 2	s. d. 19 10	s. d. 18 1

Chief Constable—Horse and travelling allowance, 150 *l.*
Superintendents—Horses, forage, carts, stabling, &c. &c. provided.

The pay of all ranks and classes in this force from the superintendents downwards has been augmented during the year, and the rates which have been granted by the magistrates, and which are to be progressive according to stated periods of service, are in accordance with the Secretary of State's revised regulations. The superintendents are appointed to act as inspectors of weights and measures, and some of them also as inspectors of nuisances and lodging-houses, and for the performance of such duties certain annual allowances are granted in addition to their pay; some of the police are appointed impounders of cattle and as assistant relieving officers, and the duty of keeping the courts at the assizes in lieu of javelin men is also undertaken by the police.

In this county, during the year, the police have had a good deal of additional duty imposed upon them in connection with the cattle plague, and in order to afford assistance for such duties the magistrates allowed the chief constable to employ 20 additional constables. Ten districts were declared to have been infected, and in six instances the disease was checked by the precautions taken; 144 prosecutions were instituted by the police for breach of cattle regulations, and 124 persons were convicted and fined.

In respect to crime, the returns show as compared with those of the previous year a slight increase in indictable offences, as well as in the number of persons who have been committed for trial, but considerably more persons are reported to have been proceeded against and punished summarily.

In regard to vagrants, 4,963 of such persons are stated to have been sent by the police to the unions.

The station houses and lock-up places are all maintained in good order, the office and duty arrangements are satisfactory, and the police force is in efficient order.

Borough of Abingdon.

Total Force - - - - 6 persons.

Borough of Abingdon.

Area in acres - - - - 340 | Acres to each constable - - - 57
Population in 1861 - - - 5,680 | Population to each constable - - 946

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.								Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.						
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4						
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 91	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 21	–	–	–	s. 17						

The

The head constable of this borough is also appointed to act as inspector of nuisances and as assistant relieving officer of casual vagrants, and for the first named appointment he receives 3*l.* 3*s.* per annum in addition to his police salary.

The force has undergone no alteration during the year, but a new police station has been erected, and the cells which have hitherto been reported against will be done away with, and new ones of a superior construction provided.

In respect to the state of crime, which has generally been small, there is not much alteration; however, one less offence of an indictable character has been reported, and only four persons have been committed for trial.

For offences which are determined summarily there is a considerable decrease in the number of persons who have been proceeded against as compared with those so dealt with in the previous year, and fewer persons have been convicted and punished.

The duty arrangements are of a satisfactory character, and the force is working efficiently.

Borough of Maidenhead.

Total Force - - - - 3 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	2,560	Acres to each constable - - -	853	Borough of Maidenhead.
Population in 1861 - - -	3,895	Population to each constable - -	1,286	

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.								Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.						
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2						
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. s. 72 16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 20						

In this force there has been no alteration during the year.

The head constable in addition to his police duties is appointed to act as inspector of weights and measures and collector of market tolls, and as an assistant relieving officer, but no salary is attached to such appointments.

The indictable offences which have been reported are considerably fewer in number than the previous year, as are also the apprehensions for such offences; but one more person has been committed for trial.

The offences for which persons are proceeded against summarily are more in number than in the previous year, as are also the convictions for such offences.

The area of this borough is too extensive to be properly watched by so small a force, and I do not consider the duties to be efficiently provided for.

No. 3.
South of England and South Wales District.

Borough of Newbury.

Borough of Newbury.

Total Force - - - - 8 persons

Area in acres - - - -	1,722	Acres to each constable - -	215
Population in 1861 - - -	6,161	Population to each constable - -	770

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	5	1					
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. s. 81 18	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 21	–	–	–	s. 17	s. 7					

The head constable acts as inspector of weights and measures, and also as an assistant relieving officer of vagrants, and for the two appointment s respectively he receives 10 *l.* and 12 *l.* per annum, in addition to his police salary.

In respect to crime, the returns show, as compared with those of the previous year, a considerable decrease in indictable offences, and fewer persons are also reported to have been apprehended and committed for trial; the returns also record a decrease in the number of persons who have been proceeded against and convicted for offences which are determined summarily.

As regards vagrants, 1,778 of such class of persons are stated to have been passed by the police to the workhouse for shelter and relief.

The duty arrangements are generally satisfactory, and the police force is in efficient order.

Borough of Reading.

Total Force - - - - - 32 persons

Borough of Reading.

Area in acres - - - -	1,922	Acres to each constable - - -	60
Population in 1861 - - -	25,045	Population to each constable - -	782

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	5	–	–	–	4	7	8	4			
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 130	–	–	–	–	£. s. 67 12	£. 65	£. s. 62 8	–	s. 23	–	–	–	s. 21	s. 20	s. d. 18 6	s. 17			

The pay of the serjeants in this force has been increased 1 *s.* per week during the year, and among the constables a class of merit has been established with increased pay of 1 *s.* per week.

In addition to his ordinary duties, the head constable is appointed to act as inspector of nuisances and low lodgings, and as an assistant relieving officer of vagrants, and for the duties of such offices he receives 45 *l.* yearly, in addition to his pay.

In respect to crime, the indictable offences which have been reported are less in number than on the previous year, but more persons have been apprehended and committed for trial; for offences however which are determined summarily,

a very

a very large increase is reported in the number of persons who have been proceeded against and convicted.

As regards vagrants the police are empowered to grant food as well as shelter, and 3,318 of such persons are reported to have been relieved during the year.

The organisation and office arrangements are of a satisfactory character, but some of the night beats are too extended in consequence of the increase of buildings and population, and I am of opinion that an increase of constables is required.

Borough of Windsor.

Total Force - - - - - 13 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	2,890	Acres to each constable - - -	222	Borough of Windsor.
Population in 1861 - - -	9,520	Population to each constable - -	732	

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.						
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	5	5					
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. s. 85 16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 21	s. 20	–	–	s. 19	s. 18					

In this borough the pay of all ranks of the police have been augmented during the year.

The head constable acts as superintendent of the fire engine, but no additional salary is granted for such appointment.

In respect to crime, there has been a decrease both in indictable offences as well as in offences which are dealt with summarily, and fewer persons have also been apprehended and committed for trial than in the previous year.

The office and duty arrangements are satisfactory, and police force is in efficient order.

County of Cornwall.

Total Force - - - - - 191 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	863,077	Acres to each constable - - -	4,518	County of Cornwall.
Population in 1861 - - -	316,568	Population to each constable - -	1,657	

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.								
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.			Serjeants.			Constables.						
		Deputy.		1st Class.		2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.		
Number of each Rank and Class	1	1		3		3	10	–	–	1	17	–	48	107					
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 350	£. s. d. 110 7 6		£. s. d. 110 7 6		£. s. d. 105 7 6	£. s. d. 76 – 10	–	–	s. d. 26 2	s. d. 25 2	–	s. 20	s. 18					

Chief Constable—Horse and travelling allowance, 150 *l.*
Superintendents—Horses, forage, carts, stabling, &c. &c. provided.

The pay of the superintendents, inspectors and serjeants of the constabulary in this county has been augmented during the year, and the rates which have been

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been established for all ranks, and which are to be progressive according to fixed periods of service, are in accordance with the Secretary of State's revised regulations.

In addition to the ordinary police duties, the superintendents, inspectors, serjeants, and other officers, are appointed to act as examiners and inspectors of weights and measures, nuisances, low lodging-houses, and as impounders of cattle and assistant relieving officers, and the duty of keeping the courts at the Assizes in the place of javelin men is also undertaken by the police, but no additional salary is granted for the performance of the duties of any of such offices.

The police in this county have also had additional duties imposed upon them during the year in consequence of the cattle plague, which is reported to have broken out in 140 fresh instances. Ten districts were declared to have been infected, and 272 prosecutions were instituted by the police for breach of cattle, orders, and 284 summonses were issued, and 203 persons convicted.

In respect to crime, the returns record a slight decrease as compared with those of the previous year, in indictable offences, and an increase to a small extent in the committals for trial, but as regards offences which are determined summarily, a considerable decrease is reported in the number of persons who have been proceeded against.

Vagrancy is not as prevalent in Cornwall as in the more Midland counties and only 165 persons are reported to have been relieved or sent to the union by the police during the year.

One new station for the head quarters at Bodmin, and which is of superior construction, is in the course of completion, and all the other stations are in excellent order.

The duty and office arrangements are satisfactory, and the police force is in efficient order.

Borough of Bodmin.

Total Force - - - - 1 person.

Borough of Bodmin.

Area in acres - - - -	2,784	Acres to each constable - - -	2,784
Population in 1861 - - -	4,466	Population to each constable - -	4,466

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.								Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.						
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1																			
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 18																			

The police arrangements of this borough up to the period of my inspection, and also up to the close of the financial year, had undergone no alteration, and consequently I have again to report the force as having been maintained during the year as heretofore, in a totally inefficient state.

Since the 29th of September, I am informed that the borough authorities have concluded an arrangement for placing the borough under the protection of the county constabulary, the head quarters of which are situate within the borough of Bodmin; and this arrangement will, I have every reason to feel satisfied, prove a great advantage to the town.

Borough of Falmouth.

Total Force - - - - - 4 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	40	Acres to each constable - - -	10
Population in 1861 - - -	5,709	Population to each constable - -	1,427

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.								Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.						
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3						
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. d. 21						

The pay of the head constable of this borough has been increased during the year from 55 *l.* to 80 *l.* per annum, and in addition to his police salary, he receives 5 *l.* yearly for acting as inspector of nuisances. The appointment which he held as governor of the borough gaol has been abolished, and the gaol has been done away with under the provisions of the late Act of Parliament, and it is now converted into a county police lock-up.

In respect to crime, the returns record only two indictable offences to have taken place during the year, which is a considerable decrease on the number reported in the previous year; and for these two offences two persons were apprehended and committed for trial. As regards offences which are determined summarily, considerably more persons are reported to have been proceeded against, and punished.

The arrangement which was at one time under consideration for the consolidation of the borough police with that of the county has not been carried into effect, and disadvantageously, I think, for the borough interests, as the town would have been provided with an efficient police force, which it has not at present.

Borough of Helston.

Total Force - - - - - 1 person.

Area in acres - - - -	292	Acres to each constable - - -	292
Population in 1861 - - -	3,843	Population to each constable - -	3,843

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.								Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.						
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1						
Rates of Pay of each ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 20						

In this borough there is no properly organised police force, nor is there any police officer or station.

The cells, which are situated beneath the town hall, are very unfit places for the detention of prisoners.

The Act requiring a superannuation fund to be established has not been complied with.

The police arrangements are inefficient.

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Borough of Launceston.

Total Force - - - - - 1 person.

Borough of Launceston.

Area in acres - - - -	2,880	Acres to each constable - - -	2,880
Population in 1861 - - -	2,790	Population to each constable - -	2,790

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.						
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1						
Rates of Pay of each ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	s. 21						

In this borough there is no properly organised police, but an officer is provided. The cells in themselves are not unsuitable places to place prisoners in, so far as health is concerned, but they are badly constructed, being only divided from each other by wooden partitions, through which prisoners can see and converse with each other.

The police arrangements are inefficient.

Borough of Liskeard.

Total Force - - - - - 2 persons.

Borough of Liskeard.

Area in acres - - - -	810	Acres to each constable - - -	405
Population in 1861 - - -	4,689	Population to each constable - -	2,344

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.						
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2						
Rates of Pay of each ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	s. 20						

The police of this borough, in addition to their ordinary duties, are appointed to act as inspectors of weights and measures, nuisances, and low lodging-houses, but no additional salary is attached to such appointments.

With respect to the state of crime, the offences which have been reported, and which are few in number, vary very little from the number reported to have been committed in the previous year.

The duties are not satisfactorily provided for, and the police are insufficient in number.

Borough of Penryn.

Total Force - - - - - 2 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	298	Acres to each constable - - -	149
Population in 1861 - - -	3,547	Population to each constable - -	1,773

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.						
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2						
Rates of Pay of each ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	s. 21						

The police arrangements of this borough have undergone no alteration during the year.

In addition to the ordinary police duties, the constables are appointed to act as inspectors of nuisances, low lodgings, and as collectors of market tolls, but no additional pay is granted for such appointments.

No offences of an indictable character are reported to have taken place during the year, but considerably more persons were proceeded against for offences which are determined summarily than in the previous year.

There is no proper police station, and the cells are situated in the town-hall, which is an unoccupied building.

In order to provide effectual for the duties by day and night, the services of another constable is required.

Borough of Penzance.

Total Force - - - - - 7 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	440	Acres to each constable - - -	62
Population in 1861 - - -	9,414	Population to each constable - -	1,347

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.						
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5						
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. s. 45 12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	s. 22	-	-	-	s. d. 18 7						

In this force there has been no alteration in number, but the pay of each rank and class has been augmented to a small extent, and an arrangement is in force for augmenting the pay after fixed periods of service.

The head constable formerly held the appointment of deputy governor of the borough gaol, but this office has now been abolished; he now acts as inspector of nuisances, weights and measures, and low lodging-houses, but without any pay.

In respect to crime, there has been an increase in offences of an indictable character, but the number is light considering the population, and only two persons have been committed for trial.

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For offences which are determined summarily, fewer persons have been proceeded against and convicted and sent to prison than in the previous year.

This borough has increased of late years in buildings and population, and it is necessary that the police force should be augmented in order to provide for the proper supervision and protection of the borough; I am consequently under the necessity of reporting the force to be inefficient.

Borough of St. Ives.

Total Force - - - - 1 person.

Borough of St. Ives.

Area in acres - - - -	1,876	Acres to each constable - -	1,876
Population in 1861 - - -	7,027	Population to each constable - -	7,027

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1				
Pates of Pay of each ditto -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	s. d. 19 $5\frac{1}{13}$				

The weekly pay of the constable of this borough has been raised during the year from 18*s.* 5 $\frac{7}{13}$ *d.* to 19 *s.* 5 $\frac{1}{13}$ *d.* or either from 48 *l.* per annum to 50 *l.* 10 *s.* per annum.

In addition to the ordinary police duty, the constable is also appointed to act as inspector of nuisances and weights and measures, but no additional salary is attached to such appointments.

Only two indictable offences are reported to have taken place during the year, but 124 persons were proceeded against for offences which are determined summarily.

The area of this borough is very extensive, and the population considerable, and it is quite impossible for one man to patrol and watch the district in an efficient manner.

Borough of Truro.

Total Force - - - - 6 persons.

Borough of Truro.

Area in acres - - - -	1,103	Acres to each constable - -	183
Population in 1861 - - -	11,337	Population to each constable -	1,889

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £ and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.						
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4						
Rates of Pay of each ditto -	£. 78	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	s. 21	-	-	-	s. d. 17 6						

The head constable in this borough is also appointed to act as inspector of low lodging-houses and markets, but no salary is attached to such appointment.

The police arrangements have undergone no alteration during the year, but the

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the changes among the men have been considerable owing to the large number of dismissals.

As respects the state of crime, there has been increase in indictable offences, as well as in the number of persons who have been apprehended for such offences, but the number of persons committed for trial is less by one than in the previous year. In respect to offences which are determined summarily, the returns show a considerable decrease in the number of persons who have been proceeded against and sent to prison.

The police in this borough do not undertake the relief of vagrants.

The population of the borough, as well as the area, is considerable, and the number of the police is very much too small to provide effectively for the proper watching and protection of the district under their charge.

County of Devon.

Total Force - - - - 334 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	1,616,717	Acres to each constable - -	4,840
Population in 1861 - - -	399,535	Population to each constable - -	1,196

County of Devon, including the Boroughs of Dartmouth and Honiton.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.							Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.							
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.			Inspectors.			Serjeants.			Constables.				
		Deputy.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	1	6	7	–	–	–	24	–	–	10	90	130	65	
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 400	£. 150	£. s. 109 10	£. s. d. 100 7 6	–	–	–	s. d. 25 1	–	–	s. d. 22 2	s. 21	s. d. 18 8	s. 16	

Chief Constable.—Horses and travelling allowance and stationery, 200 *l.*
Superintendents.—For keep of a horse, 45 *l.* each ; for books, stationery, and oil, 11 *l.* 14 *s.* each.

In this county the pay of all ranks and classes, from the superintendents down to the constables of the second class, have undergone revision and augmentation, and the rates which have been granted by the magistrates are in accordance with the Secretary of State's revised regulations.

The pay of the third class of constables, which now only consists of 65 persons, remains unaltered, at the rate of 16 *s.* per week, under the special permission of the Secretary of State.

Most of the superintendents are appointed to act as examiners and inspectors of weights and measures, and as inspectors of nuisances, and others of the serjeants and constables act as inspectors of low lodging-houses, marine-store dealers, and as assistant relieving officers, and the duty of keeping the courts at the assizes is also performed by the police in lieu of javelin men. For the duties of some of the above appointments, allowances are granted to cover expenses.

The police in this county have also had a good deal of additional duty imposed upon them in consequence of the cattle plague, which on one occasion appeared in the county, and which did not extend owing to the precautions taken. Two districts were declared to have been infected, and 440 prosecutions were instituted by the police for breach of cattle orders, and 408 persons were convicted and punished.

In respect to crime, the returns for the past year exhibit a considerable decrease as compared with those of the previous year in indictable offences, as well as in the number of persons who have been apprehended and committed for trial; but as regards offences which are determined summarily, considerably more persons are reported to have been proceeded against.

The number of vagrants provided with shelter by the police, and sent to the unions during the year, are stated to have amounted to 3,466 persons, and of these, 1,103 were also provided with food.

One new station at Budleigh Salterton has been taken on rent, and considerable alterations

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alterations and improvements have been made in the cells at Kingsbridge, which were reported last year to be in an unsatisfactory state. Nothing, however, has been done to improve the cells at Torquay, which in their present state are quite unfit places for the detention of prisoners.

The duty and office arrangements are satisfactory, and the police force is in efficient order.

Borough of Barnstaple.

Total Force - - - - - 10 persons.

Borough of Barnstaple.

Area in acres - - - -	2,549	Acres to each constable - -	254
Population in 1861 - - -	10,743	Population to each constable - -	1,074

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.						
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	7					
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 24	–	–	–	s. 17	s. 16					

The head constable of this borough is appointed to act as inspector of nuisances, low lodging-houses, and markets, but no salary is attached to any of such appointments.

In respect to crime, the returns show a considerable increase, as compared with those of the previous year, in indictable offences, and more persons are also reported to have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences; for offences also which are determined summarily, more persons are stated to have been proceeded against and punished than in the previous year.

As respects vagrants, only nine of such persons were provided with shelter by the police during the year.

The temporary lock-up in this borough is badly constructed, but prisoners are not detained in it any length of time, as an arrangement has been made by the corporation for them to be received at any time during the night in the borough gaol.

The duty arrangements are generally of a satisfactory character, and the police are in efficient order.

Borough of Bideford.

Total Force - - - - - 2 persons.

Borough of Bideford.

Area in acres - - - -	4,510	Acres to each constable - -	2,255
Population in 1861 - - -	5,742	Population to each constable - -	2,871

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.						
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Rates of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1						
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. s. 72 16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 18						

The

The head constable of this borough is also appointed to act as inspector of nuisances and low lodging-houses, but no additional salary is granted for such appointments.

In respect to crime, only one indictable offence is reported to have taken place during the year, and for this one person was apprehended; as regards offences which are determined summarily, 39 persons are stated to have been proceeded against, and of these 19 were convicted and punished; both class of offences are less in number than in the previous year.

The Act requiring a superannuation fund to be established, has not as yet been complied with.

The police cells are deficient of light and ventilation, and quite unfit places for the detention of prisoners; and the police force is altogether insufficient in number to provide for the proper patrolling and watching of the borough, the area of which is extensive.

Borough of Devonport.

Total Force - - - - 46 persons.

Area in Acres - - - -	2,380	Acres to each constable - - -	51
Population in 1861 - - -	50,440	Population to each constable - -	1,096

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.								Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	20	17					
Rates of Pay of each ditto -	£. 130	–	–	–	–	£. s. 70 4	–	–	–	s. 24	–	–	–	s. 20	s. 19					

The pay of the officers and constables of this force have been augmented during the year, that of the head constable 10 *l.* per annum, and the other members of the force to about an average of 1 *s.* per week.

The head constable holds the appointment of inspector of weights and measures, for which he receives 20 *l.* yearly, in addition to his police salary.

As respects crime, the returns show a considerable decrease as compared with those of the previous year, in the number of offences of an indictable character, which have been reported, as well as in the number of persons who have been apprehended or committed for trial.

For offences also which are determined summarily, the number of persons who are reported to have been proceeded against and convicted, is considerably less than the previous year.

Some of the beats in this borough are larger than is desirable, but the general arrangements are satisfactory, and the force appears to be working efficiently.

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Borough of Exeter.

Borough of Exeter.

Total Force - - - - - 37 persons.

Area in acres - - -	1,800	Acres to each constable - -	48
Population in 1861 - -	33,738	Population to each constable -	911

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	9	8	11				
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 175	–	–	–	–	£. s. 62 8	–	–	–	s. 21	–	–	–	s. 20	s. 19	s. 18				

In this force the salary of the head constable has been raised from 150 *l.* to 175 *l.* per annum, and the pay of each class of the constables also 1 *s.* per week, and it is arranged that all constables, after one year's service in the third class, shall be raised to the second.

As respects the state of crime, there is a slight decrease in the number of indictable offences which have been reported, as well as in the apprehensions for such offences; but rather more persons have been committed for trial.

For offences which are determined summarily, there is considerable decrease in the number of persons who have been proceeded against, and fewer persons have also been convicted and punished for such class of offences.

The police in this city do not undertake the relief of vagrants; but the head constable is made inspector of low lodging-houses, for which he is allowed 25 *l.* yearly in addition to his pay.

The general arrangement of the duties is of a satisfactory character, and the force is in efficient order.

Borough of Plymouth.

Total force - - - - - 78 persons.

Borough of Plymouth.

Area in acres - - -	600	Acres to each constable - - -	7
Population in 1861 - - -	62,599	Population to each constable - -	802

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	1	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	7	1	–	–	1	21	20	22			
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 230	£. 110	–	–	–	£. 78	£. s. 72 16	–	–	s. 23	s. d. 21 6	–	–	s. 21	s. d. 19 6	s. 18	s. 16			

In this borough an augmentation has been made to the police force during the year of three constables; and the pay of the head constable, and one inspector, and several of the constables, has been increased.

Two of the inspectors are appointed to act as inspectors of low lodging-houses, for which an allowance is granted to each of 7 *l.* 16 *s.* yearly.

In respect to crime, the returns record a considerable decrease as compared with those of the previous year in indictable offences, as well as in the number of apprehensions and committals for trial for such offences, and considerably fewer

fewer persons are also reported to have been proceeded against and punished for offences which are determined summarily.

As regards vagrants, 709 of such persons have been provided with shelter, and sent to the union by the police during the year.

The general arrangement of the duties is satisfactory, and the police force is in an efficient state.

Borough of Southmolton.

Total force - - - - - - 2 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	6,264	Acres to each constable - - -	3,132
Population in 1861 - - -	3,830	Population to each constable - -	1,915

Borough of Southmolton.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.						
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1						
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 78	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. d 16 6						

The head constable of this borough, in addition to his police duties, is appointed to act as inspector of weights and measures, nuisances, low lodging-houses, and also as inspector of markets; and for the duties of the two first-named offices he is allowed 7 *l.* 2 *s.* yearly, in addition to his police salary.

At the date of my inspection, the corporation were converting a portion of the old Borough Gaol into a police station, and from the alterations which were in contemplation, and partly in progress, I believe that very good cells for the temporary confinement of prisoners whilst in custody of the police will be provided.

In respect to the state of crime, the number of indictable offences which have been reported is as eight against two in the preceding year; but in both years only one person was committed for trial.

In regard to offences which are determined summarily, the number of persons who have been proceeded against is as 56 to 38 in the preceding year, thus showing an increase in both class of offences.

There are no regular beat duties in this borough, and the force is too small in number to affard anything like efficient protection over so large an area as the borough comprises.

Borough of Tiverton.

Total Force - - - - - - 7 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	17,650	Acres to each constable - -	2,521
Population in 1861 - - -	10,447	Population to each constable - -	1,492

Borough of Tiverton.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.						
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	1					
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 78	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 21	–	–	–	s. 19	s. 15					

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

The head constable of this force acts also as inspector of nuisances, weights, and measures, and low lodging-houses, for which he receives 21 *l.* per annum, in addition to his police salary.

In respect to the state of crime, which is generally light, the returns for the year just ended show very little difference from the returns of the previous year in the number of offences which have been reported, both of an indictable character and which are determined summarily; but the difference is rather in excess for the past year.

The police of the borough of Tiverton are quite too small in number to afford anything like proper supervision and protection over the district which is under their charge, and which is both extensive and contains a large population; I am therefore under the necessity of reporting the force to be inefficient.

Borough of Torrington.

Total Force - - - - - - 2 persons.

Borough of Torrington.

Area in acres - - - -	3,456	Acres to each constable - -	1,728
Population in 1861 - - -	3,298	Population to each constable -	1,649

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.								
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.				
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1					
Rates of Pay of each ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*s.* 20	*s.* 15					

The police arrangements of this borough have undergone no change during the year, and the proposition which was at one time entertained of building a police station has not been carried into effect.

The cells are badly constructed and defective in ventilation.

The duties are not satisfactorily provided for, and the police are insufficient in number.

Borough of Totnes.

Total Force - - - - 3 persons.

Borough of Totnes.

Area in acres - - -	1,254	Acres to each constable - - -	418
Population in 1861 - - -	4,001	Population to each constable - -	1,333

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.								
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.				
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2						
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 66	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*s.* 18						

The police arrangements of this borough have undergone no alteration during the year.

There is no proper police station, and the cells are of very old construction, and gloomy places for the detention of prisoners.

The head constable is far advanced in years, and quite unable to take active duty, and the force is otherwise insufficient in number.

No. 3.
South of England and South Wales District.

County of Dorset.

Total Force - - - - 133 persons.

Area in Acres - - -	624,758	Acres to each constable - - -	4,697
Population in 1861 - -	159,303	Population to each constable - -	1,197

County of Dorset, including the Boroughs of Bridport, Lyme, and Shaftesbury.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										
		Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.						
	Chief Constable.	Deputy.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	1	2	3	4	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	–	36	36	38				
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 300	£. 152	£. s. d. 130 15 10	£. s. d. 120 2 11	£. s. d. 111 – 5	–	–	–	–	–	s. d. 26 10	s. d. 25 1	–	–	s. 21	s. d. 19 3	s. d. 18 1				

Chief Constable.—Horse and travelling allowance, 150 *l.*

Superintendents.—Horses, forage, carts, stabling, &c. provided.

In this force the pay of all ranks and classes, from the superintendents downwards, has been augmented during the year, and the rates which have been granted, and which as regards the superintendents are to be progressive according to fixed periods of service, are in accordance with the Secretary of State's revised regulations.

In addition to the ordinary duties, the superintendents generally, and some of the serjeants, are appointed to act as examiners and inspectors of weights and measures and low lodging-houses; and some of them as inspectors of nuisances, and assistant relieving officers; and the whole force are appointed to act as assistant officers of excise, and as impounders of stray cattle.

The police of this county have had during the past year additional duty imposed upon them, in consequence of the cattle plague, which is reported to have broken out in six different instances in which it was checked by the precautions taken; five districts were declared to have been infected, and 181 prosecutions were instituted by the police for breach of cattle orders, and 147 persons convicted and punished.

As respects the state of crime, the returns exhibit a considerable decrease in indictable offences, and a decrease also in the number of persons who have been committed for trial. For offences, however, which are determined summarily, about the same number of persons are reported to have been proceeded against as in the previous year.

The number of vagrants provided with shelter at lodging-houses, and sent to the unions by the police, is stated to have amounted to 1,645 persons.

The station-houses, with the exception of the one at Lyme, and which belongs to the borough authorities, are all in good condition.

The duty and office arrangements are satisfactory, and the police force is in efficient order.

No. 3.
South of England and South Wales District.

Borough of Blandford.

Total Force - - - - - 2 persons.

Borough of Blandford.

Area in acres - - - -	27	Acres to each constable - - -	13½
Population in 1861 - - - -	1,521	Population to each constable - -	760

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2						
Rates of Pay of each ditto	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 16						

The person who is appointed to overlook the two constables who form the police force of this borough is a tradesman in the town, and for the above office he is allowed 5 *l.* yearly, and 15 *l.* also for being clerk of the markets and collector of market tolls.

Five offences of an indictable character are reported to have taken place during the year, for which five persons were apprehended and committed for trial.

For offences which are determined summarily, 64 persons were proceeded against, and of these 56 were convicted and punished.

The station and cells are maintained in a creditable state, but to render the working of the police efficient another officer is required, in order that two constables may be on duty by night and one during the day.

Borough of Dorchester.

Total Force - - - - - 7 persons.

Borough of Dorchester.

Area in acres - - - -	571	Acres to each constable - - -	81
Population in 1861 - - - -	6,823	Population to each constable - -	974

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	5						
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 60	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 21	–	–	–	s. 18						

The

The police in this borough do not hold any other appointments besides their police appointments, and the force has undergone no alteration either in number or pay during the year.

In respect to crime there has been a considerable decrease as compared with the previous year in the number of indictable offences which have been reported, and considerably fewer persons have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences.

For offences, however, which are determined summarily, the returns show an increase over those of the preceding year, and more persons have also been convicted and punished.

The relief of vagrants to a small extent is undertaken by the police, and, in addition to shelter, food is also allowed to be given.

The police arrangements are of a satisfactory character, and the force is working efficiently.

Borough of Poole.

Total Force - - - - 14 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	4,749	Acres to each constable - - - -	339
Population in 1861 - - -	9,759	Population to each constable - -	697

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.											
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.							
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	4	4				
Rates of Pay of each ditto.	£. 105	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 21	–	–	–	s. 20	s. 19	s. 18				

No alteration has taken place during the year in the number or pay of this force, and no arrangement is in operation for granting increased pay for length of service.

The head constable is appointed to act as inspector of weights and measures, nuisances, low lodging-houses, bakehouses, and also as superintendent of the fire department; but no salary is attached to any of such appointments.

With respect to crime, the offences of an indictable character which have been reported are the same in number as in the previous year; but rather more persons have been committed for trial.

As regards offences which are determined summarily, there has been a decrease in the number of persons who have been proceeded against, as well as in the number of persons who have been convicted and punished.

The station, books, and cells, are in a satisfactory state, and the force is in efficient order.

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

Borough of Weymouth.

Total Force - - - - 12 persons.

Borough of Weymouth.

Area in acres - - - - 1,600 | Acres to each constable - - - 133
Population in 1861 - - - 11,383 | Population to each constable - - 948

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.						
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	5	2	2				
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 25	s. 23	–	–	s. 20	s. 19	s. 18				

In this force an arrangement exists for promoting constables, after one year's service, to the second class, and after five years' to the first class; but no progressive scale of pay is established for length of service for any other rank.

The head constable is appointed to act as inspector of nuisances and low lodgings, for which he receives 15*l.* per annum; and as an assistant relieving officer of vagrants, for which he is allowed 5*l.* yearly; and the police generally form the fire department.

As respects crime, there has been a considerable increase of offences of an indictable character, and more persons have been apprehended and committed for trial, and more persons also proceeded against for offences which are determined summarily, than in the previous year.

The police in this borough undertakes the relief of vagrants, and food as well as shelter is allowed to be granted by the board.

The duty arrangements are of a satisfactory character, and the police are in efficient order.

County of Gloucester.

Total Force - - - - 288 persons.

County of Gloucester, including the City of Gloucester and Borough of Tewkesbury.

Area in acres - - - - 787,414 | Acres to each constable - - 2,734
Population in 1861 - - - 351,602 | Population to each constable - 1,220

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.											Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.					Serjeants.				Constables.						
		Deputy.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	1	1	3	6	–	3	–	–	–		41	–	–	–	50	97	85				
Rates of Pay of each ditto	450	£. s. d. 165 15 5	146	£. s. d. 132 6 3	£. s. d. 112 10 10	–	£. s. d. 76 – 10	–	–	–		s. d. 25 1	–	–	–	s. d. 22 2	s. 21	s. d. 17 6				

Chief Constable.—Horse and travelling allowance, 100*l.*
Superintendents.—Provide their own horses, and allowed 40*l.* each for forage, &c. &c.

In

In this force the pay of all ranks and classes, from the superintendents downwards, has been augmented during the year, and the scale which has been adopted by the magistrates is in accordance with the Secretary of State's revised regulations.

The organisation of the force has also undergone some alteration, by the introduction of a class of officers bearing the rank of inspectors, and by dividing the constables into three classes.

Eight of the superintendents are appointed to act as examiners and inspectors of weights and measures, and others of the officers of the force act as inspectors of low lodging-houses and as assistant relieving officers, and the duty of keeping the courts at the assizes is also performed by the police, in lieu of javelin men; no salary or pay, however, is attached to any of these appointments.

The police in this county have also had a good deal of additional duty during the year to perform in consequence of the cattle plague, which is reported to have broken out in 24 different instances; three districts were declared to have been infected, and 159 prosecutions for breach of cattle orders were instituted by the police under the directions of the chief constable, and 141 persons were convicted and punished.

As respects the state of crime, the returns show, as compared with those of the previous year, a considerable decrease in indictable offences, as well as in the number of persons who have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences; in regard, however, to offences which are determined summarily, there has been an increase in the number of persons who have been proceeded against and punished.

In this county vagrants, when relieved with food, receive 8 ozs. of bread; 14,630 of such persons are reported to have been passed by the police to lodging-houses and the unions during the year.

Two new stations have been established, one at Falfield and the other at Woodside.

The duty and office arrangements are satisfactory, and the police force is in efficient order.

City of Bristol.

Total Force - - - - - 303 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	4,683	Acres to each constable - - -	15
Population in 1861 - - -	154,093	Population to each constable - -	508

City of Bristol.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.						
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	4	8	26	–	1	191	64	3			
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 380	–	–	–	–	£. 117	–	–	–	s. 30	s. 26	s. 25	–	s. 24	s. 21	s. 18	s. 16			

Head Constable.—Horse allowance, 50 *l.*

No alteration has taken place during the year in the number or pay of this force, and none of the police are employed in any other than the ordinary police duties.

In respect to crime, the returns show a decrease in indictable offences, and in the number of persons who have been apprehended for such offences; but three more persons are reported to have been committed for trial than in the previous year.

For offences also which are determined summarily, fewer persons are reported to have been proceeded against, but more persons convicted of such offences.

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

Vagrants are not relieved by the police in this city.

The watch committee and town council have arranged to build a new police station in the St. Philip's District; and as a copy of the Government plan of station-houses has been requested I have no doubt but that they will be in every way provided with what is necessary both for prisoners and the police.

The duty and office arrangements are of a satisfactory character, and the police force is in efficient order.

County of Hants.

Total Force - - - - - - 261 persons.

Area in acres - - - 1,054,157 | Acres to each constable - - - 4,038
Population in 1861 - - - 313,803 | Population to each constable - - 1,202

County of Hants, including the Boroughs of Andover, Lymington, and Romsey.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										
		Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.						
	Chief Constable.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	5	5	4	–	–	–	–	–	23	–	–	–	74	74	74				
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 400	£. 136	£. 130	£. 120	–	£. s. 75 4	–	–	–	s. 25	–	–	–	s. 21	s. 19	s. 17				

Chief Constable.—Horse and travelling allowance, 100 *l.*
Superintendents.—Horses, forage, carts, stabling, &c. provided.

In this force a scheme for an alteration in the scale of pay as at present allowed to the officers and constables has been under the consideration of the magistrates, but up to the present time the scheme has not met with general approval.

The rates of pay, however, as at present allowed, with the exception of the pay of the third-class constables, are in accordance with the scale as laid down in the Secretary of State's revised regulations; and as an increase of 1 *d.* per diem would place the scale of this class in a legal position, it is desirable that the magistrates should at once raise the wages to such extent, in order to avoid any difficulty in regard to the payment of the Government allowance by the Treasury.

The police in this county undertake a variety of duties beyond the ordinary police duty: the superintendents and some of the serjeants are appointed to act as examiners and inspectors of weights, measures, low lodging-houses, hawkers' licenses and county bridges, and also as assistant surveyors of highways and assistant officers of excise, and for the relief of vagrants; and the force generally act as impounders of cattle, and as assistant officers of customs: the police also undertake the keeping of the courts at the assizes, in lieu of javelin men.

The police in this county have also, during the year, had a good deal of additional duty imposed upon them in consequence of the cattle plague, which is reported to have broken out in six different instances; 227 prosecutions for breach of the cattle orders were instituted by the police, under the directions of the chief constable, who was appointed chief inspector, and 155 persons were convicted and punished.

In regard to crime generally, the returns show, as compared with those of the previous year, an increase in indictable offences, and in the number of persons apprehended for such offences, but the committals for trial are rather fewer in number.

For offences which are determined summarily, more persons are also reported to have been proceeded against and convicted than in the previous year.

In

In respect to vagrants, 8,767 of such persons are reported to have been passed by the police to the unions during the year.

The station-houses are all in good order, but a new station with better accommodation, both for the police as well as prisoners, is much required in Shirley, which is now becoming very populous.

The duty and office arrangements are all of a satisfactory character, and the police force is in efficient order.

Borough of Basingstoke.

Total Force - - - - - 5 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	4,036	Acres to each constable - - -	807
Population in 1861 - - -	4,654	Population to each constable - -	930

Borough of Basingstoke.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										
		Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.						
	Head Constable.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	2					
Rates of Pay of each, ditto -	£. 78	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 23	–	–	–	s. 19	s. 18					

The pay of the whole of the members of this force has been augmented during the year, the head constable 5 *s.*, and the serjeants and constables each respectively 1 *s.* per week.

The station-house has also undergone considerable alteration and improvement, and the cells are now satisfactorily constructed, and provided with all necessary requirements.

The head constable, in addition to his police duties, is also appointed to act as inspector of weights and measures, and nuisances, and low lodging-houses; but no salary is attached to such appointments.

With respect to crime, the offences of an indictable character which have been reported are slightly in excess of those reported in the previous year; but as respects offences which are determined summarily, considerably fewer persons have been proceeded against.

The general arrangement of the duties is of a satisfactory character, so far as the town portion of the borough is concerned; but there is a large country area which, to be efficiently watched, would require a larger force.

Borough of Newport (Isle of Wight).

Total Force - - - 5 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	156	Acres to each constable - - -	31
Population in 1861 - - -	7,934	Population to each constable - -	1,586

Newport, Isle of Wight.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										
		Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.						
	Head Constable.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4						
Rates of Pay of each, ditto -	£. 75	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 18						

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

The police arrangements of this borough have undergone no change during the year, and I have again to report the force as defective in organisation as well as insufficient in number.

In regard to crime, rather more offences of an indictable character are reported than in the previous year, but the same number of persons have been committed for trial; and as respects offences which are determined summarily, rather fewer persons have been proceeded against.

Borough of Portsmouth.

Total Force - - - - 95 persons.

Borough of Portsmouth.

Area in acres - - - -	4,515	Acres to each constable - - -	47
Population in 1861 - - -	94,799	Population to each constable - -	787

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.											
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.							
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	1	12	–	–	22	24	29				
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 240	–	–	–	–	£. 85	–	–	–	s. d. 29 6	s. 26	–	–	s. d. 23 6	s. 21	s. 19				

The yearly pay of the head constable of this force has been augmented during the year 50 *l.*, and that of one of the serjeants 3 *s.* 6 *d.* per week.

The head constable acts as inspector of nuisances and superintendent of the fire department, and one of the other officers as inspector of low lodging-houses, but no salary is attached to such appointments: two other officers are appointed to act as assistant relieving officers of vagrants, and to each of these officers a salary is granted of 10 *l.* per annum.

In respect to crime a considerable decrease is reported in indictable offences, and fewer persons have been apprehended and committed for trial than in the previous year; a considerable decrease also appears in the return of persons who have been proceeded against and convicted for offences which are determined summarily.

As regards vagrants, 3,598 persons of such class have been forwarded by the police to the union.

In the head-quarter station the cells are dark and badly ventilated, and the station itself is inconveniently small.

The duty arrangements are satisfactory, and the police force is in efficient order.

Borough of Southampton.

Total Force - - - - 63 persons.

Borough of Southampton.

Area in acres - - - -	2,630	Acres to each constable - - -	41
Population in 1861 - - -	46,960	Population to each constable - -	745

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.											
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.							
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	18	12	21				
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 200	–	–	–	–	£. 78	–	–	–	s. 26	–	–	–	s. 23	s. 21	s. 19				

In

In this borough an augmentation of six constables have been made to the police force during the year, but no alteration has been made in any of the rates of pay.

In respect to crime the same number of indictable offences are reported as in the previous year, and the apprehensions and committals for trial for such offences are also within two of the same number respectively.

For offences which are determined summarily, considerably fewer persons have been proceeded against and convicted.

The police do not undertake the relief of vagrants or hold any appointments other than their police appointments.

The stations and lock-up places are maintained in a satisfactory state, the duties are sufficiently provided, and the police force is in efficient order.

City of Winchester.

Total Force - - - - - 15 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	1,043	Acres to each constable - - -	69
Population in 1861 - - -	14,776	Population to each constable - -	985

City of Winchester.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.											
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.							
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	12						
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 104	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. d. 22 –	–	–	–	s. d. 20 –						

In this borough there are three classes of constables, but the whole may attain to the first class as above described, as each constable, after every year's service in one of the lower classes, is promoted until he gets into the highest class.

The head constable, in addition to his police duties, is appointed also to act as inspector of lodging-houses.

In respect to crime, the returns for the past year show a small decrease in indictable offences, although rather more persons have been committed for trial than in the previous year.

The returns also show a decrease in the number of persons who have been proceeded against for offences which are determined summarily.

The relief of vagrants is not undertaken by the police of this city.

The duty arrangements are of a satisfactory character, and the force is in an efficient state.

County of Hereford.

Total Force - - - - - 62 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	510,686	Acres to each constable - - -	8,236
Population in 1861 - - -	102,359	Population to each constable - -	1,650

County of Hereford.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.											
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.							
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	3	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	6	6	–	–	15	15	10				
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 255	£. s. d. 118 12 6	£. s. 109 10	£. s. d. 100 7 6	–	–	–	–	–	s. 28	s. d. 25 1	–	–	s. 21	s. d. 19 10	s. d. 18 1				

Chief Constable.—Horse and travelling allowance, 90 *l.*

Superintendents.—One 48 *l.*, one 44 *l.*, seven 40 *l.*, providing their own horses.

 The

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

The pay of all ranks and classes in this force, from the superintendents downwards, has been augmented during the year; and the scale which has been adopted by the magistrates, and which as regards the first-class constables is under progressive pay-periods of three and six years' service respectively, is in accordance with the Secretary of State's revised regulations.

The superintendents generally are appointed each as inspectors of weights and measures, but without additional pay, and some of them and other officers, as inspectors of nuisances and low lodging-houses and as assistant relieving officers, and for which certain pecuniary allowances are granted; the police also undertake the keeping of the courts at the assizes in lieu of javelin men.

In this county the police have had additional duty imposed upon them during the year, in consequence of the cattle plague. Four districts were declared to have been infected, and 79 prosecutions were instituted by the police under the directions of the chief constable, who was appointed chief inspector, for breach of cattle orders, and 62 persons were convicted.

In respect to crime, the returns show an increase during the year in indictable offences, but the apprehensions for such offences have been fewer in number, and the committals for trial about the same as in the previous year.

As regards offences which are determined summarily, the number of persons who have been proceeded against and convicted, is considerably less than in the previous year.

The number of vagrants which has been passed by the police to the unions during the year is stated to have amounted to 5,104 persons.

The station-houses and lock-up places are maintained in a cleanly state, and the improvements which were suggested in the one at Leominster have been carried into effect, and thereby added very materially to the comfort of the resident officers, without causing much expense to the county. It is extremely desirable that the improvements which were suggested as required in some of the other stations should also be carried into effect.

The duty and office arrangements are satisfactory, and the police force is in efficient order.

City of Hereford.

Total Force - - - - 30 persons.

City of Hereford.

Area in acres - - - -	4,670	Acres to each constable - -	155
Population in 1861 - - -	15,585	Population to each constable - -	519

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
		Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
	Head Constable.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	4	6	7	8			
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 115	–	–	–	–	£. s. 59 16	–	–	–	s. 21	–	–	–	s. 20	s. 19	s. 18	s. 17			

In this force an arrangement exists for giving promotion to the constables for periods of service.

Each constable after one year's service is promoted to the 3rd class, after three years' service, to the 2nd class, and after four years' service, to the 1st class.

The head constable, in addition to his police duties, is appointed to act as inspector of nuisances and low lodging-houses, and as superintendent of fire-engines, but no additional salary is granted for such appointments.

In

In respect to crime, there has been an increase in indictable offences, and more persons have been apprehended, but rather fewer persons committed for trial than in the previous year.

As regards offences which are determined summarily, the returns show a considerable decrease, both in the number of persons who have been proceeded against, and convicted, and punished for such offences.

The office and duty arrangements are of a satisfactory character, and the force is in efficient order.

Borough of Leominster.

Total Force - - - - - 8 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	7,284	Acres to each constable - -	910
Population in 1861 - - -	5,658	Population to each constable - -	707

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.								Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.						
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	3				
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 104	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 21	–	–	–	s. 18	s. 17	s. 16				

In this borough considerable changes have taken place during the year among the individual members of the police, but the total number of persons employed have undergone no alteration.

An arrangement exists for promoting the constables after each year's service into the class next above them, so that in two years each constable attains the highest class.

The head constable is appointed temporarily to act as inspector o. nuisances, and also as inspector of low lodging-houses, and deputy governor of the gaol; and for the first-named appointment he is allowed 10 *l.* yearly in addition to his pay.

The returns of crime show a considerable increase in indictable offences, but the apprehensions and committals for trial are about the same as in the previous year.

As regards offences which are determined summarily, there has been a large decrease in the number of persons who have been proceeded against.

The duty arrangements are generally of a satisfactory character, and the force is efficient in numbers.

No. 3.
South of England and South Wales District.

County of Kent.

County of Kent.

Total Force - - - - - 262 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	945,566	Acres to each constable - - -	4,180
Population in 1861 - - -	362,771	Population to each constable - -	1,384

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.						
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	5	4	4	–	2	–	–	–	12	12	–	–	48	124	50				
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 400	£. s. d. 139 18 4	£. s. d. 130 15 10	£. s. d. 118 12 6	–	£. s. 109 10	–	–	–	s. 28	s. d. 24 6	–	–	s. d. 22 9	s. 21	s. d. 18 8				

Chief Constable.—Horse and travelling allowance, 200 *l.*
Superintendents.—Horses, forage, carts, stabling, &c. provided.

The pay of all the ranks and classes in this force was augmented under the special authority of the Secretary of State shortly before the late revised regulations of the Secretary of State for the general guidance of the several county police forces were issued, and under such special authority the pay of the inspectors was fixed at 6 *d.* per diem above, and the pay of one of the classes of serjeants at 1 *d.* per diem below the scale, as directed in the revised regulations.

The pay of these classes of officers will however hereafter, as vacancies take place, be made in accordance with the published regulations.

In this county the police are not appointed to act as inspectors of weights and measures, or as inspectors of nuisances or low lodging-houses, but several of the superintendents, serjeants, and constables act in the capacity of assistant relieving officers of vagrants; and the duty of keeping the courts at assizes is also undertaken by the police in lieu of javelin men.

During the year considerable additional duty has been imposed upon the police in this county in consequence of the cattle plague, which is reported to have broken out in 107 different instances; three districts were declared to have been infected, and 299 prosecutions were instituted by the police under the directions of the chief constable who was appointed chief inspector for breach of cattle orders; and 207 persons were convicted and punished.

In respect to crime the returns show an increase as compared with those of the previous year in indictable offences as well as in the number of persons who have been apprehended and committed for trial, and more persons are also reported to have been proceeded against and convicted for offences which are determined summarily.

As regards vagrants, 6,042 of such class of persons are reported to have been passed by the police to the unions during the year.

Four new police stations of excellent constructure and provided with every necessary accommodation and comfort for both police as well as prisoners, have been completed during the year, and are now in occupation, viz., Dartford, Sittingbourne, Sheerness, and Northfleet, and another new station is in the course of erection at Malling; all the other station-houses are in very good order.

At Canterbury and Sandwich the county police have to use the borough lock-up places, and at the former town the prisoners are placed in cells in a room which is used as a vagrant ward, and which is extremely objectionable, as there must be continual free intercourse of communication between the prisoners and vagrants.

The duty and office arrangements are satisfactory, and the police force is in efficient order.

City of Canterbury.

Total Force - - - - 21 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	3,568	Acres to each constable - - -	169	City of Canterbury.
Population in 1861 - - -	21, 324	Population to each constable - - -	1,015	

RANKS	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class																			
Rates of Pay of each, ditto -																			

The police in this city are not employed in any other than the regular police duties.

In regard to crime, there has been an increase during the year in indictable offences, and more persons have also been apprehended and committed for trial.

As respects offences which are determined summarily, about the same number of persons are reported to have been proceeded against as in the previous year.

The police in this city are authorised to supply food as well as shelter to casual vagrants, and 79 of such persons have been relieved by the police during the year.

The cells for prisoners are of inferior construction, and the lodging room for vagrants forms a portion of the apartment in which they are situated, which is very undesirable.

The duty arrangements are of a satisfactory character, and the police force is in efficient order.

Borough of Deal.

Total Force - - - - 8 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	1,159	Acres to each constable - - -	144	Borough of Deal.
Population in 1861 - - -	7,531	Population to each constable - - -	941	

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	6					
Rates of Pay of each, ditto -	65	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	s. 20	-	-	-	s. 17					

The head constable of this borough is appointed to act as inspector of weights and measures, and low lodgings, and the police generally act as inspectors of nuisances, and for the latter duties an allowance of 10 *l.* is given among them annually, in addition to their pay.

The pay of the constables is low, and there is no system of classes or of remuneration for length of service; one change, however, only has taken place in the force during the year, so that the service seems to be not unpopular.

In

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

In respect to crime, there appears to have been rather less offences of an indictable character committed than in the previous year, and rather less persons have also been proceeded against for offences which are determined summarily.

The police have undertaken the providing of a shelter for casual vagrants, but the number who were sheltered during the year are not considerable.

The duty arrangements are of a satisfactory character, and the police are working efficiently.

Borough of Dover.

Total Force - - - - - 25 persons.

Borough of Dover.

Area in acres - - - -	3,500	Acres to each constable - - -	140
Population in 1861 - - -	25,325	Population to each constable - -	1,013

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	7	7	6			
Rates of Pay of each ditto - £.	140	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. d. 26 6	–	–	–	s. d. 22 6	s. d. 21 6	s. d. 20 6			

The head constable of this borough holds also the appointment of superintendent of the fire department and fire engines, and for such he is allowed 10 *l.* per annum in addition to his police salary.

In respect to the state of crime, the returns show a small increase in indictable offences as compared with those of the previous year, and more persons have also been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences.

For offences, however, which are determined summarily, a very considerable decrease has taken place in the number of persons which have been proceeded against.

In regard to vagrants, the police appear to have passed 1,065 of such persons to the workhouse for shelter, but no relief in the shape of food is granted by the police.

In this borough there has been a considerable increase of buildings and population since the census was last taken, and I am of opinion that for one of the districts another constable is necessary, to provide effectually for the watching by night, and I have stated such to be my opinion to the mayor; in all other respects the force appears to be in a satisfactory and efficient state.

Borough of Faversham.

Total Force - - - - - 7 persons.

Borough of Faversham.

Area in acres - - - -	2,036	Acres to each constable - - -	290
Population in 1861 - - -	5,858	Population to each constable - -	836

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	4					
Rates of Pay of each ditto - £.	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. d. 23 11	–	–	–	s. 21	s. 20					

In this force the head constable is appointed to act as inspector of nuisances and of bakehouses, and for the former appointment he is allowed 10 *l.* yearly, in addition to his police salary.

Only three offences of an indictable character are reported to have occurred during the year, and for these three persons were apprehended and two committed for trial.

For offences which are determined summarily, 98 persons were proceeded against, and of these 75 were convicted and punished.

The station and cells are in a satisfactory state, and the force is working efficiently.

Borough of Folkestone.

Total Force - - - - 11 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	2,697	Acres to each constable - -	245
Population in 1861 - -	8,507	Population to each constable - -	773

Borough of Folkestone.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										
		Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.						
	Head Constable.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	4	5					
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*s.* 26	–	–	–	*s. d.* 21 6	*s. d.* 20 6					

In this borough the head constable is appointed to act as inspector of nuisances and low lodgings, and also as superintendent of the fire brigade, and for the first-named appointment he is allowed 12 *l.* yearly, in addition to his police salary.

In respect to crime the returns show a very considerable decrease as compared with those of the previous year in indictable offences, as well as in the number of persons who have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences.

As regards offences, however, which are determined summarily, more persons have been proceeded against than in the previous year.

The number of vagrants who were provided with shelter during the year, at places in charge of the police, is stated to have amounted to 574 persons.

There has been a considerable increase of buildings and population during the last few years in this borough, and I am of opinion that for one of the districts an increase of one or two additional constables is necessary to afford proper protection; in all other respects I consider the force to be in a satisfactory and efficient state.

Borough of Gravesend.

Total Force - - - - - - 25 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	1,271	Acres to each constable - - -	50
Population in 1861 - - -	18,782	Population to each constable - -	751

Borough of Gravesend.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										
		Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.						
	Head Constable.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	6	10	2	1			
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. *s. d.* 120 9 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	*s. d.* 28 4	–	–	–	*s. d.* 24 2	*s. d.* 22 2	*s. d.* 21 2	*s. d.* 20 2			

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

In this borough an augmentation of three constables has been made to the police force during the year.

In addition to his police duties, the head constable is appointed to act as inspector of nuisances, low lodging-houses, weights and measures, and as superintendent of fire-engines, and high constable and billet master, for which he is allowed 35 *l.* annually.

In respect to crime, there has been an increase during the year in indictable offences, but fewer persons have been committed for trial: for offences which are determined summarily, about the same number of persons have been proceeded against as in the previous year.

During the year, 5,844 vagrants were passed by the police to the workhouse for shelter.

The arrangement of the duties is of a satisfactory character, and the force is in an efficient state.

Borough of Hythe.

Total Force - - - - - 2 persons.

Borough of Hythe.

Area in acres - - - -	882	Acres to each constable - -	441
Population in 1861 - - -	3,001	Population to each constable -	1,500

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1						
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	s. 20						

The head constable of this borough is appointed inspector of markets and collector of market tolls, and also an assistant relieving officer of vagrants, but no account is kept of the number of vagrants who are relieved

In respect to crime, four indictable offences are reported to have been committed, and for these four persons were apprehended and committed for trial; for offences which are determined summarily, 29 persons are stated to have been proceeded against and punished.

The services of another constable are, I am of opinion, necessary, in order to provide for the proper patrolling and watching of the borough during the night.

Borough of Maidstone.

Total Force - - - - - 23 persons.

Borough of Maidstone.

Area in acres - - - -	4,232	Acres to each constable - -	184
Population in 1861 - - -	23,016	Population to each constable -	1,000

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	9	1	4	4			
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. s. d. 153 12 4	-	-	-	-	£. s. 79 19	-	-	-	s. d. 27 8	s. d. 25 8	-	-	s. d. 22 7	s. d. 21 7	s. d. 20 6	s. d. 19 6			

The

The head constable in this borough is appointed to act as inspector of nuisances, low lodgings, market tolls, and weights and measures, but no salary is attached to such appointments; in respect, however, of the last-named appointment he is assisted by one of the constables, who receives 4 *l.* per annum in addition to his pay.

As regards the state of crime, there is a slight decrease as compared with the return of the previous year in the number of offences of an indictable character which have been reported, as well as in the number of persons who have been committed for trial; fewer persons are also reported to have been proceeded against for offences which are determined summarily.

In respect to vagrants, 304 of this class of persons are reported to have been provided with shelter by the police during the year.

The office and duty arrangements are of a satisfactory character, and the force is in efficient order.

Borough of Margate.

Total Force - - - - - 10 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	240	Acres to each constable - - -	24
Population in 1861 - - -	8,874	Population to each constable - -	887

Borough of Margate.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	7						
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 110	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 26	–	–	–	s. 21						

In this borough the pay of the serjeants and constables has been raised during the year, 1 s. per week.

The head constable is appointed to act as inspector of nuisances, but no salary is attached to the office.

In respect to crime, the returns show a decrease to a small extent, both in indictable offences and offences which are determined summarily; and fewer persons have also been apprehended and committed for trial, and summarily proceeded against.

The duty arrangements are generally of a satisfactory character; but there are two of the night beats which are too extended to be efficiently watched, and I consider that the services of another constable are required. In other respects the force is in an efficient state.

Town of Ramsgate.

Total Force - - - - - 13 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	260	Acres to each constable - - -	20
Population in 1861 - - -	11,865	Population to each constable - -	912

Town of Ramsgate.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	4	3	3				
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 115	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 24	–	–	–	s. 21	s. 20	s. 19				

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

In this town the police arrangements have undergone no alteration during the year, and the head constable holds no other appointments.

In respect to crime, there has been a decrease during the year in indictable offences, and fewer persons have also been apprehended and committed for trial than in the previous year.

For offences, however, which are determined summarily, considerably more persons have been proceeded against, and convicted and punished.

There are several night beats which are too extended to be properly watched; and I am of opinion that the services of one or two more constables are now necessary to afford proper protection in these parts of the town. In all other respects I consider the force to be in an efficient state.

City of Rochester.

Total Force - - - - 32 persons.

City of Rochester.

Area in acres - - - -	2,715	Acres to each constable - - -	84
Population in 1861 - - -	16,862	Population to each constable - -	527

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	–	–	22	2	1			
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£ s. 114 8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 27	s. 24	–	–	s. 21	s. 20	s. 19			

The head constable of this force has the charge of the fire department, and is also inspector of low lodging-houses; and he and one of the serjeants also act as inspectors of nuisances, and for each of the appointments certain annual allowances are granted.

In respect to crime, the returns show, as compared with those of the previous year, a considerable increase in indictable offences, as well as in the number of persons who have been apprehended for such offences, but fewer persons are reported to have been committed for trial. For offences, also, which are determined summarily, considerably more persons are reported to have been proceeded against and punished than in the previous year.

The relief of vagrants is not undertaken by the police.

The office and duty arrangements are satisfactory, and the police force is efficient in number and discipline.

Borough of Sandwich.

Total Force - - - - 1 person.

Borough of Sandwich.

Area in acres - - - -	703	Acres to each constable - -	703
Population in 1861 - - -	2,944	Population to each constable -	2,944

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class																			
Rates of Pay of each ditto																			

There

There is no properly organised police force in this borough, and the constable's salary is made up of fees, which is an illegal way of paying the man.

No superannuation fund is established.

Borough of Tenterden.

Total Force - - - - - - 4 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	8,394	Acres to each constable - -	2,098
Population in 1861 - - -	3,762	Population to each constable - -	940

Borough of Tenterden.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.						
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3						
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 30	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 18						

The head officer of this borough is appointed inspector of weights and measures, nuisances, and low lodging-houses, and also an assistant relieving officer of vagrants, but as he is also a tradesman in the town, most of his time must be devoted to his private affairs. One of the constables is also so old, being in his 72nd year of age, that but very slight assistance can be relied upon from his services.

In respect to crime, only one offence of an indictable character is reported to have taken place, and for this one person was apprehended and committed for trial. For offences which are determined summarily, 11 persons are stated to have been proceeded against and punished.

As regards vagrants, 815 persons were passed by the police, during the year, to the workhouse, for shelter and relief.

The area of the borough is very extensive, and it is quite impossible for the two night constables to patrol and watch so large a district.

Town of Tunbridge Wells.

Total Force - - - - - - 21 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	3,350	Acres to each constable - -	159
Population in 1861 - - -	13,807	Population to each constable - -	657

Town of Tunbridge Wells.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.													
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.									
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.	8th Class.		
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	1	3	1	2	6	2		
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. s. 125 9	–	–	–	–	£. s. 83 4	–	–	–	s. 28	s. 26	–	–	s. 25	s. d. 23 6	s. 23	s. 22	s. d. 21 6	s. d. 20 6	s. d. 19 6	s. d. 18 6		

In this force a re-arrangement of the classes has taken place, and an increase of pay also granted to all ranks below the head constable, and an arrangement exists for granting increased pay to the constables for fixed periods of service.

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

The head constable is appointed also to act as inspector of hackney carriages and as an assistant relieving officer for vagrants, but no salary is attached to such appointments.

The return of crime for the past year shows a decrease in indictable offences, but the same number of persons have been committed for trial, and about the same number of persons proceeded against for offences which are determined summarily, as in the previous year.

In respect to vagrants, the police have granted shelter and sent to the workhouse 876 of such persons during the year.

The office and duty arrangements are of a satisfactory character, and the police force is in efficient working order.

County of Monmouth.

Total Force - - - - - 98 persons.

County of Monmouth.

Area in acres - - - -	364,087	Acres to each constable - -	3,715
Population in 1861 - - -	145,711	Population to each constable - -	1,486

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.							Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.							
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.		Serjeants.				Constables.			
		Deputy.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	1	1	1	1	3	–	16	–	–	–	30	24	10	10
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 350	£. s. d. 130 15 10	£. s. d. 126 4 7	£. s. d. 120 2 11	£. s. d. 115 11 8	£. s. d. 79 1 8	–	s. d. 25 1	–	–	–	s. d. 22 2	s. d. 21 –	s. d. 18 8	s. d. 17 6

Chief Constable.—Horse and travelling allowance, 100 *l.*
Superintendents—Provide their own horses, and allowed 60 *l.* each for forage, &c.

In this county the pay of the officers and constables of the constabulary force has been augmented, and the scale which has been adopted by the magistrates, and which is of a progressive character, for length of service, is in accordance with the Secretary of State's revised regulations.

The superintendents and some other officers are appointed to act as inspectors of nuisances, and several officers also act as inspectors of low lodging-houses and as assistant relieving officers, and certain allowances are granted for the performance of the duties attached to such offices. The police also undertake the keeping of the courts at the assizes, in the lieu of javelin men.

This county has been free from the cattle plague, but cattle regulations have been in force, to prevent the introduction of the disease; and 74 prosecutions have been instituted by the police, under the directions of the chief constable, for breach of cattle orders, and 69 persons have been convicted and fined.

In respect to crime, the returns show an increase in indictable offences and in the number of persons who have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences, and more persons have also been proceeded against and convicted of offences which are determined summarily than in the preceding year.

The number of vagrants who have been provided with shelter in lodging-houses and sent to the unions by the police during the year are stated to have amounted to 4,879 persons, and of these 303 were also provided with food.

Two new station-houses (being converted buildings) have been provided for the police, one at Caerleon and the other at Chepstow, and at Tredegar an entirely new station-house is in the course of erection. All the other station-houses are in a satisfactory state.

The duty and office arrangements are satisfactory, and the police is in efficient order.

Borough of Monmouth.

Total Force - - - - - - 6 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	5,407	Acres to each constable - - -	901
Population in 1861 - - -	5,783	Population to each constable - -	963

Borough of Monmouth.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.								Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.						
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	2					
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. s. d. 100 7 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. d. 25 1	–	–	–	s. d. 19 11¾	s. d. 18 11½					

The head constable of this borough is appointed to act as inspector of nuisances, low lodgings, and weights and measures, and as an assistant relieving officer of vagrants, and superintendent of fire-engines, and for each of the four first-named appointments respectively he is allowed 5 *l.* per annum.

The force has undergone no change during the year; and as respects crime, there has been a considerable decrease in indictable offences, and fewer persons, also, have been apprehended and committed for trial than in the previous year.

For offences, however, which have been determined summarily considerably more persons have been proceeded against.

The number of vagrants who have been passed by the police to the workhouse for shelter during the year is stated to have amounted to 1,911 persons.

The duty arrangements are generally of a satisfactory character, and the police force is in efficient order.

Borough of Newport, Monmouthshire.

Total Force - - - - - - 28 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	996	Acres to each constable - - -	35
Population in 1861 - - -	23,249	Population to each constable - -	830

Borough of Newport, Monmouthshire.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.								Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.						
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	4	–	–	7	4	10				
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 130	–	–	–	–	£. 90	–	–	–	s. 28	s. 26	–	–	s. 23	s. 22	s. 20				

An augmentation of two constables has been made to this force during the year, and the pay of each class of the constables has been raised 1 *s.* per week; an arrangement, also, exists for promoting constables after each year's service into a higher class until they reach the highest class.

The head constable is appointed to act as inspector of weights, measures, and hackney carriages, and also as superintendent of the fire department, and other officers act as inspectors of nuisances and low lodging-houses.

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

In respect to crime, the returns show a decrease in indictable offences, as well as in the apprehensions for such offences, but the committals for trial are about the same as in the previous year. For offences which are determined summarily, considerably more persons have been proceeded against and punished.

As regards vagrants, 4,836 of such persons were passed by the police to the workhouse for shelter and relief during the year.

There is one station in which a certain number of constables are lodged, and in which each constable is provided with a separate dormitory. This station is always maintained in excellent order.

The duties are satisfactorily arranged, and the force is in an efficient state.

County of Somerset.

Total Force - - - - 286 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	1,051,498	Acres to each constable - - -	3,676
Population in 1861 - - -	358,824	Population to each constable - -	1,254

County of Somerset, including the Boroughs of Glastonbury, Wells, and Yeovil.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.								
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.				
		Deputy.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	1	4	11	–	–	–	–	–	–	24	–	–	–	96	149					
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 500	£. 190	£. 140	£. 110	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. d. 25 2	–	–	–	s. 21	s. 19					

Chief Constable.—Horse and travelling allowance, 200*l.*
Superintendents—Provide their own horses, and allowed 46 *l.* each for forage, &c.

The pay of the officers and constables of this force, from the superintendents downwards, has been augmented during the year, and the rates of pay which have been granted, and which are on a progressive scale for length of service, are in accordance with the Secretary of State's revised regulations.

The superintendents act as inspectors of weights and measures, and some of them and other officers and constables of the force as inspectors of nuisances, for which a small amount is granted by the board of guardians, and the whole force generally, as impounders of stray cattle, and one officer is also appointed to act as an assistant relieving officer of vagrants.

In this county the police have also had imposed upon them considerable additional duties during the year, in consequence of the cattle plague, which is reported to have broken out in 16 different instances. Twenty districts were declared to have been infected, and 409 prosecutions were instituted by the police for breach of cattle orders under the directions of the chief constable who was appointed chief inspector, and 345 persons were convicted and punished.

In respect to crime the returns show a slight increase as compared with those of the previous year, in indictable offences, but rather fewer persons have been committed for trial; an increase is also reported in the number of persons who have been proceeded against and convicted of offences which are determined summarily.

One officer only is employed in the relief of vagrants, and in his district 484 persons are reported to have been provided with shelter in lodging-houses.

The station-houses are all in excellent order, and the duty and office arrangements satisfactory, and the police force is in an efficient state.

City of Bath.

Total Force - - - - 89 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	3,745	Acres to each constable - - -	42
Population in 1861 - - -	52,528	Population to each constable - -	590

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.						
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	4	1	1	1	1	12	–	–	1	12	10	18	27		
Rates of Pay of each, ditto -	£. 250	–	–	–	–	£. 100	£. s 92 6	£. s. 85 16	£. 65	s. 30	s. 24	–	–	s. 24	s. 21	s. 20	s. 19	s. 18		

An augmentation of one officer has been made to this force during the year, and he is employed as an inspector of nuisances, low lodging-houses, and as an assistant relieving officer of tramps.

In respect to crime, the returns show a considerable decrease as compared with those of the previous year in indictable offences, as well as in the number of persons who have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences.

A considerable decrease is also reported in the number of persons who have been proceeded against and punished for offences which are determined summarily.

Food as well as shelter is granted by the police to vagrants, and the number which have been relieved during the year is stated to have amounted to 4,807 persons.

The new police station is a well constructed building, and contains excellent accommodation.

The duty arrangements are satisfactory, and the police force is in efficient order.

Borough of Bridgwater.

Total Force - - - - 7 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	976	Acres to each constable - - -	139
Population in 1861 - - -	11,320	Population to each constable - -	1,617

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.						
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class																				
Rates of Pay of each, ditto -																				

In this force the head constable is appointed to act as inspector of low lodging-houses and markets, and also as an assistant relieving officer of vagrants; he also holds the appointment of governor of the gaol, but the gaol is now only used as a temporary lock-up place.

The returns of crime show a considerable increase as compared with those of the

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

the previous year in indictable offences as well as in the number of persons who have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences.

For offences, however, which are determined summarily, the number of persons who have been proceeded against are considerably fewer than in the previous year.

As regards vagrants, 173 of such persons have been provided with shelter, or passed to the workhouse during the year.

I am sorry to be again obliged to report this force as being in an inefficient state, but it is impossible with the present limited number of constables to provide for the proper watching of the town by day and during the night.

Borough of Chard.

Total Force - - - - 2 persons.

Borough of Chard.

Area in acres - - - -	50	Acres to each constable - - -	25
Population in 1861 - - -	2,276	Population to each constable - -	1,138

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2						
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*s.* 14						

In this borough the police arrangements have undergone no alteration for some years.

There is no police station, and the cell, which is situated in the market-place, under the town-hall, is dark and damp, and quite unfit for the detention of prisoners; indeed, in the winter time the constables have found it necessary to take prisoners to their own residences.

There is no proper supervision over the constables, and it would be well if this and all such small forces were consolidated with the constabulary of the counties.

County of Surrey.

Total Force - - - - 133 persons.

County of Surrey.

Area in acres - - -	371,032	Acres to each constable - - -	2,789
Population in 1861 - -	115,315	Population to each constable - -	867

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		Deputy.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	
Number of each Rank and Class	1	1	2	2	-	-	7	-	-	-	6	6	-	-	45	45	18			
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 500	£. *s.* 200 15	£. 146	£. *s.* 127 15	-	-	£. *s.* 91 5	-	-	-	*s.* 28	*s. d.* 25 1	-	-	*s. d.* 23 4	*s.* 21	*s. d.* 19 3			

Chief Constable.—Horse and travelling allowance, 100 *l.*

Superintendents.—Horses, carts, and harness provided, and each allowed 54 *l.* 15 *s.* for forage.

The pay of the whole force in this county, from the chief constable downwards, has been augmented during the year, and the scale which has been adopted by the magistrates is in accordance with the Secretary of State's revised regulations.

The superintendents are appointed to act as inspectors of weights and measures, and some of them and other officers as inspectors of nuisances, and as assistant relieving officers, and for the performance of the duties of such appointments certain annual allowances are granted in addition to their pay.

Extra duties have been imposed upon the police in this county also during the year in consequence of the cattle plague. Seventy-seven prosecutions are reported to have been instituted by the police, and 47 persons to have been convicted and punished.

In respect to crime, the returns show, as compared with those of the previous year, an increase in indictable offences, as well as in the number of persons who have been apprehended and punished for such offences; and an increase, also, in the number of persons who have been proceeded against and convicted for offences which are determined summarily.

Two officers only are appointed for the relief of vagrants, and 1,062 of such persons are reported to have been provided by them with lodgings and sent to the unions.

The station-houses are all in excellent order, and the duty and office arrangements satisfactory, and the police force is in an efficient state.

Borough of Godalming.

Total Force - - - - 2 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	480	Acres to each constable - - -	240
Population in 1861 - - -	2,321	Population to each constable - -	1,160

Borough of Godalming.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.								Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.						
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1						
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. s. 54 12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 17						

The head officer in this borough is also made inspector of nuisances and low lodging-houses, and for such he is allowed 7 *l.* 10 *s.* yearly, in addition to his pay.

In respect to crime, fewer indictable offences and fewer apprehensions and committals for trial are reported to have taken place than in the previous year, but more persons have been proceeded against and punished for offences which are determined summarily.

In regard to the duties, it is scarcely possible in such small forces to ascertain whether the duties are properly performed or not, as the senior constable, who generally takes the day duty, must leave it very much to the trustworthiness of the second constable for the due performance of the night duty.

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

Borough of Guildford

Total Force - - - - 15 persons.

Area in acres - - - - - 531 | Acres to each constable - - - 35
Population in 1861 - - - - 8,020 | Population to each constable - - 534

Borough of Guildford.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	5	6				
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 90	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 25	–	–	–	s. 22	s. 20	s. 18				

In addition to the force as above detailed, the head constable has under his charge another constable, who is paid by the railway company.

The head constable is appointed to act as inspector of weights, measures, nuisances, and low lodging-houses, and for which he receives 30 *l.* yearly in addition to his pay.

In respect to crime, the offences of an indictable character which have been reported are the same in number as in the previous year, but more persons have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences, and considerably more persons also proceeded against for offences which are determined summarily.

The station and cells, which were much improved some little time since, are maintained in a very good state, the duties are satisfactorily arranged, and the force is in efficient order.

Borough of Reigate.

Total Force - - - - 14 persons.

Area in acres - - - - - 5,909 | Acres to each constable - - - 422
Population in 1861 - - - - 9,974 | Population to each constable - - 712

Borough of Reigate.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	5	3	3				
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 24	s. 23	–	–	s. 22	s. d. 20 6	s. d. 18 6				

The head constable of this force is appointed to act as inspector of low lodging-houses, for which he is allowed 10 *l.* yearly in addition to his pay.

In respect to crime, the returns show, as compared with those of the previous year, a considerable increase in indictable offences, as well as in the number of persons who have been apprehended and committed for trial, and more persons are also recorded as having been proceeded against and punished for offences which are determined summarily.

The relief of vagrants is not undertaken by the police.

A new police station, in which a couple of well-constructed cells have been provided, has been erected during the year, and is now in the occupation of the police.

The office and duty arrangements are satisfactory, and the police force is in efficient order.

County of Sussex (East Division).

Total Force - - - - - - 114 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	503,813	Acres to each constable - - -	4,419
Population in 1861 - - -	135,620	Population to each constable - -	1,189

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.							
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.			
		Deputy.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	1	5	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	7	–	20	14	18	38
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 350	£. s. 159 18	£. s. 127 8	£. s. 109 4	£. 100	–	–	–	–	–	s. 28	s. d. 26 6	s. d. 25 6	–	s. 22	s. 21	s. 20	s. 19

Chief Constable.—Horse and travelling allowance, 100 *l.*
Superintendents.—Carts and harness provided, and 50 *l.* allowed to each to provide and maintain a horse.

The pay of the officers and constables in this force, from the superintendents downwards, has been augmented during the year, and the scale which has been adopted for each rank, and which is of a progressive character for periods of three, six, and nine years' service respectively, is in accordance with the Secretary of State's revised regulations.

The superintendents in this division of the county do not act as inspectors of weights and measures, but some of them, and other officers of the force, are appointed to act as inspectors of nuisances, low lodging-houses, hackney carriages, and as assistant officers of excise and assistant relieving officers, and the force generally act as impounders of stray cattle.

The cattle plague is not reported to have existed in this division of the county.

In respect to crime, the returns record, as compared with those of the previous year, an increase of four indictable offences, and of four persons more committed for trial for such offences; but as regards offences which are determined summarily, very considerably more persons are reported to have been proceeded against and punished.

The number of vagrants provided with shelter by the police and sent to the unions during the year is stated to have amounted to 2,390 persons.

The station-houses are in good order, and the office and duty arrangements of a satisfactory character, and the police force is in an efficient state.

Borough of Brighton.

Total Force - - - - - - 101 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	2,320	Acres to each constable - - -	23
Population in 1861 - - -	77,693	Population to each constable - -	796

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.								
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	2	–	–	–	1	7	–	–	4	–	–	–	34	11	31	6	1 Clerk	3 Detectives
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 275	£. 155	–	–	–	£. 130	£. s. 85 16	–	–	s. 28	–	–	–	s. 26	s. 24	s. 22	s. 20	s. 40	s. 33

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

In this force one of the inspectors acts as inspector of nuisances and low lodging-houses, but no additional salary is granted for such appointments.

An arrangement exists for promoting the constables, after three years' service, into the second class, and after five years' service into the first class.

In respect to crime, the returns show, as compared with those of the previous year, a considerable decrease in indictable offences, as well as in the number of persons who have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences, and a decrease is also recorded in the number of persons who have been proceeded against summarily.

I am sorry to have again to report the cells at the head-quarter police station as being in an unsatisfactory state; they are very dark, and deficient of ventilation.

The duty arrangements are of a satisfactory character, and the force is in itself in an efficient state.

Borough of Hastings.

Borough of Hastings.

Total Force - - - - - 27 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	1,750	Acres to each constable - - -	64
Population in 1861 - - -	22,837	Population to each constable - -	845

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
		Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
	Head Constable.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	1	–	–	3	7	5	5		
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 175	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. d. 27 6	s. d. 25 6	–	–	s. d. 23 6	s. d. 22 6	s. d. 21 6	s. d. 20 6		

In this force an arrangement exists for granting promotions, with an increase of pay, to both the serjeants and constables, after completing three, six, and nine years' service respectively.

The head constable is appointed to act as inspector of low lodgings and hackney carriages, and also as superintendent of fire engines, and for such appointments he is allowed 15 *l.* yearly, in addition to his police salary.

The returns of crime show about the same number of indictable offences to have been committed as in the previous year, but fewer persons have been proceeded against for offences which are determined summarily.

The police office, for so large a town, provides very limited and inferior accommodation, but the corporation have a site, which was formerly used as a gaol, which might be made available for a proper police station, with suitable lock-up places.

The duty arrangements are of a satisfactory character, and the force is in an efficient state.

Town of Hove.

Total Force - - - - - 23 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	712	Acres to each constable - - -	31
Population in 1861 - - -	9,624	Population to each constable - -	418

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.						
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	12	4	3				
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. s. 150 16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 31	–	–	–	s. 26	s. 24	s. 22				

An increase has been made to the pay of all ranks and classes in this force during the year, and an arrangement has been carried into effect for giving promotion to the two lower class of constables, after three and five years' service in each of the classes respectively.

The head constable acts as inspector of nuisances and superintendent of the fire department, and for the former appointment he is allowed 30 *l.* annually, in addition to his police salary.

In respect to crime, only four indictable offences, which is less than half the number reported in the previous year, are reported to have taken place, and for these three persons were apprehended, and two committed for trial.

For offences which are determined summarily, 74 persons were proceeded against, which is 16 above the number so dealt with in the previous year.

The office and duty arrangements are satisfactory, and the police force is in efficient order.

Borough of Rye.

Total Force - - - - - 2 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	1,120	Acres to each constable - - -	560
Population in 1861 - - -	3,738	Population to each constable - -	1,869

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.						
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1						
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. s. 46 16	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 20						

The pay of the constable in this force appears to be more than that of his senior officer, but the senior officer is provided with a residence in connection with the old borough gaol free of rent.

The returns of crime show one more offence of an indictable character to have taken place, and one more person to have been committed for trial than in the previous year.

For offences, however, which are determined summarily, considerably fewer persons have been proceeded against and punished.

In this borough the police are allowed to grant food as well as shelter to casual vagrants, and 246 of this class of persons have been so relieved during the year.

In regard to the duties, there are not enough constables to provide for the proper watching of the borough by day and night.

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

County of Sussex (West Division).

County of Sussex (West Division).

Total Force - - - - - - 83 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	412,379	Acres to each constable - -	4,968
Population in 1861 - - -	98,799	Population to each constable - -	1,190

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.											Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.							
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.			
		Deputy	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	1	5	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	4	–	–	–	10	27	22	11
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 300	£. s. d. 135 7 1	£. s. d. 118 12 6	–	–	–	£. s. d. 88 4 2	£. s. d. 76 – 10	–	–	s. d. 27 5	–	–	–	s. d. 23 4	s. 21	s. d. 19 10	s. d. 18 8

Chief Constable.—Horse and travelling allowance, 100 *l.*
Superintendents.—Horses, forage, carts, stabling, &c., provided.

Some alteration in the organisation of this force has been effected during the year by the introduction of the rank of inspectors; and the pay of the officers and constables generally, from the superintendents downwards, has also undergone revision and augmentation, and the rates which have been adopted by the magistrates, are in accordance with the Secretary of State's revised regulations.

The superintendents generally are appointed to act as inspectors of weights and measures and low lodging-houses, and some of the other officers also assist in such duties, but one only is appointed as an inspector of nuisances, and to such appointment a salary of 10 *l.* yearly is attached.

With respect to the cattle plague regulations, it is reported that 10 prosecutions were instituted by the police for breach of orders, and that 10 persons were summoned and convicted.

As regards crime, the returns record a considerable decrease as compared with those of the previous year in indictable offences, as well as in the number of apprehensions and committals for trial for such offences, but more persons are reported to have been proceeded against and convicted for offences which are determined summarily.

The relief of vagrants is not undertaken by the police in this division of the county.

The station-houses are all in excellent order, and the office and duty arrangements of a satisfactory character, and the police force is in an efficient state.

Borough of Arundel.

Total Force - - - - 3 persons.

Borough of Arundel.

Area in acres - - - -	1,968	Acres to each constable - -	656
Population in 1861 - - -	2,498	Population to each constable -	832

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.											
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.							
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2						
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. s. 54 12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 19						

In this borough the head constable is appointed to act as inspector of weights, measures, nuisances, low lodgings, collector of market tolls, superintendent of fire

fire engines, and as an assistant relieving officer of vagrants, but no salary is attached to any of such appointments.

In respect to crime, no indictable offences are reported to have been committed during the year, but 36 persons were proceeded against for offences which are determined summarily.

As regards vagrants, 2,767 of such class of persons were provided with food and shelter at lodging houses and other places in charge of the police.

In the town portion of the borough the watching is satisfactorily provided for, but there is a considerable area around the outskirts of the town which, to protect properly, would require the services of more constables.

City of Chichester.

Total force - - - - 8 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	1,680	Acres to each constable - -	210
Population in 1861 - - -	8,059	Population to each constable -	1,007

City of Chichester.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.						
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	2	2				
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 80	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 22	–	–	–	s. 20	s. 19	s. 18				

The head constable of this force is appointed to act as inspector of weights and measures and low lodging houses, and also as an assistant relieving officer of vagrants, and as superintendent of fire engines; and for the four appointments he is allowed 32 *l.* per annum in addition to his police salary.

With respect to crime, the offences of an indictable character are the same as in the previous year, but rather fewer persons have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences.

For offences which are determined summarily more persons have been proceeded against than in the previous year.

As regards vagrants, 160 of such persons were sent to the workhouse by the police for shelter during the year.

The duty arrangements are generally satisfactory, and the police force is in efficient order.

County of Wilts.

Total Force - - - - - 201 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	799,033	Acres to each constable - - -	3,975
Population in 1861 - - -	237,033	Population to each constable - -	1,179

County of Wilts, including the Boroughs of Calne, Chippenham, Devizes, and Marlborough.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.						
		Deputy.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	2	2	3	3	13	–	–	–	13	13	–	–	50	80	10	11			
Rates of Pay of each ditto	£. 500	–	£. 150	£. 130	£. 120	£. 110	£. s. 77 12	–	–	–	s. d. 26 11	s. d. 25 2	–	–	s. 21	s. 19	s. 18	s. d. 17 6			

Chief Constable.—Horse and travelling allowance, 50 *l.*

Superintendents.—Horses, carts, and harness provided, and 36 *l.* 10 *s.* each allowed for forage, and 1 *l.* 10 *s.* each for farriers and shoeing.

No 3. South of England and South Wales District.

The pay of all the officers and constables of this force, from the superintendents downwards, has been augmented during the year, and the scale which has been adopted by the magistrates is in accordance with the Secretary of State's revised regulations.

In addition to the ordinary duties the superintendents act as inspectors of weights and measures, and some of them also, as well as other officers of the force, as inspector of nuisances, low lodging-houses, and as assistant relieving officers and impounders of stray cattle; and the duty of keeping the courts at the assizes is also undertaken by the police in lieu of javelin-men.

Additional duty has been imposed upon the police, during the year, in consequence of the cattle plague; one district was declared to have been infected, and 162 prosecutions were instituted by the police for breach of cattle orders, and 128 persons were convicted and punished.

In respect to crime the returns show, as compared with those of the previous year, a considerable decrease in indictable offences, and in the number of persons which have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences, but more persons are reported to have been proceeded against and convicted for offences which are determined summarily.

In this county the police undertakes the relief of vagrants, and 7,036 of such persons are reported to have been provided with shelter at places in charge of the police, and at lodging-houses and in the unions, and of these 2,105 persons were also provided with food.

The station-houses are all in good order, and the duty arrangements of a satisfactory character, and the police force is in an efficient state.

City of Salisbury.

Total Force - - - - 12 persons.

City of Salisbury.

Area in acres - - - -	660	Acres to each constable - -	55
Population in 1861 - - -	12,278	Population to each constable -	- 1,023

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.											
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.							
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	9						
Rates of Pay of each ditto -	£. 120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 25	–	–	–	s. 21						

In this force the head constable acts as an assistant relieving officer of vagrants, for which he is allowed 10 *l.* per annum; and the serjeants act as inspectors of nuisances and low lodging-houses, for which they are severally allowed 12*l.* 10*s.* per annum in addition to their pay.

With respect to crime the returns show an increase, as compared with those of the previous year, in indictable offences, as well as in the apprehensions and committals for trial for such offences.

The offences which are determined summarily have been about the same as in the previous year.

Vagrants are merely supplied with tickets for the union by the police, and 584 of such persons are reported to have been sent to the workhouse during the year.

The duty arrangements are generally of a satisfactory character, and the police force appears to be in an efficient order.

County of Brecon.

Total Force - - - - - 34 persons.

Area in acres - - -	456,125	Acres to each constable -	13,415
Population in 1861 - - -	56,392	Population to each constable -	1,658

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	–	–	6	11	7			
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 250	£. 102	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. d. 25 1	–	–	–	s. 21	s. 19	s. d. 17 6			

Chief Constable.—Horse and travelling allowance, 50 *l.*
Superintendents.—Provide their own horses, and allowed 38 *l.* each for forage, &c.

An augmentation of two constables has been made to the police force of this county during the year, and the pay of the superintendents, serjeants, and third-class constables has been increased ; and the scale which has been adopted by the magistrates is in accordance with the Secretary of State's revised Regulations.

In addition to the ordinary police duties, the superintendents are appointed to act as inspectors of weights and measures, and they and other officers and constables of the force as inspectors of nuisances and low lodging-houses and as assistant relieving officers of vagrants, and the police generally as impounders of stray cattle ; but no salary is attached to any of such appointments except that of inspector of nuisances.

In respect to crime, the returns show, as compared with those of the previous year, a considerable decrease in indictable offences, and the number of persons which have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences ; but as regards offences which are determined summarily rather more persons have been proceeded against.

As respects vagrants, 1,011 of such class of persons have been passed by the police to the unions during the year.

The additional constables which I represented in my last report as being necessary in the mining district of Brinmawr have since been granted, and the duties are now better provided for ; and I consider the force to be in an efficient state.

Borough of Brecknock.

Total Force - - - - - 4 persons.

Area in acres - - -	6,426	Acres to each constable -	1,606
Population in 1861 - - -	5,235	Population to each constable -	1,308

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3					
Rank of Pay of each ditto	£. s. 54 12	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 18					

No 3. South of England and South Wales District.

The head constable is appointed to act as inspector of nuisances, low lodgings, weights and measures, and also as an assistant relieving officer of vagrants, and as superintendent of the fire-engine, and is allowed, in addition to his pay, the sum of 16 *l.* yearly.

No indictable offences are reported to have taken place during the year; but 156 persons were proceeded against summarily.

In respect to the relief of vagrants, the police are merely authorized to grant tickets to the workhouse, and 1,194 of such persons are reported to have been sent to the workhouse during the year.

The area of this borough is extensive, and the police are too few in number to provide for the proper supervision and watching of the district under their charge.

County of Cardigan.

Total Force - - - - 35 persons.

County of Cardigan, including the Boroughs of Cardigan and Aberystwith.

Area in acres - - - -	443,387	Acres to each constable - -	12,668
Population in 1861 - - -	72,245	Population to each constable -	2,064

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.							
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.			
		Deputy.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	8	15	4	
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 250	–	£. 150	£. s. d. 100 7 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. d. 25 1	–	–	–	s. 21	s. d. 19 3	s. d. 17 6	

Chief Constable.—Horse and travelling allowance, 50 *l.* and 15 *l*, for office.
Superintendents.—Provide their own horses, and 50 *l.* each for keep, and 10 *l.* each for personal clothing.

The pay of one of the superintendents, and the serjeants and constables generally of the police in this county, has been augmented during the year, and rates which have been granted by the magistrates are in accordance with the Secretary of State's new Regulations on this head.

In addition to the ordinary duties, one of the superintendents undertakes the inspection of weights and measures throughout the whole county, and both of the superintendents and other officers and constables are appointed to act as conservators of rivers; the inspection of nuisances, relief of vagrants, and duty of keeping the courts at the assizes in the lieu of javelin men, is also performed by the police.

In respect to crime, the returns show a considerable decrease as compared with those of the previous year in indictable offences as well as in the number of persons who have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences; but as regards offences which are determined summarily, rather more persons are reported to have been proceeded against.

As respects vagrants, 571 of such class of persons are reported to have been provided during the year with food and shelter by the police, and sent to the unions.

A new police station has been erected during the year at Tregaron, but it was not completed at the date of my inspection in September last; this station will be a great convenience to the police, as it is situated about half way between the towns of Lampeter and Aberystwith, which are a long distance from each other. Another station is required at Llandyssil, which is situated about half way between Lampeter and Newcastle Emlyn, and which is now the terminus of the Carmarthen and Cardigan Railway.

In Aberystwith, also, a new police station with proper accommodation for the constables as well as prisoners is very much required.

The office and duty arrangements are satisfactory, and the police force is in efficient order.

County of Carmarthen.

Total Force - 50 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	620,214	Acres to each constable - -	12,404
Population in 1861 - - -	101,803	Population to each constable -	2,036

County of Carmarthen.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
		Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
	Chief Constable	Deputy.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	–	–	–	9	27				
Rates of Pay of each, ditto -	£. 300	–	£. 140	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 24	–	–	–	s. 20	s. 18				

Chief Constable.—No allowance; expenses out of pocket.
Superintendents.—Provide their own horses, and allowed 50 *l.* each for keep, &c. &c.

No alteration is reported to have taken place during the year in the number or pay of the police of this county.

Two of the serjeants and one constable are appointed to act as assistant relieving officers, and the whole force generally as assistant officers of Customs, but no salary is attached to such appointments.

In respect to crime, the returns record a decrease as compared with those of the previous year in indictable offences; but rather more persons are reported to have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences, and also more persons proceeded against and punished for offences which are determined summarily.

As regards vagrants, 1,041 of such class of persons are reported to have been provided with shelter, and sent to the unions by the police.

Two new police stations have been erected in this county during the year, one at Llansawel and the other at Llanboidy; but neither of the stations are constructed with sufficient regard for the comforts of the constables in the way of larders, wash-places, or back premises; and the entrance to one of the constable's residences at the Llansawel station is placed almost close to the rear of an open privy in an adjoining garden, the stench from which at the time of my inspection was extremely offensive. Neither of the stations have, I believe, as yet been taken into occupation by the police.

The cells in the station at Newcastle Emlyn, which I have heretofore reported as unfit for the detention of prisoners, in consequence of the want of light and ventilation, have undergone no alteration; the station is, I believe, the joint property of the counties of Carmarthen and Cardigan, and the police of neither county have it in charge.

The office and duty arrangements are satisfactory, and the police force is in efficient order.

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

Borough of Carmarthen.

Total Force - - - - - 12 persons.

Borough of Carmarthen.

Area in acres - - - -	5,009	Acres to each constable - -	417
Population in 1861 - - -	9,993	Population to each constable - -	832

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	7th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	9						
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 24	–	–	–	s. 20						

In this force the head constable acts as inspector of weights and measures, low lodging-houses, markets, and as superintendent of fire engines, but no additional salary is granted for such appointments.

With respect to crime, the returns show, as compared with those of the previous year, a considerable decrease in indictable offences and committals for trial; and considerably fewer persons also appear to have been proceeded against for offences which are determined summarily.

The office and duty arrangements are of a satisfactory character, and the force is in efficient order.

County of Glamorgan.

Total Force - - - - - 132 persons.

County of Glamorgan, including the Borough of Aberavon.

Area in acres - - - -	523,712	Acres to each constable - -	4,123
Population in 1861 - - -	236,382	Population to each constable - -	1,861

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		Deputy.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	4	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	12	7	–	–	50	55				
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 350	–	£. s. 164 5	–	–	–	£. 91	–	–	–	s. 28	s. d. 25 1	–	–	s. d. 23 4	s. 20				

Chief Constable.—Horse and travelling allowance, 150 *l.*

Superintendents.—Provide their own horses, and allowed 50 *l.* each for forage, &c. &c., and 15 *l.* each for personal clothing.

An augmentation of seven constables has been made to this force during the year, and the pay of the officers and constables, from the chief constable downwards, has been increased, and the scale which has been adopted by the magistrates for each rank and class is in accordance with the Secretary of State's lately revised rules.

In addition to the ordinary duties the superintendents are appointed to act as inspectors of weights and measures and nuisances, and six of the constables as inspectors of low lodging-houses, but no salary is attached to such appointments.

During

During the past year the superintendents and eight of the serjeants and twelve constables have also been appointed to act as inspectors and sub-inspectors for carrying out the cattle plague regulations; the county, however, has been free from the disease.

In respect to crime the returns show a considerable decrease, as compared with those of the previous year, in offences of an indictable character, and in the the number of persons who have been apprehended for such offences; but an increase to a small extent in the number of persons who have been committed for trial.

The offences for which persons are dealt with summarily have been about the same in number as in the previous year, but more persons are reported to have been convicted.

As regards vagrants, 7,053 of such class of persons are stated to have been provided with lodgings and sent to the unions during the year by the police, and of these 268 were also relieved with food.

A new and commodious police station has been erected at Penarth with well constructed cells, but the arrangement for conveying the prisoners to the court room is extremely badly planned, and must occasion very great inconvenience to the family of the resident serjeant, as every prisoner must be taken through his sitting room: it is extremely desirable that this defect in the construction should be remedied.

The office and duty arrangements are of a satisfactory character, and the police force is in efficient order.

Borough of Cardiff.

Total Force - - - - - 45 persons.

Area in acres - - - - -	2,321	Acres to each constable - -	51
Population in 1861 - - - -	32,954	Population to each constable -	732

Borough of Cardiff.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.								
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.				
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	6	–	–	–	16	6	5	8		
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 200	–	–	–	–	£. 78	£. s. 75 8	£. s. 70 4	–	s. 26	–	–	–	s. 24	s. 23	s. 22	s. 21		

In this force each constable, after one year's service in one class, is promoted to the next class, so that after three years' service every constable attains the highest class.

The salary of the head constable, as above stated, includes an allowance of 50 *l.* which is granted to him for being superintendent of the fire department.

Two of the inspectors are appointed to act as inspectors of nuisances and low lodgings, but no salary is attached to such appointments.

With respect to crime, the returns show a very considerable decrease in the number of indictable offences and of apprehensions and committals for trial, as compared with those of the previous year, but more persons are reported to have been proceeded against for offences which are determined summarily.

The office and duty arrangements are of a satisfactory character, and the force is in efficient order.

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

Borough of Neath.

Total Force - - - - 8 persons.

Borough of Neath. Area in acres - - - - - 1,121 | Acres to each constable - - 140
Population in 1861 - - - - 6,810 | Population to each constable - 851

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence								
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.				
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	1	3			
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. s. d. 90 4 10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. d. 25 1	–	–	–	s. 21	s. 20	s. 19			

The head constable of this borough is appointed inspector of nuisances, low lodging-houses and markets, and superintendent of fire engines, and also acts as an assistant relieving officer of vagrants; and for the two latter appointments he is allowed 15 *l.* yearly, in addition to his pay.

In respect to crime, the returns show a considerable decrease in indictable offences, as well as in the number of persons who have been apprehended for such offences; but the same number of persons have been committed for trial as in the previous year. For offences which are determined summarily, considerably more persons have been proceeded against.

As regards vagrants, 970 of such class of persons have been provided with shelter during the year by the police in lodging-houses.

The office and duty arrangements are satisfactory, and the police force is in efficient order.

Borough of Swansea.

Total Force - - - - - 45 persons.

Borough of Swansea. Area in acres - - - - 5,400 | Acres to each constable - - - 120
Population in 1861 - - - 41,606 | Population to each constable - - 924

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.								
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.				
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	5	2	–	–	7	11	8	7		
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 175	–	–	–	–	£. s. 83 4	£. s. 72 16	–	–	s. 26	s. 24	–	–	s. 23	s. 22	s. 21	s. 19		

In this force an arrangement is in operation for giving promotion to the second and third class constables after each year's service, so that at the end of three complete years' service every constable attains the highest class.

The head constable is appointed to act as superintendent of the fire department and as an assistant relieving officer, and for the former appointment he is allowed 15 *l.* yearly in addition to his pay.

Some of the other members of the force are appointed to act as inspectors of nuisances, but no salary is attached to such appointments.

In

No. 3. South of England and South Wales District.

In respect to crime the returns show, as compared with those of the previous year, a decrease in indictable offences, and in the apprehensions and committals for trial for such offences; but a very large increase is reported in the number of persons who have been proceeded against and punished summarily.

As regards vagrants, 1,026 of such persons are reported to have been sent to the union during the year for shelter and relief.

The office and duty arrangements are of a satisfactory character, and the force is in efficient order.

County of Pembroke.

Total Force - - - - - 50 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	340,274	Acres to each constable - -	6,805
Population in 1861 - - -	86,277	Population to each constable -	1,725

County of Pembroke, including the Borough of Pembroke.

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
		Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
	Chief Constable.	Deputy.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	5	6	14	16		
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 275	£. 120	£. 120	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. d. 25 1	–	–	–	s. 21	s. 20	s. 18	s. d. 17 6		

Chief Constable.—Horse and travelling allowance, 25 *l.*
Superintendents.—Provide their own horses, and allowed 25 *l.* each for keep, &c.

No alteration in the number of the police of this county has taken place during the year, but the pay of the serjeants and third class constables has been increased, and the scale which has been adopted by the magistrates is in accordance with the Secretary of State's revised regulations.

In addition to the ordinary duties, the superintendent and some of the other officers of the force are appointed to act as inspectors of weights and measures, nuisances, low lodging-houses, and as conservators of salmon fisheries, and two as assistant relieving officers, and the duty of keeping the courts at the assizes in lieu of the javelin men, is also undertaken by the police.

No cattle plague has appeared in this county, but cattle regulations have been in force to prevent the introduction of the disease, and 45 summonses were issued at the instance of the police for breach of the regulations, and 31 persons were convicted and punished.

In respect to crime the returns show a decrease as compared with those of the previous year in indictable offences and in the number of persons who have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences, but more persons are reported to have been proceeded against and punished for offences which are determined summarily.

As regards vagrants, 814 of such class of persons are reported to have been provided with shelter at lodging-houses and sent to the unions, and of these 171 were also provided with food.

The stations generally are in a satisfactory condition, but the one at Maenclohog is badly constructed and most inconveniently small; the stove to warm the cells, which is placed in the only room which the constable and his family have to sleep in, does not act properly, and, when lighted, so fills the room with smoke and sulphur that it cannot be used; it is impossible for any constable to feel comfortable in his situation when compelled to reside in such uncomfortable residences.

In this force the yearly allowance to the superintendent of 25 *l.* to provide and keep a horse is too small, considering the very long distances which these officers have to travel to visit their men.

The office and duty arrangements are satisfactory, and the police force is in efficient order.

No. 3.
South of England and South Wales District.

Borough of Haverfordwest.

Total Force - - - - 4 persons.

Borough of Haverfordwest.

Area in acres - - - -	1,760	Acres to each constable - - -	440
Population in 1861 - - -	7,019	Population to each constable - -	1,754

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.								
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.				
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3					
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. 100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. d. 17 6					

The pay of the three constables belonging to this force has been raised during the year 1 *s.* per week.

The head constable is appointed to act as inspector of nuisances, low lodgings, markets, bakehouses, and as surveyor and assistant relieving officer; but no salary is attached to any of such appointments, except the latter, and for this 4 *l.* yearly is allowed.

With respect to crime, the number of indictable offences reported to have been committed are the same as in the previous year; but one person less was committed for trial.

As regards offences which are determined summarily considerably fewer persons are reported to have been proceeded against.

The duties are not satisfactorily provided for, and the force is too small in number to watch with any degree of efficiency the large district which they have under their charge. I have proposed to the mayor a scheme for placing the force in an efficient state, but as yet I have received no reply to my communication.

Borough of Tenby.

Total Force - - - - 2 persons.

Borough of Tenby.

Area in acres - - - -	350	Acres to each constable - - -	175
Population in 1861 - - -	2,982	Population to each constable - -	1,491

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.									Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.								
	Head Constable.	Superintendents.				Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.				
		1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1					
Rates of Pay of each, ditto	£. s. 57 4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. 20					

The head constable of this borough is appointed to act as inspector of weights and measures, and as an assistant relieving officer; and for the former appointment he receives 5 *l.*, and for the latter 3 *l.* yearly, in addition to his pay.

No

No indictable offences are reported to have taken place during the year; but 68 persons are reported to have been proceeded against for offences which are determined summarily.

In regard to vagrants, 150 of such persons have been provided with shelter during the year by the police.

There is no proper police station, and the cells are badly constructed and ill ventilated; the duties are also insufficiently provided for, and especially so by night.

County of Radnor.

Total Force - - - - - - 16 persons.

Area in acres - - - -	273,111	Acres to each constable - - -	18,207
Population in 1861 - - -	25,382	Population to each constable - -	1,586

RANKS.	Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.										Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.									
	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.					Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.					
		Deputy.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.
Number of each Rank and Class	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	11					
Rates of Pay of each, ditto -	£. 85	–	£. s. 109 10	£. s. d. 100 7 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	s. d. 25 1	–	–	–	s. 21					

Chief Constable.—Horse and travelling allowance, 30 *l.*

Superintendents.—Provide their own horses, and one 50 *l.* and one 40 *l.* for keep, &c. &c. Carts and harness are supplied to them.

In this force the pay of the superintendents, serjeants and constables, who are now formed into one class, has been increased, and the scale which has been granted by the magistrates for each rank, and which is to be progressive on accomplishing periods of three and six years' service respectively, is in accordance with the Secretary of State's revised regulations.

In addition to the ordinary duties, the superintendents undertake the inspection of weights and measures, and they and other officers act also in the capacity of inspectors of nuisances and low lodging-houses, and assistant relieving officers, and for the latter named appointments yearly allowances are granted in addition to the ordinary police pay.

No cattle plague has appeared in this county, but cattle regulations have been in force to prevent the introduction of the disease. Twenty summonses were issued at the instance of the police, and 16 persons were fined for breach of orders.

In respect to crime, the returns show an increase, as compared with those of the previous year, in indictable offences, and in the number of persons who have been apprehended and committed for trial for such offences; and an increase is also reported in the number of persons who have been proceeded against and punished for offences which are determined summarily.

The number of vagrants relieved by the police with food and shelter during the year are stated to have amounted to 953 persons.

Two new and well-constructed police stations have been erected during the year, one at Knighton and the other at Rhayader, and it is desirable that a better station should be provided for the police at Presteign.

The duty arrangements are satisfactory, and the police force is in efficient order.

SUMMARY RETURN showing the Variations which have taken place during the Year in the different County and Borough Forces.

COUNTIES and BOROUGHS.	Total Authorised Forces on the 29th September 1865.	Cause of Variations.							Admitted into the Forces.		Total Authorised Forces on the 29th September 1866.
		Resigned.	Dismissed.	Required to Leave.	Superannuated.	Deceased.	Discharged as Unfit, &c.	Total left the Forces.	To fill up Vacancies.	On account of Augmentation.	
Counties - -	2,861	266	103	46	13	16	15	469	479	16	2,877
Boroughs - - -	1,478	136	88	36	10	10	- -	280	278	17	1,495
TOTAL - -	4,339	402	191	82	23	26	15	749	757	33	4,372

No return for Bodmin, Helston, Launceston, Torrington, Sandwich, and Chard.

SUMMARY RETURN of Convicts on Licenses of Leave under the provisions of the Penal Servitude Amendment Act, 27 & 28 Vict. c. 28, who have resided in the South Police District during the Year.

COUNTIES and BOROUGHS.	Number returned as Resident in the District on the 29th September 1865.		Number Resident in the District on the 29th September 1866.		Number who are in or out of Work, or whose state of Employment is not known.						Number who have been re-committed to Prison during the Year ended 29 September 1866.				Number who have Reported themselves regularly during the Year.		Number whose Licenses have Expired during the Year.		Number who have left without giving any Notice of Removal, and who cannot be accounted for.		Number of Persons who formerly held Licenses, but which are Expired, who are residing in the District.	
					In Work.		Out of Work.		State of Employment not known.		For Fresh Offences.		For Breach of License.									
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
Counties - -	119	10	99	22	63	6	9	9	2	–	23	2	10	–	111	14	69	16	15	2	89	3
Boroughs - -	118	23	113	19	96	19	9	3	17	2	21	4	4	–	104	16	77	24	37	4	80	19
TOTAL - -	237	33	212	41	159	25	18	12	19	2	44	6	14	–	215	30	146	40	52	6	169	22

No return from Bodmin, Helston, Launceston, Torrington, Sandwich, and Chard.

RETURN showing the Counties in the South District in which the Cattle Plague has appeared during the Year, with the Measures adopted to check and prevent the Disease spreading.

COUNTIES.	Period or Date when the Cattle Plague first appeared in the County.	Orders from whom the Police were first put into action, to prevent the spreading of the Disease.	Number of different fresh instances in which the Plague broke out during the Year.	Number of instances in which it was checked and prevented spreading by the Measures taken.	Number of Districts which were declared to have been infected during the Year.	Number of Districts declared to be infected at the end of October in the present Year.	Number of Cattle or Sheep reported to have been Infected.		Number of Cattle or Sheep reported to have Died from the Disease.		Number of Diseased Animals reported to have been Killed.		Number of Healthy Animals reported to have been Killed for precaution.		Number of Diseased Animals reported to have Recovered.		Number of Prosecutions which have been instituted by the Police.	Number of Persons who have been Summoned, Apprehended, Convicted and Punished for Breach of Cattle Orders.						Expenses which have been incurred by the Police in carrying out the Cattle Orders.		Remuneration (if any) granted to the Police.
							Cattle.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Sheep.		Summoned.	Apprehended.	Convicted.	Fined.	Sent to Prison.	Otherwise punished.	For Special or other Services.	For Legal Expenses.	
																								£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Berks	1 Aug. 1865	Chief Constable	–	6	10	–	437	–	317	–	105	–	5	–	15	–	144	143	1	124	124	–	–	- -	6 5 –	nil.
Cornwall	5 Sept. 1865	Justices	140	9	5	nil	1,244	–	888	–	198	–	128	–	158	–	272	284	–	253	231	–	22	- nil -	nil	nil.
Devon	25 Jan. 1866	Local Authority	1	–	2	–	7	–	2	–	1	–	1	–	3	–	440	438	2	408	408	–	–	—	—	—
Dorset	Sept. 1865	Magistrates	6	6	5	nil	57	–	4	–	53	–	7	–	–	–	181	181	–	147	146	1	–	75 17 –	nil	–
Gloucestershire	16 Aug. 1865	Chief Constable	24	5	3	–	133	–	49	–	83	–	6	–	1	–	159	159	–	141	141	1	–	—	—	—
Hampshire	- - - -	- - - -	6	–	–	–	54	–	28	–	18	–	7	–	8	–	227	226	1	155	151	4	–	48 17 10	—	nil.
Herefordshire	Aug. 1865	Chief Constable	–	–	4	nil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	79	79	–	62	52	–	–	- nil -	nil	nil.
Kent	28 July 1865	Chief Constable	107	107	3	nil	464	–	339	–	90	–	46	–	35	–	299	309	1	207	207	–	–	323 1 6	41 15	nil.
Monmouthshire	- - -	Chief Constable	nil	nil	nil	nil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	74	70	4	69	69	–	–	- nil -	nil	nil.
Somersetshire	3 Jan. 1866	Magistrates	16	16	20	1	189	456	51	52	136	363	41	41	2	–	409	409	–	345	341	4	–	248 19 –	—	nil.
Surrey	- - -	Quarter Sessions	No means of furnishing information as to the above.				–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	77	85	–	47	47	–	–	- nil -	nil	nil.
Sussex, East	- - - -	- - - -	Nothing recorded.		–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—
Sussex, West	July 1865	- - - -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10	–	10	10	–	–	—	—	—
Wiltshire	Jan. 1866	Quarter Sessions	1	1	1	nil	122	–	53	–	50	–	38	–	12	–	162	162	–	128	127	1	–	Not yet ascertained.		—
Breconshire	- nil -	- nil -	nil	nil	nil	nil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—
Cardigan	- nil -	- nil -	nil	nil	nil	nil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—
Carmarthenshire	- nil -	- nil -	nil	nil	nil	nil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—
Glamorganshire	- nil -	- nil -	nil	nil	nil	nil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	—	—	—
Pembrokeshire	- nil -	Quarter Sessions	nil	nil	nil	nil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	45	45	–	31	30	–	1	- nil -	nil	nil.
Radnorshire	- nil -	- - - -	nil	nil	nil	nil	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	20	20	–	18	16	–	–	- nil -	nil	nil.
			301	150	53	1	2,707	456	1,731	52	734	363	279	41	234	–	2,598	2,620	9	2,145	2,100	11	23	—	—	—

RETURN showing the NUMBER of each POLICE ESTABLISHMENT with the

Consecutive Number.	COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS.	Police Establishments.		RANK AND NUMBER.						Area in Square Acres.	Population, Census 1861.	Proportion of Area and Population to each Constable.			
				Chief Officers.		Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.					Chief Officers.	
		29th September 1865.	29th September 1866.	Counties.	Boroughs.							Acres.	Population.	Pay.	Allowances.
														£. s. d.	£.
	ENGLAND:														150
1	BERKSHIRE	114	114	1	–	8	2	12	91	442,022	125,955	3,877	1,104	400 – –	
2	Abingdon	6	6	–	1	–	–	1	4	340	5,680	57	946	91 – –	- -
3	Maidenhead	3	3	–	1	–	–	–	2	2,560	3,895	853	1,286	72 16 –	- -
4	Newbury	8	8	–	1	–	–	1	6	1,722	6,161	215	770	81 18 –	- -
5	Reading	32	32	–	1	–	3	5	23	1,922	25,045	60	782	130 – –	- -
6	Windsor	13	13	–	1	–	–	2	10	2,890	9,520	222	732	85 16 –	- -
															150
7	CORNWALL	191	191	1	–	7	10	18	155	863,077	316,568	4,518	1,657	350 – –	
8	Bodmin	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	2,784	4,466	2,784	4,466	- -	- -
9	Falmouth	4	4	–	1	–	–	–	3	40	5,709	10	1,427	80 – –	- -
10	Helston	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	292	3,843	292	3,843	- -	- -
11	Launceston	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	2,880	2,790	2,880	2,790	- -	- -
12	Liskeard	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	810	4,689	405	2,344	- -	- -
13	Penryn	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	298	3,547	149	1,773	- -	- -
14	Penzance	7	7	–	1	–	–	1	5	440	9,414	62	1,347	45 12 –	- -
15	St. Ives	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1,876	7,027	1,876	7,027	- -	- -
16	Truro	6	6	–	1	–	–	1	4	1,103	11,337	183	1,889	78 – –	- -
17	DEVONSHIRE	334	334	1	–	14	–	24	295	1,617,651	397,739	4,840	1,196	400 – –	200 *l.*, including stationery.
18	Barnstaple	10	10	–	1	–	–	1	8	2,549	10,743	254	1,074	120 – –	- -
19	Bideford	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	4,510	5,742	2,255	2,871	72 16 –	- -
20	Devonport	46	46	–	1	–	3	5	37	2,380	50,440	51	1,096	130 – –	- -
21	Exeter	37	37	–	1	–	4	4	28	1,800	33,738	48	911	175 – –	- -
22	Plymouth	75	78	–	1	1	4	8	64	600	62,599	7	802	230 – –	- -
23	Southmolton	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	6,264	3,830	3,132	1,915	78 – –	- -
24	Tiverton	7	7	–	1	–	–	1	5	17,650	10,447	2,521	1,492	78 – –	- -
25	Torrington	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	3,456	3,298	1,728	1,649	52 – –	- -
26	Totnes	3	3	–	1	–	–	–	2	1,254	4,001	418	1,333	60 – –	- -
															150
27	DORSETSHIRE	133	133	1	–	10	–	12	110	624,758	159,303	4,697	1,197	300 – –	
28	Blandford	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	27	1,521	13½	760	- -	- -
29	Dorchester	7	7	–	1	–	–	1	5	571	6,823	81	974	60 – –	- -
30	Poole	14	14	–	1	–	–	1	12	4,749	9,759	339	697	105 – –	- -
31	Weymouth	12	12	–	1	–	–	2	9	1,600	11,383	133	948	120 – –	- -
															100
32	GLOUCESTERSHIRE	288	288	1	–	11	3	41	232	787,414	351,602	2,734	1,220	450 – –	
33	Bristol	303	303	–	1	–	5	38	259	4,683	154,093	15	508	380 – –	50
															100
34	HAMPSHIRE	259	261	1	–	14	1	23	222	1,054,157	313,803	4,038	1,202	400 – –	
35	Basingstoke	5	5	–	1	–	–	1	3	4,036	4,654	807	930	78 – –	- -
36	Newport, Isle of Wight	5	5	–	1	–	–	–	4	156	7,934	31	1,586	75 – –	- -
37	Portsmouth	95	95	–	1	–	6	13	75	4,515	94,799	47	787	240 – –	- -
38	Southampton	57	63	–	1	–	1	10	51	2,630	46,960	41	745	200 – –	- -
39	Winchester	15	15	–	1	–	–	2	12	1,043	14,776	69	985	104 – –	- -
															90
40	HEREFORDSHIRE	62	62	1	–	9	-	12	40	510,686	102,359	8,236	1,650	255 – –	
41	Hereford	30	30	–	1	–	1	3	25	4,670	15,585	155	519	115 – –	- -
42	Leominster	8	8	–	1	–	–	1	6	7,284	5,658	910	707	104 – –	- -
															200
43	KENT	262	262	1	–	13	2	24	222	945,566	362,771	4,180	1,384	400 – –	
44	Canterbury	21	21	–	1	–	2	2	16	3,568	21,324	169	1,015	104 – –	- -
45	Deal	8	8	–	1	–	–	1	6	1,159	7,531	144	941	65 – –	- -
46	Dover	25	25	–	1	–	–	4	20	3,500	25,325	140	1,013	140 – –	- -
47	Faversham	7	7	–	1	–	–	1	5	2,036	5,858	290	836	100 – –	- -
48	Folkestone	11	11	–	1	–	–	1	9	2,697	8,507	245	773	120 – –	- -
49	Gravesend	22	25	–	1	–	–	5	19	1,271	18,782	50	751	120 9 4	- -
50	Hythe	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	882	3,001	441	1,500	60 – –	- -
51	Maidstone	23	23	–	1	–	2	2	18	4,232	23,016	184	1,000	153 12 4	- -
52	Margate	10	10	–	1	–	–	2	7	240	8,874	24	887	110 – –	- -
53	Ramsgate	13	13	–	1	–	–	2	10	260	11,865	20	912	115 – –	- -
54	Rochester	32	32	–	1	–	–	6	25	2,715	16,862	84	527	114 8 –	- -
55	Sandwich	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	703	2,944	703	2,944	- -	- -
56	Tenterden	4	4	–	1	–	–	–	3	8,394	3,762	2,098	940	30 – –	- -
57	Tunbridge Wells	21	21	–	1	–	1	2	17	3,350	13,807	159	657	125 9 –	- -

AREA, POPULATION, RATES of PAY of each Rank and Class respectively.

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.

Superintendents.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	Allowances.
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.	
126 4 7	115 11 8	104 18 9	–	–	Horses, &c., provided
–	–	–	–	–	– – –
–	–	–	–	–	– – –
–	–	–	–	–	– – –
–	–	–	–	–	– – –
–	–	–	–	–	– – –
140 7 6	110 7 6	105 7 6	–	–	Horses, &c., provided
–	–	–	–	–	– – –
–	–	–	–	–	– – –
–	–	–	–	–	– – –
–	–	–	–	–	– – –
–	–	–	–	–	– – –
–	–	–	–	–	– – –
–	–	–	–	–	– – –
–	–	–	–	–	– – –
150 – –	103 6 –	88 6 –	91 – –	–	45 *l.* each – –
–	–	–	–	–	– – –
–	–	–	–	–	– – –
–	–	–	–	–	– – –
–	–	–	–	–	– – –
110 – –	–	–	–	–	– – –
–	–	–	–	–	– – –
–	–	–	–	–	– – –
–	–	–	–	–	– – –
152 – –	130 15 10	120 2 11	111 – 5	–	Horses, &c., provided
–	–	–	–	–	– – –
–	–	–	–	–	– – –
–	–	–	–	–	– – –
–	–	–	–	–	– – –
165 15 5	146 – –	132 6 3	112 10 10	–	40 *l.* each – –
–	–	–	–	–	– – –
136 – –	130 – –	120 – –	–	–	Horses, &c., provided
–	–	–	–	–	– – –
–	–	–	–	–	– – –
–	–	–	–	–	– – –
–	–	–	–	–	– – –
–	–	–	–	–	– – –
118 12 6	109 10 –	100 7 6	–	–	48 *l.*, 44 *l.*, 40 *l.* each class respectively.
–	–	–	–	–	– – –
–	–	–	–	–	– – –
139 18 4	130 15 10	118 12 6	–	–	Horses, &c., provided
–	–	–	–	–	– – –
–	–	–	–	–	– – –
–	–	–	–	–	– – –
–	–	–	–	–	– – –
–	–	–	–	–	– – –
–	–	–	–	–	– – –
–	–	–	–	–	– – –
–	–	–	–	–	– – –

RETURN showing the Number of Each Police Establishment, with the

Consecutive Number.	COUNTIES AND BOROUGHS.	Police Establishments.		RANK AND NUMBER.						Area in Square Acres.	Population, Census 1861.	Proportion of Area and Population to each Constable.		Chief Officers.	
		29th September 1865.	29th September 1866.	Chief Officers. Counties.	Chief Officers. Boroughs.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Serjeants.	Constables.			Area.	Population.	Pay.	Allowances.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*													£. s. d.	£. s. d.
58	MONMOUTHSHIRE	98	98	1	–	4	3	16	74	364,087	145,711	3,715	1,486	350 – –	100 – –
59	Monmouth	6	6	–	1	–	–	1	4	5,407	5,783	901	963	100 7 6	– – –
60	Newport	26	28	–	1	–	1	5	21	996	23,249	35	830	130 – –	– – –
61	SOMERSETSHIRE	286	286	1	–	16	–	24	245	1,051,498	358,824	3,676	1,254	500 – –	200 – –
62	Bath	88	89	–	1	–	7	13	68	3,745	52,528	42	590	250 – –	– – –
63	Bridgwater	7	7	–	1	–	–	1	5	976	11,320	139	1,617	125 – –	– – –
64	Chard	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	50	2,276	25	1,138	– – –	– – –
65	SURREY	133	133	1	–	5	7	12	108	371,032	115,315	2,789	867	500 – –	100 – –
66	Godalming	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	480	2,321	240	1,160	54 12 –	– – –
67	Guildford	15	15	–	1	–	–	1	13	531	8,020	35	534	90 – –	– – –
68	Reigate	12	14	–	1	–	–	2	11	5,909	9,974	422	712	120 – –	– – –
69	SUSSEX, EAST	114	114	1	–	8	–	15	90	503,813	135,620	4,419	1,189	350 – –	100 – –
70	Brighton	101	101	–	1	2	8	4	86	2,320	77,693	23	796	275 – –	– – –
71	Hastings	27	27	–	1	–	–	6	20	1,750	22,837	64	845	175 – –	– – –
72	Hove	23	23	–	1	–	–	3	19	712	9,624	31	418	150 16 –	– – –
73	Rye	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	1,120	3,738	560	1,869	46 16 –	– – –
74	SUSSEX, WEST	78	83	1	–	6	2	4	70	412,379	98,799	4,968	1,190	300 – –	100 – –
75	Arundel	3	3	–	1	–	–	–	2	1,968	2,498	656	832	54 12 –	– – –
76	Chichester	8	8	–	1	–	–	1	6	1,680	8,059	210	1,007	80 – –	– – –
77	WILTSHIRE	201	201	1	–	10	13	26	151	799,033	237,033	3,975	1,179	500 – –	50 – –
78	Salisbury	12	12	–	1	–	–	2	9	660	12,278	55	1,023	120 – –	– – –
	South of England	3,911	3,935	14	55	138	91	432	3,205						
	WALES:														
79	BRECONSHIRE	32	34	1	–	2	–	7	24	466,125	56,392	13,415	1,658	250 – –	50 – –
80	Brecon	4	4	–	1	–	–	–	3	6,426	5,235	1,606	1,308	54 12 –	– – –
81	CARDIGANSHIRE	35	35	1	–	2	–	5	27	443,387	72,245	12,668	2,064	250 – –	50 *l.* for horse, &c.; 15*l.* for office.
82	CARMARTHENSHIRE	50	50	1	–	3	–	10	36	620,214	101,803	12,404	2,036	300 – –	Expenses allowed.
83	Carmarthen	12	12	–	1	–	–	2	9	5,009	9,993	417	832	120 – –	– – –
84	GLAMORGANSHIRE	125	132	1	–	4	3	19	105	523,712	236,382	3,967	1,790	350 – –	150 – –
85	Cardiff	45	45	–	1	–	3	6	35	2,321	32,954	51	732	200 – –	– – –
86	Neath	8	8	–	1	–	–	1	6	1,121	6,810	140	851	90 4 10	– – –
87	Swansea	45	45	–	1	–	4	7	33	5,400	41,606	120	924	175 – –	– – –
88	PEMBROKESHIRE	50	50	1	–	2	–	6	41	340,274	86,277	6,805	1,725	275 – –	25 – –
89	Haverfordwest	4	4	–	1	–	–	–	3	1,760	7,019	440	1,754	100 – –	– – –
90	Tenbigh	2	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	350	2,982	175	1,491	57 4 –	– – –
91	RADNORSHIRE	16	16	1	–	2	–	2	11	273,111	25,382	18,207	1,586	85 – –	30 – –
	TOTAL South Wales	428	437	6	7	15	10	65	334						
	TOTAL South of England	3,911	3,935	14	55	138	91	432	3,205						
	TOTAL South Police District	4,339	4,372	20	62	153	101	497	3,539						

Area, Population, and Rates of Pay of each Rank and Class respectively—*continued.*

PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

Yearly Pay in £. and Shillings.											Weekly Pay in Shillings and Pence.										Consecutive Number.
Superintendents.						Inspectors.				Serjeants.				Constables.						
1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	Allowances.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	6th Class.	
£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£.		£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s.	£. s.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
142 - -	126 - -	120 - -	115 - -	-	60 *l.* each - -	79 - -	-	-	-	25 1	-	-	-	22 2	21 -	18 8	17 6	-	-	58
- 19 2	- 4 7	- 2 11	- 11 8			- 1 8														
-	-	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	25 1	-	-	-	19 11¾	18 11½	-	-	-	-	59
-	-	-	-	-	- - -	90 - -	-	-	-	28 -	26 -	-	-	23 -	22 -	20 -	-	-	-	60
190 - -	140 - -	110 - -	-	-	1 deputy chief constable, 70 *l.*; 15, 46 *l.* each.	-	-	-	-	25 2	-	-	-	21 -	19 -	-	-	-	-	61
-	-	-	-	-	- - -	100 - -	92 6 -	85 16	65 -	30 -	24 -	-	-	24 -	21 -	20 -	19 -	18 -	-	62
-	-	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	22 -	-	-	-	20 -	18 -	-	-	-	-	63
-	-	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14 -	-	-	-	-	-	64
200 15 -	146 - -	127 15 -	-	-	54 *l.* 15 *s.* each -	91 5 -	-	-	-	28 -	25 1	-	-	23 4	21 -	19 3	-	-	-	65
-	-	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17 -	-	-	-	-	-	66
-	-	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	25 -	-	-	-	22 -	20 -	18 -	-	-	-	67
-	-	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	24 -	23 -	-	-	22 -	20 6	18 6	-	-	-	68
159 18 -	127 8 -	109 4 -	100 - -	-	50 *l.* each for horse; two, 15 *l.* for clothing.	-	-	-	-	28 -	26 6	25 6	-	22 -	21 -	20 -	19 -	-	-	69
155 - -	-	-	-	-	- - -	130 - -	85 16 -	-	-	28 -	-	-	-	26 -	24 -	22 -	20 -	Clerks 40 -	De-tectives. 33	70
-	-	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	27 6	25 6	-	-	23 6	22 6	21 6	20 6	-	-	71
-	-	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	31 -	-	-	-	26 -	24 -	22 -	-	-	-	72
-	-	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 -	-	-	-	-	-	73
135 - -	118 - -	-	-	-	Horses, &c. provided.	88 - -	76 - -	-	-	27 5	-	-	-	23 4	21 -	19 10	18 8	-	-	74
- 7 1	- 12 6					- 4 2	- - 10													
-	-	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19 -	-	-	-	-	-	75
-	-	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	22 -	-	-	-	20 -	19 -	18 -	-	-	-	76
150 - -	130 - -	120 - -	110 - -	-	36 *l.* 10 *s.* each -	77 12 -	-	-	-	26 11	25 2	-	-	21 -	19 -	18 -	17 6	-	-	77
-	-	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	25 -	-	-	-	21 -	-	-	-	-	-	78
102 - -	-	-	-	-	38 *l.* each - -	-	-	-	-	25 1	-	-	-	21 -	19 -	17 6	-	-	-	79
-	-	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18 -	-	-	-	-	-	80
150 - -	100 - -	-	-	-	50 *l.* each for horse; 10 *l.* each for clothing.	-	-	-	-	25 1	-	-	-	21 -	19 3	17 6	-	-	-	81
	- 7 6																			
140 - -	-	-	-	-	50 *l.* each - -	-	-	-	-	24 -	-	-	-	21 -	18 -	-	-	-	-	82
-	-	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	24 -	-	-	-	20 -	-	-	-	-	-	83
164 5 -	-	-	-	-	50 *l.* each for horse; 13 *l.* each for clothing.	91 - -	-	-	-	28 -	25 -	-	-	23 4	20 -	-	-	-	-	84
-	-	-	-	-	- - -	78 - -	75 8 -	70 4	-	26 -	-	-	-	24 -	23 -	22 -	21 -	-	-	85
-	-	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	25 1	-	-	-	21 -	20 -	19 -	-	-	-	86
-	-	-	-	-	- - -	83 4 -	72 16 -	-	-	26 -	24 -	-	-	23 -	22 -	21 -	19 -	-	-	87
120 - -	-	-	-	-	25 *l.* each - -	-	-	-	-	25 -	-	-	-	21 -	20 -	18 -	17 6	-	-	88
-	-	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17 6	-	-	-	-	-	89
-	-	-	-	-	- - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20 -	-	-	-	-	-	90
109 - -	- - -	-	-	-	50 *l.*, and 40 *l.* each.	-	-	-	-	25 1	-	-	-	21 -	-	-	-	-	-	91
- 10 -	100 7 6																			

RETURN of PUBLIC, BEER, CIDER, and REFRESHMENT HOUSES, with other Information as to the Number of VAGRANTS relieved through

Consecutive Number.	COUNTIES and BOROUGHS.	Public Houses.		Beer Houses.		Cider Houses only.		Refreshment Houses with Wine Licenses.		Tramp or Low Lodging Houses.		Number of Tramps found in the Low Lodging Houses on the Government Return Night.				Number of Vagrants Sheltered or Relieved through the aid of the Police during the Year.						
		Number of Houses.	Number Convicted during the Year.	Number of Houses.	Number Convicted during the Year.	Number of Houses.	Number Convicted during the Year.	Number of Houses.	Number Convicted during the Year.	Number of Houses.	Number Convicted during the Year.	Men.	Women.	Children.	TOTAL.	At Places in charge of the Police.	Sent to Lodging Houses.	Sent to the Unions.	Total Men.	Total Women.	Total Children.	GROSS TOTAL.
	ENGLAND:																					
1	BERKSHIRE - -	518	11	358	18	–	–	3	–	11	–	68	26	58	152	–	–	4,963	3,538	863	562	4,963
2	Abingdon - -	59	1	11	1	–	–	1	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3	Maidenhead -	30	–	17	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
4	Newbury - -	41	1	22	2	–	–	2	–	5	–	22	19	11	52	–	–	1,878	726	482	670	1,878
5	Reading - -	109	4	146	10	–	–	1	–	7	–	84	18	21	123	*3,318	–	–	2,524	497	297	*3,318
6	Windsor - -	39	2	34	2	–	–	7	–	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
7	CORNWALL - -	688	29	175	21	–	–	2	–	42	–	59	40	41	140	–	34	131	99	38	28	165
8	Bodmin - -	17	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
9	Falmouth - -	18	–	7	–	–	–	4	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
10	Helston - -	15	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
11	Launceston - -	18	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
12	Liskeard - -	17	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
13	Penryn - -	17	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	9	5	8	22	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
14	Penzance - -	24	1	33	6	–	–	4	–	5	1	13	7	4	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
15	St. Ives - -	13	1	3	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
16	Truro - - -	45	6	17	–	–	–	9	–	5	–	23	13	6	42	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
17	DEVONSHIRE - -	1,374	51	363	30	43	–	22	–	33	–	58	32	12	102	*1,103	1,427	936	2,746	426	294	3,466
18	Barnstaple - -	84	3	–	–	–	–	2	–	3	–	29	13	8	50	–	9	–	4	3	2	9
19	Bideford - -	53	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	3	7	14	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
20	Devonport - -	138	4	134	17	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
21	Exeter - -	112	6	31	3	8	1	9	–	9	2	13	9	39	61	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
22	Plymouth - -	176	16	285	44	–	–	25	–	17	–	71	27	6	104	324	–	385	601	70	38	709
23	Southmolton -	25	4	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	8	9	4	18	3	–	21
24	Tiverton - -	39	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	1	1	2	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25	Torrington - -	17	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
26	Totnes - -	28	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	3	4	3	10	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
27	DORSETSHIRE - -	452	3	332	30	–	–	2	–	6	–	54	24	13	91	–	63	1,582	1,433	156	56	1,645
28	Blandford - -	10	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
29	Dorchester - -	36	–	4	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	9	6	4	19	*17	–	8	6	5	14	*25
30	Poole - - -	44	5	34	3	–	–	3	–	3	3	20	12	6	38	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
31	Weymouth - -	61	–	34	1	–	–	–	–	5	1	10	5	5	20	*9	–	*219	181	21	26	*228
32	GLOUCESTERSHIRE -	1,036	27	1,125	90	46	4	20	–	77	2	371	159	132	662	–	5,242	9,388	11,814	1,711	1,105	14,630
33	Bristol - -	469	31	657	65	2	–	19	–	29	–	116	19	10	145	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
34	HAMPSHIRE - -	1,104	23	874	30	–	–	56	–	11	–	221	89	–	310	–	–	8,767	7,697	1,070	–	8,767
35	Basingstoke -	33	1	19	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	13	4	7	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
36	Newport, Isle of Wight.	54	4	16	3	–	–	1	–	5	–	21	10	12	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
37	Portsmouth -	311	9	595	61	–	–	3	–	11	–	102	40	36	178	–	–	3,598	3,071	277	250	3,598
38	Southampton -	160	17	251	19	–	–	28	–	10	1	156	53	77	286	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
39	Winchester - -	96	1	44	–	–	–	3	–	6	–	47	33	20	100	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
40	HEREFORDSHIRE -	270	8	194	18	30	3	–	–	34	–	32	9	–	41	–	–	*5,104	3,957	672	475	*5,104
41	Hereford - -	102	–	32	–	4	–	1	–	17	–	16	9	11	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
42	Leominster - -	38	1	2	–	–	–	1	–	6	–	9	7	8	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
43	KENT - - -	1,126	31	857	46	–	–	24	–	36	–	275	171	206	652	–	–	6,042	4,170	1,275	597	6,042
44	Canterbury - -	168	5	9	1	–	–	1	–	4	–	38	18	28	84	79	–	–	37	25	17	79
45	Deal - - -	71	–	19	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	17	8	11	36	70	–	–	41	19	10	70
46	Dover - -	203	23	20	3	–	–	2	–	–	–	18	16	22	56	–	–	1,065	840	125	100	1,065
47	Faversham - -	37	2	7	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	30	10	1	41	–	–	906	603	190	113	906
48	Folkestone - -	71	5	5	–	–	–	9	–	3	–	1	1	2	4	574	–	–	359	110	105	574
49	Gravesend - -	87	9	50	9	–	–	7	–	14	1	134	97	81	312	–	–	5,844	2,936	1,961	947	5,844
50	Hythe - -	15	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
51	Maidstone - -	73	1	118	3	–	–	2	–	11	–	20	12	13	45	304	–	–	184	81	39	304
52	Margate - -	58	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
53	Ramsgate - -	70	–	24	2	–	–	5	–	3	–	25	10	6	41	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
54	Rochester - -	82	–	37	–	–	–	4	–	5	–	31	19	16	66	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

the aid of the POLICE, and the state of CRIME in the SOUTH POLICE DISTRICT during the Year ended the 29th day of September 1866.

Return of Indictable Offences Committed during the Year ended the 29th September 1866.							Return of Offences Determined Summarily during the Year ended the 29th September 1866.									Salmon Fisheries Act.		Poaching Act, 1862.		Consecutive Number.
Crimes Committed.	Apprehended.	Discharged.	Bailed.	Bailed for Trial.	Committed for want of Sureties.	Committed for Trial.	Persons proceeded against.	Discharged.	Convicted.	Committed, as under, to, viz.			Fined.	Other Punishments.	Delivered up to Army or Navy.	Number of Cases Reported.	Number of Cases obtaining Convictions.	Number of Cases Reported.	Number of Cases obtaining Convictions.	
										Prison.	Reformatories.	Industrial Schools.								
165	116	15	–	9	2	90	1,735	362	1,373	401	2	–	931	30	9	–	–	1	1	1
6	6	1	1	–	–	4	64	15	49	24	–	–	21	4	–	–	–	–	–	2
6	6	–	–	–	–	6	88	11	77	–	–	–	27	50	–	–	–	–	–	3
7	7	1	1	–	–	5	81	37	44	22	–	–	20	–	2	–	–	–	–	4
39	36	4	–	2	–	30	562	229	333	157	–	–	166	6	4	–	–	1	1	5
22	22	7	–	–	–	15	315	198	117	45	–	–	61	10	1	–	–	–	–	6
188	215	55	–	15	–	145	3,659	802	2,857	279	–	–	2,239	323	16	14	7	18	14	7
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	- -	- -	- -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8
2	2	–	–	–	–	2	299	96	203	104	–	–	98	1	–	–	–	–	–	9
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	- -	- -	- -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	- -	- -	- -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
3	3	–	–	–	–	3	36	2	34	16	–	–	15	19	–	–	–	–	–	12
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	56	24	32	8	–	–	24	–	–	–	–	–	–	13
4	4	1	1	–	–	2	235	40	195	29	–	–	161	5	–	–	–	–	–	14
2	2	–	–	1	1	–	124	23	101	16	–	–	81	4	–	–	–	–	–	15
15	11	1	–	1	–	9	246	71	172	48	–	–	124	2	1	–	–	–	–	16
393	294	62	–	27	1	204	5,168	1,175	3,993	741	5	1	3,109	94	43	22	20	37	34	17
14	11	1	–	3	–	7	195	34	161	49	–	–	112	1	–	–	–	–	–	18
1	1	–	–	–	–	1	39	20	19	7	–	–	12	–	–	–	–	–	–	19
45	30	3	1	1	–	26	431	132	299	106	3	2	177	9	2	–	–	–	–	20
45	36	3	–	–	–	33	228	39	189	104	1	–	83	–	2	–	–	–	–	21
49	40	23	–	4	–	13	979	494	485	213	3	1	261	4	3	–	–	–	–	22
8	2	–	–	1	–	1	56	18	38	2	–	–	36	–	–	1	1	1	1	23
6	6	–	–	2	–	4	148	43	95	41	–	–	62	–	2	–	–	–	–	24
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	- -	- -	- -	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	25
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	37	9	28	5	–	–	23	–	–	–	–	–	–	26
107	120	37	–	9	–	74	2,336	509	1,827	394	4	4	1,311	89	25	–	–	42	34	27
5	5	–	–	–	–	5	64	8	56	20	–	–	36	–	–	–	–	–	–	28
10	10	1	–	1	–	8	152	41	111	59	–	–	48	1	3	–	–	–	–	29
17	17	3	–	1	–	13	255	101	154	31	2	–	97	24	–	–	–	–	–	30
19	15	1	–	3	–	11	235	77	158	80	2	–	66	10	–	–	–	–	–	31
423	380	85	–	42	–	253	4,233	1,115	3,118	939	14	7	1,985	157	16	25	23	3	3	32
257	184	55	–	1	–	128	5,673	3,014	2,659	671	21	28	1,874	51	14	–	–	3	2	33
579	565	234	3	4	–	324	4,669	1,630	3,039	936	5	–	1,911	72	115	3	2	55	45	34
7	7	1	–	3	–	3	121	34	87	12	–	–	64	–	11	–	–	–	–	35
28	28	9	–	6	1	13	124	49	75	25	–	–	40	1	1	–	–	–	–	36
399	140	47	–	1	–	92	1,609	615	994	605	4	–	366	15	4	–	–	–	–	37
32	40	1	–	11	–	28	1,337	512	825	408	2	–	344	43	28	–	–	1	1	38
38	31	–	–	4	–	27	151	26	125	81	1	–	33	6	3	–	–	–	–	39
204	113	32	–	5	–	76	1,594	529	1,065	224	4	–	627	210	–	20	9	15	10	40
96	81	38	–	2	–	41	587	291	296	70	–	–	219	7	–	–	–	–	–	41
17	13	3	–	–	–	10	165	60	105	54	–	–	49	2	–	–	–	1	1	42
548	510	94	5	26	–	385	3,808	869	2,921	988	–	–	1,511	250	172	–	–	13	9	43
22	22	4	–	–	–	18	238	81	137	–	–	–	–	–	20	–	–	–	–	44
16	13	4	2	–	–	7	182	79	103	43	–	–	47	13	–	–	–	–	–	45
26	28	1	–	–	–	27	487	208	279	149	4	–	109	–	17	–	–	–	–	46
3	3	1	–	–	–	2	98	23	75	35	–	–	36	–	4	–	–	–	–	47
5	5	–	–	–	–	5	174	59	115	50	–	–	49	11	5	–	–	–	–	48
72	22	12	5	–	–	5	924	337	587	209	2	–	341	6	29	–	–	–	–	49
4	4	–	–	–	–	4	29	- -	29	13	–	–	16	–	–	–	–	–	–	50
73	31	8	–	4	–	19	229	74	155	84	2	–	48	–	21	–	–	–	–	51
6	6	–	–	1	–	5	213	66	147	52	–	–	93	2	–	–	–	–	–	52
17	9	4	–	–	–	5	262	67	195	83	–	–	104	8	–	–	–	–	–	53
19	18	8	–	1	–	9	449	195	254	116	–	–	107	–	31	–	–	–	–	54

RETURN of Public, Beer, Cider, and Refreshment Houses, with other Information as to the Number of Vagrants relieved through

Consecutive Number.	COUNTIES and BOROUGHS.	Public Houses.		Beer Houses.		Cider Houses only.		Refreshment Houses with Wine Licenses.		Tramp or Low Lodging Houses.		Number of Tramps found in the Low Lodging Houses on the Government Return Night.				Number of Vagrants Sheltered or Relieved through the aid of the Police during the Year.						
		Number of Houses.	Number Convicted during the Year.	Number of Houses.	Number Convicted during the Year.	Number of Houses.	Number Convicted during the Year.	Number of Houses.	Number Convicted during the Year.	Number of Houses.	Number Convicted during the Year.	Men.	Women.	Children.	TOTAL.	At Places in charge of the Police.	Sent to Lodging Houses.	Sent to the Unions.	Total Men.	Total Women.	Total Children.	GROSS TOTAL.
	ENGLAND—*continued.*																					
	KENT—*continued.*																					
55	Sandwich	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
56	Tenterden	6	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	815	467	173	175	815
57	Tunbridge Wells	32	3	38	2	–	–	1	–	5	–	85	33	12	130	19	–	857	669	124	83	876
58	MONMOUTHSHIRE	554	35	432	83	1	4	4	–	52	–	73	44	–	117	–	3,483	1,396	4,006	524	349	4,879
59	Monmouth	64	2	2	–	15	–	–	–	10	–	22	6	5	33	–	–	1,911	1,659	153	99	1,911
60	Newport	91	22	133	31	–	–	2	–	14	3	107	46	32	185	–	–	4,836	3,825	469	542	4,836
61	SOMERSETSHIRE	950	31	794	66	20	2	10	–	46	–	188	93	97	378	–	484	–	372	69	43	484
62	Bath	179	3	94	5	–	–	9	–	7	–	15	2	3	20	*4,175	*632	–	4,140	431	236	*4,807
63	Bridgwater	59	–	47	2	–	–	–	–	3	–	32	12	8	52	18	–	155	152	17	4	173
64	Chard	12	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
65	SURREY	515	26	242	33	–	–	6	–	17	–	252	247	148	647	–	180	882	470	359	233	1,062
66	Godalming	13	1	9	2	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	1	4	5
67	Guildford	41	4	23	6	–	–	2	–	4	–	29	17	8	54	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
68	Reigate	35	–	36	1	–	–	–	–	6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
69	SUSSEX, EAST	377	3	263	14	–	–	5	–	19	–	163	110	192	465	323	60	2,007	1,557	473	360	2,390
70	Brighton	255	3	254	10	–	–	23	–	43	–	228	66	37	331	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
71	Hastings	79	4	46	6	–	–	5	–	2	–	29	46	32	107	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
72	Hove	18	–	17	3	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
73	Rye	25	–	7	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	9	7	10	26	240	6	–	149	43	54	246
74	SUSSEX, WEST	330	4	196	5	–	–	17	–	13	–	164	55	46	265	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
75	Arundel	12	1	4	1	–	–	1	–	4	1	–	–	–	–	*1,674	*83	–	1,467	128	162	1,757
76	Chichester	49	–	34	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	51	49	11	111	–	–	160	57	49	54	160
77	WILTSHIRE	673	9	327	7	–	–	7	–	25	–	127	68	69	264	*2,068	2,597	2,371	5,247	1,014	775	7,036
78	Salisbury	62	–	7	1	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	584	459	59	66	584
	TOTAL English Counties and Boroughs	14,502	497	10,019	820	171	14	386	–	760	17	3,819	1,959	1,663	7,441	14,323	14,309	66,799	72,281	14,166	8,984	95,431
	WALES:																					
79	BRECONSHIRE	342	43	153	28	–	–	–	–	–	–	49	21	7	77	–	780	231	726	153	132	1,011
80	Brecon	62	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1,194	1,093	49	52	1,194
81	CARDIGANSHIRE	360	5	22	–	–	–	–	–	42	–	56	28	26	110	*296	275	–	509	29	33	571
82	CARMARTHENSHIRE	745	26	29	3	–	–	4	–	48	–	61	15	–	76	–	212	829	825	125	91	1,041
83	Carmarthen	105	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	17	8	1	26	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
84	GLAMORGANSHIRE	493	135	1,013	65	–	–	4	–	83	–	1,354	1,313	–	2,667	*268	5,685	1,100	5,931	670	452	7,053
85	Cardiff	117	9	156	42	–	–	4	–	29	11	100	69	41	210	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
86	Neath	45	1	36	6	–	–	1	–	7	–	20	8	15	43	–	870	–	666	99	105	870
87	Swansea	296	11	107	8	–	–	–	–	32	–	60	37	–	97	–	–	1,026	916	89	21	1,026
88	PEMBROKESHIRE	480	10	43	1	–	–	2	–	32	–	46	15	21	82	*171	385	258	644	77	93	814
89	Haverfordwest	65	5	–	–	–	–	2	–	6	–	16	9	2	27	–	*366	–	269	69	28	366
90	Tenby	33	2	–	–	–	–	5	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	150	–	–	70	49	31	150
91	RADNORSHIRE	114	7	45	1	–	–	–	–	23	–	28	13	–	41	–	953	–	731	148	74	953
	TOTAL Welsh Counties and Boroughs	3,257	257	1,605	154	–	–	22	–	310	–	1,807	1,536	113	3,456	885	9,526	4,638	12,380	1,557	1,112	15,049
	TOTAL English Counties and Boroughs	14,502	497	10,019	820	171	14	386	–	760	17	3,819	1,959	1,663	7,441	14,323	14,309	66,799	72,281	14,166	8,984	95,431
	TOTAL, SOUTH POLICE DISTRICT	17,759	754	11,624	974	171	14	408	–	1,070	17	5,626	3,495	1,776	10,897	15,208	23,835	71,437	84,661	15,723	10,096	110,480

the aid of the Police, and the state of Crime in the South Police District during the Year ended the 29th day of September 1866—*continued.*

Return of Indictable Offences committed during the Year ended the 29th September 1866.							Return of Offences determined Summarily during the Year ended the 29th September 1866.									Salmon Fisheries Act.		Poaching Act, 1862.		Consecutive Number.
Crimes Committed.	Apprehended.	Discharged.	Bailed.	Bailed for Trial.	Committed for want of Sureties.	Committed for Trial.	Persons proceeded against.	Discharged.	Convicted.	Committed, as under, to, viz.			Fined.	Other Punishments.	Delivered up to Army or Navy.	Number of Cases Reported.	Number of Cases obtaining Convictions.	Number of Cases Reported.	Number of Cases obtaining Convictions.	
										Prison.	Reformatories.	Industrial Schools.								
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	55
1	1	–	–	–	–	1	11	–	11	–	–	–	7	4	–	–	–	–	–	56
23	25	6	–	2	1	16	234	53	181	69	1	–	101	9	2	–	–	–	–	57
246	188	29	–	35	–	124	3,496	638	2,858	513	4	–	2,126	207	8	18	18	2	2	58
8	4	–	–	–	–	4	273	107	166	31	–	–	120	15	–	–	–	–	–	59
82	79	21	–	5	–	53	1,761	348	1,413	376	–	–	867	167	3	–	–	–	–	60
371	370	90	1	37	–	242	5,858	1,287	4,571	878	15	1	3,431	231	15	–	–	18	16	61
234	106	27	–	4	–	75	1,156	461	695	335	12	4	272	68	4	–	–	–	–	62
12	12	5	–	–	–	7	173	43	122	30	1	–	90	8	1	–	–	–	–	63
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	64
139	129	44	–	16	–	69	1,729	506	1,223	345	2	–	764	14	98	–	–	8	8	65
3	3	1	–	–	–	3	32	7	25	–	–	–	8	–	1	–	–	–	–	66
14	13	–	–	–	–	13	312	84	228	64	–	–	120	5	39	–	–	–	–	67
18	21	3	1	–	–	16	186	39	147	72	–	–	52	4	1	–	–	2	2	68
177	141	24	2	9	–	106	1,528	350	1,178	398	2	–	669	101	8	–	–	4	2	69
227	87	9	–	12	6	60	937	149	788	357	5	–	362	53	11	–	–	–	–	70
20	11	2	–	–	–	9	420	127	293	99	–	–	184	7	3	–	–	–	–	71
4	3	1	–	–	–	2	74	25	49	12	–	–	33	3	1	–	–	–	–	72
7	6	2	–	1	–	4	49	13	26	14	–	–	8	4	–	–	–	–	–	73
114	98	18	–	6	–	74	885	152	733	308	–	–	409	13	3	–	–	7	6	74
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	36	8	28	14	–	–	13	–	1	–	–	3	2	75
15	16	5	–	–	–	11	122	38	75	42	–	–	34	3	2	–	–	–	–	76
191	164	31	1	18	3	111	2,328	676	1,652	553	7	–	991	96	5	–	–	9	7	77
25	25	7	1	–	–	17	216	111	105	35	3	–	55	3	3	–	–	–	–	78
6,000	4,782	1,185	25	336	15	3,214	66,995	19,775	47,152	13,392	133	48	30,097	2,555	813	103	80	244	201	
55	60	23	–	5	–	32	1,438	581	857	–	–	–	679	68	–	24	21	7	6	79
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	156	46	110	22	–	–	88	–	–	–	–	–	–	80
22	17	1	–	–	–	16	603	186	417	60	–	–	278	79	–	1	1	46	39	81
50	59	21	–	8	–	30	1,547	221	1,322	101	–	–	656	565	–	10	8	1	1	82
8	8	7	–	2	–	1	198	98	100	28	–	–	65	3	4	–	–	–	–	83
318	296	83	1	27	1	184	4,607	1,600	3,007	521	3	2	2,171	304	6	16	13	–	–	84
89	80	17	–	4	–	59	2,449	1,270	1,179	581	6	1	465	122	4	–	–	–	–	85
21	21	1	–	–	–	20	421	146	275	52	–	–	217	6	–	–	–	–	–	86
116	58	12	–	1	–	45	1,558	847	711	248	3	–	370	90	–	–	–	–	–	87
53	36	15	–	9	–	12	1,066	287	779	93	1	–	491	191	3	8	4	–	–	88
13	8	3	–	–	–	5	187	12	175	42	2	–	88	41	2	–	–	–	–	89
–	–	–	–	–	–	–	68	25	43	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	90
43	40	12	–	–	–	28	483	137	346	42	–	–	237	66	1	19	7	3	2	91
788	683	195	1	56	1	432	14,781	5,456	9,321	1,790	15	3	5,805	1,535	20	78	54	57	48	
6,000	4,782	1,185	25	336	15	3,214	66,995	19,775	47,152	13,392	133	48	30,097	2,555	813	103	80	244	201	
6,788	5,465	1,380	26	392	16	3,646	81,776	25,231	56,473	15,182	148	51	35,902	4,090	833	181	134	301	249	

REPORTS of the INSPECTORS OF CONSTABULARY for the Year ended 29th September 1866, made to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, under the Provisions of the Statute 19 & 20 Vict. c. 69.

(Presented pursuant to Act of Parliament.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
8 *February* 1867.

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Under 20 *oz.*

POLICE (SCOTLAND).

NINTH REPORT

OF

HER MAJESTY'S INSPECTOR OF CONSTABULARY OF SCOTLAND;

For the Year ended 15th March 1867.

(PRESENTED PURSUANT TO ACT OF PARLIAMENT.)

Ordered, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed,*
24 *May* 1867.

319.

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NINTH REPORT of Colonel *John Kinloch*, Her Majesty's Inspector of the Constabulary of *Scotland*, for the year ending 15th March 1867.

GENERAL REPORT.

To the Right Honourable *Spencer Horatio Walpole*, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

Sir, Logie, Kirriemuir, N. B., 17 April 1867.

I HAVE the honour to lay before you this, my Ninth Annual Report, on the state and efficiency of the Police Forces of the counties and burghs in Scotland.

The new Rules and Regulations, in terms of the 3rd section of the Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 72, of the 1st June 1866, with regard to the government and pay of the police forces in Scotland, have been generally carried into effect; most of the different grades have been raised to the minimum required by the Rules and Regulations, and in a great majority of counties a liberal proportionate increase of pay has been made to the higher classes of constables; those who, from their position in these classes and their length of service, were still more deserving of an increase than those in the lowest class. But in a few cases this has not yet been done, or to a very small extent, which acts as a discouragement to the best men, in finding that they do not benefit in proportion to the rise of pay of the lowest class of constables, many of whom are merely recruits, or of a comparatively short term of service. I trust to see this remedied by the minority, and that they will follow the example of the majority of other counties.

An increase to the pay has also been made, to a greater or less extent, in many of the burghs.

Where the rate of pay is lower than the average, chief constables of counties and superintendents of burgh forces find great difficulty in getting properly qualified men to continue in, or even to enter, the service. Good intelligent men, with good characters, can now readily obtain as much, and even more remuneration in many other kinds of employment in the country, or by emigrating to our colonies or other countries.

In some forces, both of counties and burghs, a "merit class" for a limited number of the best and most intelligent constables, and a progressive rise of pay after a certain term of service, with good conduct, has been established; and attended with satisfactory results, by exciting emulation, and inducing good men to continue in the service who would otherwise have left it.

Cattle plague.

The services of the constabulary, being the only available machinery at hand, were called for in nearly every county in Scotland during the prevalence of the "cattle plague," and were responded to most readily by every force that was required.

The duties to be performed on that occasion were numerous and varied, and in all cases entailed a considerable amount of *extra* duty (more or less according to the circumstances of the districts), and they were performed with zeal, energy, and intelligence, with hearty goodwill, and with great benefit to the public.

In some counties extra constables were appointed, in others the whole of the extra duties were performed by the ordinary county force, and without any

assistance. The "local authorities" of the counties of Berwick, Dumfries, Haddington, and Edinburgh, have voted liberal gratuities to their police forces for those services, while in others, where the services of the police were as great and as valuable, they have not yet been acknowledged or recognised.

The following was written by Mr. Walker of Bowland, chairman of the "local authority" of the county of Edinburgh, to Mr. List, the chief constable:

"It affords me great satisfaction to be able to express an unqualified approval of the way in which the duties were discharged by the county constabulary, and to state my conviction that the local authority over which I had the honour to preside entertained a similar opinion. These duties were troublesome and difficult, owing to the frequent changes in the regulations, and to the position of this county as regards harbours and railways within it, and the existence of disease in several of the contiguous counties.

"The police performed their duty intelligently and zealously, and after the disappearance from the county there was no instance in which it was re-imported.

(signed) "*W. S Walker*,
"Chairman of the Local Authority of the
County of Edinburgh.

"A. J. List, Esq., Chief Constable,
County of Edinburgh."

Superannuation fund.

I must again urge, as strongly as possible, the establishment of a superannuation fund, with a retiring allowance after certain periods of service, as in the Metropolitan, City of London, Manchester, Liverpool, and other police forces, and as in other branches of the "Civil Service."

Much and increasing anxiety is felt by all ranks and classes of the police forces in Scotland on this subject, both in counties and burghs; it is the "one thing wanted," most urgently called for, and *necessary* to complete the efficiency of the police in this country, in justice not only to the members of the force who devote the best part of their lives to that service, but also to the ratepayers, who contribute 75 per cent., and to the public at large, who pay the remaining 25 per cent. of the expense of their maintenance.

It is understood that Dr. Farr has prepared an elaborate report on the subject of a superannuation fund for the police of England, which could probably be made applicable for the same purpose to the police of Scotland.

A superannuation fund was established in Greenock in 1859, which gave general satisfaction.

In Kincardineshire the lives of the serjeants and constables are insured, half the annual expense being paid by themselves, and half by the county.

Burghs.

The burghs of Forres in Elginshire, Fraserburgh in Aberdeenshire, and Nairn in the county of Nairn, have united with their respective counties for police purposes, in terms of the 61st section of the Statute; they pay for two constables each.

The burghs of Annan and Dumfries are this year added to the number of burghs, with efficient police forces.

Police stations.

Many of the present police stations are much in want of improvement to afford suitable, and in some cases even *decent* accommodation for the constables and their families who occupy them, and new Stations are much required in most counties.

Many of the lock-ups and cells in which persons are confined when taken into custody by the police, are still unfit for that purpose, particularly in winter, being unprovided with means of warming, or even drying them, in cold and wet weather; and many are unprovided with rugs or blankets of any kind for even females who may be detained for a night; or, as is not unfrequently the case, from a Saturday till the following Monday, until a warrant from a magistrate can be procured to send them to a regular prison.

Two

Two new stations, for two married constables in each, have been erected last year at Douglas and Shotts, in Lanarkshire, and it is intended to provide several more.

A station has been erected at Eyemouth, in Berwickshire, and one at Dumblane, in Perthshire (for an inspector and constable), and one at Lochwinnoch, in Renfrewshire, for one constable.

Stations or houses for the members of police forces of burghs are much required, as provided to some extent in Glasgow, Govan, and Dundee.

This is particularly the case in Greenock, where the town is so crowded that lodgings, at a moderate rent, are with great difficulty procured by the police, and they have generally to pay a high rent for very indifferent accommodation.

The rent that would be paid by the police for the lodgings they require, and which could be stopped out of their pay, would defray the expense of erecting or renting houses, and thus not be any additional burden on the ratepayers.

Reserve or supernumerary constables.

I must again repeat my recommendation, as in former Reports, for a small reserve of supernumerary constables being maintained at head-quarters of county police forces, to be properly instructed and trained to their duties before being sent to take charge of a beat or station, as they have frequently to do when one or more vacancies take place in a force requiring to be filled up immediately.

In Aberdeenshire Berwickshire and East Lothian there is one supernumerary in each, and in Roxburghshire there are two; but these have frequently to be sent to occupy stations before they are properly trained, showing that a greater number might, with advantage, be kept as a reserve.

In larger forces of from 50 to 100, and 150 men, as in Lanarkshire, the necessity for supernumeraries in reserve is more apparent.

Chief constables as procurators fiscal.

In my last Report, I mentioned that in a few counties in Scotland the chief constables, and in some burghs the superintendents of police, are employed to act as procurators fiscal to the justices of peace in petty sessions, or in burgh police courts.

This custom is much more objectionable in counties than in burghs, as the duties require the chief constables to be frequently absent from their head-quarters, sometimes at a great distance, at the other end of the county, prosecuting a public-house, or some trivial case, when they may be required on more important business connected with their legitimate positions as heads of the police; and for which the public pay their employers—the Commissioners of Supply—a fourth part of their salary, for the efficient performance of their police duties, and not for those of their procurator fiscal.

I am happy to be able to report that, within the last year, the chief constables of the counties of Ross and Roxburgh have been relieved of these duties, and properly-qualified persons have been appointed by the justices of peace to act as criminal prosecutors.

The custom is still continued by the counties of Caithness, Dumfries, Edinburgh, Fife, Linlithgow, and Perth, and to a certain extent in Berwickshire.

Superintendents of burgh police forces have generally more plain and simple cases to prosecute, such as breaches of the local Police Acts and others, and in any case of difficulty or doubt can easily procure legal assistance; but many of them are not brought up to or qualified to act as procurators on their first appointment, and only gain a knowledge of their duties after considerable practice and experience.

Salmon-fishing protection.

During last year the convictions for breaches of the "Tweed Acts," and illegal destruction of salmon, exceeded those of the year before by 62, and the fines and

expenses of prosecutions amounted to 223*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.* in excess of the former year. Thirty-seven of the persons convicted went to prison in default of payment, and eight absconded before trial.

Fifty-eight persons were convicted of salmon poaching in the county of Dumfries, and fined to the amount of 176*l.* 19*s.*, including expenses.

The following is a return of the convictions, and amount of fines and expenses of prosecution, for salmon poaching, during the last year:

Counties.		Persons Convicted.	Fines and Expenses.
			£. s. d.
1. Berwickshire	On the Tweed and its tributaries.	11	47 10 –
2. Peebles-shire		39	129 15 –
3. Roxburghshire		96	308 2 11
4. Selkirkshire		45	166 2 –
		191	£.651 9 11
1865–66		129	427 10 8
Increase		62	£.223 19 3
5. Dumfries-shire (Rivers in Dumfries-shire.)		58	£.176 19 –

Extra duties of police.

The constabulary are employed in some counties as inspectors of nuisances, sanitary improvements, of lodging-houses, and the cleaning of towns and villages in which they are stationed, where these duties can be performed without interfering with their ordinary police duties; but the forces are generally not sufficiently numerous to undertake and carry them into effect so efficiently as they ought to be, and it will be necessary for the inhabitants, who derive the immediate advantages, to assist at least in sharing any additional expense that may be required.

Vagrancy.

By the annexed Return (see page 9) of 49,374 cases of vagrancy reported by the police, there is a decrease of 9,002, and of 2,785 in the number of children, from that of the year before. The number of children in the present Return (10,785) amounts to 21¾ per cent. of the total number (49,374) reported during the past year.

The number of vagrants has increased in nine counties, and diminished in 22. These changes cannot be altogether satisfactorily accounted for, but they are owing partly to the "Trespass Act" of 1865 (28 & 29 Vict. c. 56), "To provide for the better Prevention of Trespass in Scotland," and partly from the police not making their returns in precisely the same manner. Some do not report persons hawking small wares, seeking employment, and having some apparent means of earning a subsistence, whereas in others they are all classed as vagrants. It is also partly owing to many of the class called "tinkers" and "muggers" having left the country, and some of them having settled in towns and villages.

These persons, however, are not allowed to settle in some villages, as in Caithness-shire, and in other places are admitted very unwillingly, and with suspicion, which may probably drive them back to their former wandering habits.

The "Trespass Act," however, has been of some benefit on the whole, and particularly where the police are supported by the residents on their beats and districts; but in some cases their endeavours to suppress vagrancy are neutralised by owners and occupiers of farms and houses giving permission to "tinkers and tramps" to locate and lodge on their premises.

The

The children of all the different classes of vagrants, and of many of the hawkers possessing the legal licensè, are brought up almost destitute of education, and of civilisation of any kind. They may be called the "Arabs of the rural districts," fit subjects for "ragged schools" and "reformatories."

The inspection of weights and measures is now very generally placed under the constabulary in Scotland, and the counties of Kinross, Nairn, Renfrew, and Sutherland are about to do so immediately. This arrangement gives very general satisfaction to the public. Weights and measures.

I have again strongly to recommend that a "Police Gazette" should be established for the use of the police, and all persons employed in the prevention and detection of crime in Scotland. Police Gazette.

The number of officers and constables in counties amounts to 1,003 (being 21 more than the year before), or one to 1,832 inhabitants; in burghs to 1,801 (being an increase of three), or one to 648. Total, 2804, or one to 1,069, according to the Census of 1861, excluding the county of Orkney and Shetland.

I have, &c.
(signed) *John Kinloch.*

LIST of BURGHS that have United with their respective Counties, in Terms of the 61st Section of the Act 20 & 21 Vict. c. 72.

No.	BURGH.	COUNTY.	Population in 1861.	REMARKS.
1	Burntisland	Fife	3,146	Royal Burgh.
2	Campbeltown	Argyle	6,042	- ditto.
3	Cupar	Fife	5,029	- ditto.
4	Dingwall	Ross	2,084	- ditto.
5	Dysart	Fife	8,067	- ditto.
6	Forres	Elgin	3,508	- ditto.
7	Fraserburgh	Aberdeen	3,130	Burgh of Barony.
8	Jedburgh	Roxburgh	3,429	Royal Burgh.
9	Lanark	Lanark	5,384	- ditto.
10	Kirkcaldy	Fife	10,851	- ditto.
11	Maybole	Ayr	4,114	Burgh of Barony.
12	Musselburgh	Edinburgh	7,422	Royal Burgh.
13	Nairn	Nairn	3,437	- ditto.
14	Port Glasgow	Renfrew	7,214	- ditto.
15	Portobello	Edinburgh	4,366	Burgh of Barony.
16	Rutherglen	Lanark	8,474	Royal Burgh.
17	St. Andrews	Fife	5,176	- ditto.
18	Wishaw	Lanark	7,567	Burgh by adoption of Police Act.

LIST of BURGHS that have Merged into their respective Counties, and been formed into separate Police Districts, in Terms of the 58th Section of the Statute.

No.	BURGH.	COUNTY.	Population in 1861.	REMARKS.
1	Dunfermline*	Fife	5,103	Parliamentary Burgh.
2	Peterhead	Aberdeen	7,519	Royal Burgh.
3	Thurso	Caithness	2,400	Burgh of Barony.

* The Royal Burgh of Dunfermline maintains a police of its own.

CITIES and BURGHS reported Efficient, above 5,000 Inhabitants.

No.	CITIES AND BURGHS.	COUNTIES.	Population in 1861.	No.	CITIES AND BURGHS.	COUNTIES.	Population in 1861.
1	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	62,000	17	Greenock	Renfrew	42,100
2	Airdrie	Lanark	12,918	18	Hamilton	Lanark	10,686
3	Alloa	Clackmannan	6,440	19	Hawick	Roxburgh	10,684
4	Arbroath	Forfar	17,657	20	Inverness	Inverness	12,499
5	Ayr	Ayr	8,210	21	Johnstone	Renfrew	7,007
6	Brechin	Forfar	7,180	22	Kilmarnock	Ayr	20,698
7	Dumbarton	Dumbarton	8,253	23	Kirkintilloch	Dumbarton	7,486
8	Dumfries	Dumfries	10,440	24	Leith	Edinburgh	33,628
9	Dundee	Forfar	90,425	25	Maryhill	Lanark	5,225
10	Dunfermline	Fife	8,401	26	Montrose	Forfar	14,563
11	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	168,098	27	Paisley	Renfrew	47,419
12	Elgin	Elgin	7,543	28	Partick	Lanark	10,917
13	Forfar	Forfar	9,258	29	Perth	Perth	23,000
14	Galashiels	Selkirk	6,424	30	Rothesay	Bute	7,122
15	Glasgow	Lanark	403,276	31	Stirling	Stirling	13,714
16	Govan	ditto	12,092	32	Stranraer	Wigtown	6,274

BURGHS reported Efficient, under 5,000 Inhabitants.

No.	BURGHS.	COUNTY.	Population in 1861.
1	Annan	Dumfries	3,473
2	Banff	Banff	3,939
3	Dunbar	Haddington	3,796
4	Helensburgh	Dumbarton	4,749
5	Renfrew	Renfrew	3,731

BURGHS reported Inefficient, under 5,000 Inhabitants.

No.	BURGH.	COUNTY.	Population in 1861.
1	Ardrossan	Ayr	2,951
2	Blairgowrie	Perth	3,600
3	Cromarty	Cromarty	1,491
4	Haddington	Haddington	3,897
5	Kelso	Roxburgh	4,309
6	Kirriemuir	Forfar	3,425
7	Macduff	Banff	3,067
8	Maxwelltown	Kirkcudbright	3,646
9	Newburgh	Fife	2,300
10	Pulteneytown	Caithness	5,000
11	Wick	Caithness	2,000

RETURN of Vagrants, Tinkers, and Unlicensed Hawkers, reported by the Constabulary in their respective Counties during last Year, to 15th March 1867.

COUNTIES.	Number.	Increase since last Year.	Decrease since last Year.	Children.	REMARKS.
1. Aberdeen	635	-	1,135	188	
2. Argyle	1,866	103	-	768	
3. Ayr	11,589	-	732	361	
4. Banff	438	-	92	141	
5. Berwick	699	-	46	230	
6. Bute	31	-	7	7	
7. Caithness	621	88	-	117	
8. Clackmannan	580	-	98	260	
9. Cromarty	-	-	-	-	No police force.
10. Dumbarton	1,143	-	496	307	
11. Dumfries	6,075	-	595	1,763	
12. Edinburgh	1,311	-	295	273	
13. Elgin or Moray	727	-	97	187	
14. Fife	3,976	578	-	938	
15. Forfar	972	-	786	171	
16. Haddington	1,312	-	6	231	
17. Inverness	1,007	86	-	437	
18. Kincardine	452	-	169	168	
19. Kinross	410	12	-	101	
20. Kirkcudbright	1,674	-	2,458	282	
21. Lanark	3,001	118	-	679	
22. Linlithgow	993	124	-	374	
23. Nairn	238	2	-	61	
24. Peebles	1,283	-	217	426	
25. Perth	3,696	-	632	1,357	
26. Renfrew	926	-	407	170	
27. Ross	207	-	366	42	
28. Roxburgh	942	-	333	60	
29. Selkirk	416	-	1,005	94	
30. Stirling	902	-	519	347	
31. Sutherland	117	-	227	5	Since 15 June 1866.
32. Wigton	1,135	605	-	212	
TOTAL	49,374	1,716	10,718	10,753	
Decrease since last Year			9,002	2,785	

Appendix (A.)

Rate of Pay of Officers, Serjeants, and Constables in the County Police Forces in *Scotland*.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1861.	Area in Square Acres.	Strength of Police Force.	Population to One Constable.	Officers, Serjeants, and Constables.						Pay of Officers per Annum.			Pay of Constables per Week.							REMARKS.
					Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Detectives.	Serjeants.	Constables.	Chief Constable.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Detectives.	Serjeants.		Constables.				
															1st Class.	2d Class.	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	
											£.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
1. Aberdeen	159,569	1,270,740	72	2,216	1	1	7	–	6	57	[1] 350	143 – –	83 4 – / 72 10 –	–	25 –	24 –	20 6	19 –	17 6	–	16 –	[1] And 50 *l.* for travelling expenses.
2. Argyle	79,724	2,083,126	45	1,771	1	2	2	1	3	36	[1] 200	91 5 – / 82 2 6	73 – –	–	23 4	–	21 –	19 3	17 6	–	–	[1] And travelling expenses.
3. Ayr	167,103	650,156	90	1,856	1	4	2	4	12	67	[1] 400	95 – – / 115 – –	71 – –	21 –	24 6	23 4	21 –	19 6	18 –	–	–	[1] And 50 *l.* for travelling expenses.
4. Banff	52,149	439,219	18	2,897	1	–	1	–	2	14	[1] 200	–	80 – –	–	25 –	23 4	19 6	18 6	17 6	–	–	[1] And 50 *l.* for horse and travelling expenses.
5. Berwick	36,613	309,375	23	1,592	1	1	1	1	8	16	[1] 250	[2] 70 – –	72 10 –	24 –	24 –	–	22 –	21 –	19 6	18 –	17 6	[1] Including 50 *l.* for travelling expenses; [2] and free house, coals, and gas.
6. Bute	9,209	109,375	7	1,315	1	–	–	–	1	5	[1] 120	–	–	–	24 –	–	21 –	20 –	19 –	–	–	[1] And travelling expenses.
7. Caithness	35,000	455,708	15	2,333	1	–	–	–	3	11	[1] 200	–	–	–	25 –	23 4	18 6	17 6	–	–	–	[1] Including travelling expenses.
8. Clackmannan-	15,010	29,744	7	2,144	1	1	–	–	–	6	[1] 40	[1] 120 – –	–	–	23 4	–	18 6	17 6	–	–	–	[1] And 5 *l.* for travelling expenses.
9. Cromarty	2,267	– –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	No police force.
10. Dumbarton	31,566	189,844	22	1,435	1	1	1	–	2	17	[1] 200	80 12 –	71 9 –	–	24 –	–	20 –	18 6	17 6	–	–	[1] And travelling expenses.
11. Dumfries	61,983	722,813	32	1,937	1	1	1	1	4	24	400	110 – –	72 16 –	22 9	25 1	23 4	19 10	18 –	–	–	–	—
12. Edinburgh	72,248	254,300	46	1,570	1	1	4	–	4	36	[1] 400	100 – –	75 – –	–	26 3	23 11	21 –	19 10	18 1	17 6	–	[1] Including 50*l.* for a horse.
13. Elgin or Moray	35,152	340,000	15	2,343	1	–	–	–	2	12	[1] 200	–	–	–	25 –	23 6	20 6	19 –	17 6	–	–	[1] And 10 *l.* for travelling expenses.
14. Fife	144,070	322,031	59	2,442	1	1	4	–	4	49	[1] 250	91 – –	72 16 –	–	23 4	–	20 6	19 –	17 6	–	–	[1] And 50 *l.* for travelling expenses.
15. Forfar	61,917	568,750	32	1,935	1	2	2	–	4	23	[1] 300	97 6 8 / 91 5 –	73 –	–	24 6	–	22 2	21 –	19 10	18 8	17 6	[1] Including 50 *l.* for a horse.
16. Haddington	29,941	185,937	26	1,151	1	1	–	1	3	20	[1] 250	85 – –	–	24 –	24 –	–	22 –	21 –	19 6	18 –	17 6	[1] Including travelling expenses.
17. Inverness	76,389	2,723,501	37	2,064	1	1	3	–	2	30	250	82 3 6	73 – –	–	23 4	–	19 10	18 8	17 6	–	–	—
18. Kincardine	34,466	252,250	16	2,152	1	–	–	–	3	12	165	–	–	–	25 –	23 4	20 6	19 –	17 6	–	–	—
19. Kinross	7,977	49,531	5	1,595	1	1	–	–	–	4	[1] 30	[2] 80 12 –	–	–	–	–	18 6	17 6	–	–	–	[1] And 5*l.* for travelling expenses; [2] and free house.
20. Kirkcudbright	38,849	610,734	18	2,158	1	1	–	–	2	14	225	82 – –	–	..	[1] 23 6	–	[1] 20 –	18 6	–	–	–	[1] And free houses.
21. Lanark	176,452	593,680	153	1,153	1	5	8	–	16	123	[1] 450	[2] 190 – –	78 – –	–	24 –	–	21 –	19 –	18 –	–	–	[1] Including horse and 31 *l.* 10*s.* for travelling expenses; [2] including keep of a horse.
22. Linlithgow	38,645	64,375	21	1,840	1	1	1	–	1	17	[1] 200	80 7 8	71 5 8	–	23 4	–	20 6	19 –	17 6	–	–	[1] Including 30 *l.* for a horse.
23. Nairn	10,065	137,500	6	1,677	1	–	–	–	–	5	125	–	–	–	–	–	17 6	–	–	–	–	—
24. Peebles	11,408	226,488	8	1,426	1	–	–	–	1	6	[1] 200	–	–	–	[2] 24 –	–	[2] 18 –	–	–	–	–	[1] Including travelling expenses; [2] and free houses.
25. Perth	106,900	1,814,063	55	1,943	1	1	2	2	8	41	[1] 250	81 – –	71 10 –	22 –	25 –	23 4	19 –	17 6	–	–	–	[1] And travelling expenses.
26. Renfrew	77,304	150,000	42	1,845	1	1	4	–	7	29	250	80 7 8	72 16 –	–	25 –	23 4	20 –	18 –	–	–	–	—
27. Ross	77,648	2,016,375	28	2,773	1	2	1	–	2	22	[1] 250	80 12 1	71 9 7	–	23 4	–	19 –	18 –	17 6	–	–	[1] And 30 *l.* for a horse.
28. Roxburgh	39,114	460,938	36	1,086	1	1	2	–	3	29	[1] 300	[2] 100 – –	71 9 7	–	23 4	–	21 –	20 –	18 –	16 –	–	[1] Including 40*l.* for a horse; [2] and 25*l.* for house rent, clothing.
29. Selkirk	7,449	170,313	8	931	1	–	1	–	–	7	100	–	71 9 7	–	–	–	20 –	18 –	–	–	–	—
30. Stirling	78,212	295,875	35	2,120	1	2	–	–	5	27	215	100 – –	–	–	23 4	–	20 –	18 –	17 6	–	–	—
31. Sutherland	25,216	1,207,188	9	2,805	1	–	–	–	1	7	[1] 200	–	–	–	25 –	–	20 6	19 –	17 6	–	–	[1] Including keep of a horse.
32. Wigton	38,115	327,815	16	2,382	1	1	–	–	1	13	[1] 150	[2] 65 – –	–	–	[2] 22 –	–	[2] 20 –	[2] 17 –	–	–	–	[1] And 35 *l.* for horse and travelling expenses; [2] and free houses.
				1 constable between Fifeshire and Kinross-shire.																		
Total	1,837,760	– –	1,003	1,832																		

John Kinloch.

Appendix (B.)

Rate of Pay of Officers, Serjeants, and Constables in the Burgh Police Forces in *Scotland*.

No.	BURGHS.	COUNTY.	Population in 1861.	Strength of Police Force.	Population to One Constable.	Officers and Constables.							Pay of Officers per Annum.				Pay of Constables per Week.							REMARKS.
						Chief Constables.	Superintendents.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Detectives.	Serjeants.	Constables.	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Detectives.	Serjeants.		Constables.					
																		1st Class.	2d Class.	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.	5th Class.	
													£.	£. s. d.	£. s.	£. s.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
1	Aberdeen	Aberdeen	62,000	90	688	–	1	2	–	2	8	77	–	200 – –	{85 – 75 –}	–	24 –	23 –	21 –	19 –	17 6	16 –	–	–	
2	Airdrie	Lanark	12,918	11	1,174	–	1	–	1	–	1	8	–	140 – –	–	67 12	–	[1]16 6	–	[1]16 –	–	–	–	–	{[1] And free houses, coals, and gas.
3	Alloa	Clackmannan	6,440	4	1,610	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	[1]52 – –	–	–	–	–	–	17 6	–	–	–	–	
4	Annan	Dumfries	3,473	2	1,736	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	52 – –	–	–	–	23 6	22 6	19 6	18 6	17 6	–	–	
5	Arbroath	Forfar	17,657	15	1,177	–	1	–	–	–	3	11	–	130 – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
6	Ardrossan	Ayr	2,951	1	2,951	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	21 –	–	17 6	16 6	–	–	–	
7	Ayr	Ayr	8,219	10	821	–	1	–	–	–	2	7	–	100 – –	–	–	–	–	–	16 –	–	–	–	–	
8	Banff	Banff	3,939	3	1,313	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	75 18 6	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15 –	–	–	
9	Blairgowrie	Perth	3,600	1	3,600	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
10	Brechin	Forfar	7,180	6	1,196	–	1	–	–	–	1	4	–	75 – –	–	–	–	21 6	–	18 –	17 –	–	–	–	
11	Cromarty	Cromarty	1,491	1	1,491	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	13 –	–	–	
12	Dumbarton	Dumbarton	8,253	6	1,375	–	1	–	–	–	–	5	–	125 – –	–	–	–	–	–	20 –	19 –	18 –	16 –	–	
13	Dumfries	Dumfries	10,440	10	1,044	–	1	–	–	–	1	8	–	100 – –	–	–	–	21 –	–	19 –	18 –	17 –	–	–	
14	Dunbar	Haddington	3,796	3	1,265	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	65 – –	–	–	–	–	–	18 –	–	–	–	–	
15	Dundee	Forfar	90,425	123	735	–	1	2	5	4	8	103	–	[1]325 – –	{115 – 85 –}	{78 – 73 – 67 12}	{25 – 18 6}	24 –	23 –	20 –	18 6	17 –	–	–	[1] And free house.
16	Dunfermline	Fife	8,401	6	1,400	–	1	–	–	–	1	4	–	115 – –	–	–	–	23 –	–	19 –	18 –	–	–	–	
17	Edinburgh	Edinburgh	168,098	335	501	–	1	4	3	10	19	284	–	[1]400 – –	{[1]175 – [1]120 – 140 – 130 –}	{160 – 140 – 110 –}	{38 – 36 – 31 –}	25 –	–	22 –	21 –	20 –	19 –	18 –	[1] And free houses.
18	Elgin	Elgin	7,543	6	1,257	–	1	–	–	–	1	4	–	75 – –	–	–	–	20 –	–	18 –	16 –	–	–	–	
19	Forfar	Forfar	9,258	6	1,543	–	1	–	–	–	1	4	–	100 – –	–	–	–	21 –	–	18 –	17 –	–	–	–	

Appendix (B.)—Rate of Pay of Officers, Serjeants, and Constables in the Burgh Police Forces in *Scotland*—continued.

No.	BURGHS.	COUNTY.	Population in 1861.	Strength of Police Force.	Population to One Constable.	Officers and Constables.							Pay of Officers per Annum.					Pay of Constables per Week.							REMARKS.
						Chief Constables.	Superintendents.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Detectives.	Serjeants.	Constables.	Chief Constable.	Superintendents.	Lieutenants.	Inspectors.	Detectives.	Serjeants. 1st Class.	Serjeants. 2nd Class.	Constables. 1st Class.	Constables. 2nd Class.	Constables. 3rd Class.	Constables. 4th Class.	Constables. 5th Class.	
													£.	£. s. d.	£. s.	£. s.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	
20	Galashiels	Selkirk	6,944	6	1,157	–	1	–	–	–	1	4	–	90 – –	–	–	–	22 –		20 –	19 –	18 –	–	–	
21	Glasgow	Lanark	403,276	755	534	1	6	19	24	23	48	634	600	{240 – – 160 – –	110 –	120 – 59 16	[1] 37 23	25 –	{24 23}	22 –	21 –	20 –	18 –	16 –	[1] And 6 *l.* per annum for clothing.
22	Govan	Lanark	12,092	14	863	–	1	–	1	–	1	11	–	140 – –	70 –	72 16	23	25 –	–	21 –	20 –	19 –	18 –	–	
23	Greenock	Renfrew	42,100	100	421	–	1	4	2	3	9	81	–	250 – –	{95 – 80 –}	72 –	{28 25}	24 –	23 –	21 –	20 –	18 –	17 –	14 –	
24	Haddington	Haddington	3,897	2	1,948	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	70 – –	–	–	–	–	–	18 6	–	–	–	–	
25	Hamilton	Lanark	10,686	9	1,187	–	1	–	–	–	2	6	–	100 – –	–	–	–	21 6	–	18 6	16 6	–	–	–	
26	Hawick	Roxburgh	10,684	9	1,187	–	1	–	–	–	1	7	–	70 – –	–	–	–	22 6	–	18 6	17 6	–	–	–	
27	Helensburgh	Dumbarton	4,749	7	678	–	1	–	–	–	1	5	–	120 – –	–	–	–	23 –	–	19 –	19 –	–	–	–	
28	Inverness	Inverness	12,499	16	781	–	1	–	–	–	3	12	–	[1] 100 – –	–	–	–	21 –	{20 19}	18 –	16 –	–	–	–	[1] And free house.
29	Johnstone	Renfrew	7,007	6	1,168	–	1	–	–	–	1	4	–	90 – –	–	–	–	22 6	–	20 –	19 –	18 –	–	–	
30	Kelso	Roxburgh	4,309	3	1,436	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	62 – –	–	–	–	–	–	[1] 16 –	–	–	–	–	[1] And 5 *l.* for house-rent.
31	Kilmarnock	Ayr	20,698	18	1,150	–	1	–	1	–	2	13	–	145 – –	–	[1] 63 14	–	[1] 24 –	[1] 22	[1] 21 –	[1] 20 –	[1] 18 –	[1] 16 –	–	[1] And 1*l.* each boot money.
32	Kirkintilloch	Dumbarton	7,486	4	1,871	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	[1] 70 – –	–	–	–	[1] 20 –	–	[1] 18 6	[1] 17 6	–	–	–	[1] And boot money.
33	Kirriemuir	Forfar	3,425	1	3,425	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	67 – –	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
34	Leith	Edinburgh	33,628	64	525	–	1	–	1	3	8	51	–	250 – –	–	90 –	32	25 –	–	22 –	20 –	18 –	–	–	
35	Macduff	Banff	3,067	1	3,067	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15 –	–	–	
36	Maryhill	Lanark	5,225	7	746	–	1	–	–	–	1	5	–	140 – –	–	–	–	23 –	–	20 –	19 –	18 –	17 6	–	
37	Maxwelltown	Kirkcudbright	3,646	2	1,823	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	
38	Montrose	Forfar	14,563	15	970	–	1	–	–	–	3	11	–	120 – –	–	–	–	22 –	21 –	19 –	18 –	16 –	–	–	No fixed rates of pay.
39	Newburgh	Fife	2,300	1	2,300	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	15 –	–	–	
40	Paisley	Renfrew	47,419	44	1,078	–	1	1	1	–	4	37	–	200 – –	85 –	70 –	–	23 –	–	20 –	18 –	16 6	–	–	
41	Partick	Lanark	10,917	17	642	–	1	–	–	–	3	13	–	140 – –	–	–	–	23 –	22 –	21 –	20 –	18 –	–	–	
42	Perth	Perth	23,000	27	851	–	1	–	2	2	3	19	–	200 – –	–	65 –	22	22 –	–	19 –	17 6	16 –	–	–	
43	Pulteneytown	Caithness	5,000	3	1,666	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	50 – –	–	–	–	–	–	15 –	–	–	–	–	
44	Renfrew	Renfrew	3,731	4	932	–	1	–	–	–	1	2	–	100 – –	–	–	–	[1] 21 –	–	[1] 16 –	–	–	–	–	[1] And free houses.
45	Rothesay	Bute	7,122	6	1,187	–	1	–	–	–	–	5	–	53 6 –	–	–	–	–	–	17 6	17 –	15 –	–	–	
46	Stirling	Stirling	13,714	14	979	–	1	–	–	–	2	11	–	[1] 70 – –	–	–	–	21 –	19 –	18 –	16 –	–	–	–	[1] And 5 *l.* for house.
47	Stranraer	Wigtown	6,274	5	1,254	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	–	76 – –	–	–	–	–	–	16 –	–	–	–	–	
48	Wick	Caithness	2,000	2	1,000	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16 –	15 –	–	–	
		Total	1,167,540	1,801	648																				

John Kinloch.

COUNTIES.

No. 1.—Aberdeenshire.

Aberdeenshire.

Population in 1861	159,569
Area in square acres	1,270,740
Strength of force	72
Population to each constable	2,216

One chief constable, one superintendent, seven inspectors in two classes, six serjeants, in two classes, 56 constables in three classes, and one supernumerary, at 16*s.* per week.

The burgh of Fraserburgh is now united to the county for police purposes, in terms of the 61st section of the Act, and pays for two constables.

An additional constable has been appointed and stationed at Boghead, in place of the one at Glass, formerly paid half by this county and half by Banffshire.

One of the constables is stationed at Balmoral, and paid for by Her Majesty.

The burgh of Peterhead forms a separate police district of the county.

Twenty-one of the officers, serjeants, and constables are appointed as Sheriff's officers.

The pay of the force has been raised in accordance with the rules and regulations of the Secretary of State, and a liberal rise of pay has been given to the higher classes and ranks of the force.

The chief constable received a rise of 50*l.* a year.

This force was actively employed in cattle plague duties, and rendered valuable assistance in that emergency, assisted by a number of extra men.

There were four resignations, three constables resigned to join other police forces.

A new station has been erected at Lumsden, but it is not yet finished.

The "Trespass Act" has worked satisfactorily in this county, the number of vagrants, particularly of tinkers, being less than in former years.

635 vagrants, 188 of them children, were reported by the police, being 1,135 less than the year before.

This force is composed of a fine and intelligent body of men, and is maintained in a state of efficiency and discipline.

No. 2.—Argyleshire.

Argyleshire.

Population in 1861	79,724
Area in square acres	2,083,126
Strength of force	45
Population to each constable	1,771

One chief constable, two superintendents, two inspectors, one detective, three serjeants, and 36 constables in three classes.

One constable has been added, and is stationed at Sandbank, in the Dunoon district.

A serjeant and 10 constables are employed by the "Board of British Fishery," on Loch Fyne, for the protection of the herring fishing.

Dunoon, Inellan, Kirn, and Sandbank, with their numerous populations in the Cowal district, have now been formed into a separate police district (under the 58th section of the Act), and maintain a force of one inspector and six constables, which will probably require soon to be increased. A new police station

Counties.

station is very much required for this district; the one at Dunoon is too small, and gives very little accommodation for the inspector and his family, who occupy it, and the cells are not provided with the means of warming them in winter.

The small prison at Lochgilphead has been made a police station, and it is proposed to build a house, with an office and accommodation for the chief constable, superintendent, and a constable.

No station has yet been provided at Inverary.

There have been 12 vacancies in the force during last year; seven resignations, four dismissals, and one death.

The "Trespass Act" cannot be properly carried out in some parts of this county, owing to farmers and other persons giving vagrants and tinkers leave to lodge in their outhouses, or to encamp on their lands, and thus prevent the police from interfering with them.

1,866 vagrants, 768 of them children, were reported by the police during the year, being 103 more than the year before.

This police force, assisted by 21 extra constables, were actively employed during the cattle plague, in watching the numerous ports and extensive boundaries of the county, and effectually prevented the disease from being introduced.

The force is efficient.

No. 3.—Ayrshire.

Ayrshire.

Population in 1861 - - - - - -	167,103
Area in square acres - - - - - -	650,156
Strength of force - - - - - -	90
Population to each constable - - - -	1,856

One chief constable, four superintendents, in two classes, two inspectors, twelve serjeants in two classes, four detectives, and 67 constables in three classes.

There are also two constables employed on railways in course of construction in the county, and one by the "District Fishery Board" of the river Girvan.

Since last report two superintendents have been appointed to the new divisions of Carrick and Dalry, by the promotion of two inspectors; and two serjeants and one constable have been added to the force.

The two constables paid for by the burgh of Maybole, united to the county for police purposes, are included in the above force.

The force available for Newton and Wallacetown is still weak for the police duties required in these populous places.

The rates of pay of inspectors and second-class serjeants were raised in terms of the Secretary of State's rules of June 1866; the other ranks have a liberal rate of pay in proportion to their rank and class.

The chief constable has had an addition of 100*l.* a year in recognition of his services as head of the county police.

Detectives are now authorised to be appointed in any grade up to that of inspector, according to their merits.

A merit class for 10 constables at 21*s.* per week has been established; good service pay is also granted after five years of good conduct, in addition to the ordinary pay of their rank; to superintendents 2*s.* 3*d.* per week, inspectors and serjeants 1*s.* 9*d.*, and to constables 1*s.* per week.

Superintendents are either supplied with horses for the spring carts by the county, with 40*l.* for forage, and actual outlay for farriery and stabling, or by hiring under a periodical agreement.

A new station-house is being erected at Troon for a married serjeant and a single constable, with office, guard room, and three cells for prisoners, and with complete out-buildings, washing-house, &c.

Several of this force are employed as inspectors of nuisances, lodging houses, and cleaning in towns and villages in the county.

There were 20 vacancies in the force, 16 resignations, one discharged from ill health, one discharged as unfit, and two (a serjeant and constable) dismissed for misconduct.

11,589 vagrants,

Counties.

11,589 vagrants, 361 of them children, were reported by the police, being 732 less than last year.

This force is maintained in a good state of efficiency and discipline.

No. 4.—Banffshire.

Banffshire.

Population in 1861	52,149
Area in square acres	439,219
Strength of force	18
Population to each constable	2,897

One chief constable, one inspector, two serjeants, and 14 constables in three classes.

An additional constable has been added, and is stationed at Glass, instead of being divided with Aberdeenshire as formerly.

The inspector of this force has been appointed chief constable of Kirkcudbrightshire.

One constable resigned.

Ten of the serjeants and constables occupy station-houses rent free.

438 vagrants, 141 of them children, were reported by the police, being 92 less than the year before.

Ten extra constables were employed in duties connected with the cattle plague as long as it continued in Scotland.

The force is efficient.

No. 5.—Berwickshire.

Berwickshire.

Population in 1861	36,613
Area in square acres	309,375
Strength of force	23
Population to each constable	1,592

One chief constable, one superintendent, one inspector, three serjeants, one detective, and 16 constables in five classes.

This force is the same as to numbers as last year, but a serjeant was promoted to be inspector, a constable to be serjeant, and his place filled by another constable.

The pay of the superintendent has been increased 5*l.*, and that of serjeants and constables raised 1*s.* per week.

One superintendent and five constables resigned during the year.

Five extra constables were employed from August to February to enforce the "Game Poaching Prevention Act," and paid by private parties.

Three permanent constables, and three extra during "close time," were employed and paid for by the "Tweed Commissioners," to protect salmon fishing.

Eleven persons were convicted, and fined to the amount of 47*l.* 10*s.*

Three constables act as inspectors of nuisances, lodging-houses, and cleaning, in towns and villages in the county.

A new station with lock-ups has been erected at Eyemouth.

The constabulary were much employed in cattle plague duties part of last year. The "local authority" of the county voted 67*l.* 10*s.* as a gratuity to the police for their services out of the "Cattle Plague Assessment."

699 vagrants, 230 of them children, were reported by the police, being 46 less than last year.

This force is maintained in a state of efficiency and discipline.

Counties.

No. 6.—Buteshire.

Buteshire.

Population in 1861	9,209
Area in square acres	109,375
Strength of force	7
Population to each constable	1,315

One chief constable, one serjeant, and five constables in three classes.

This force continues the same as to numbers as last year. The pay of the force has been raised; that of the chief constable from 105*l.* to 120*l.*, serjeant from 21*s.* to 24*s.* per week, and constables to 21*s.*, 20*s.*, and 19*s.*

No office or lock-up has yet been provided either at head-quarters at Rothesay, or at Millport in Cumbrae.

Thirty-one vagrants, seven of them children, were reported by the police, being seven less than last year.

The force is efficient.

No. 7.—Caithness-shire.

Caithness-shire.

Population in 1861 (about)	35,000
Area in square acres	455,708
Strength of force	15
Population to each constable	2,333

One chief constable, three serjeants, and 11 constables in three classes.

The serjeant at Thurso is allowed 30 *l.* a year to provide a horse and dog-cart.

621 vagrants, 117 of them children, were reported by the police during last year, being 88 more than the year before.

There have been four convictions under the "Trespass Act." Some of the tinkers who have long inhabited this county would settle permanently in houses, but no owners will take them as tenants.

The force is efficient.

No. 8.—Clackmannanshire.

Clackmannanshire.

Population in 1861	15,010
Area in square acres	29,744
Strength of force	7
Population to each constable	2,144

One superintendent, and six constables in two classes.

One constable resigned, and one was dismissed during the year.

A police office has now been provided in the old County Buildings, and cells in the new buildings.

580 vagrants, 98 of them children, were reported by the police, being 98 less than the year before.

The force is efficient.

No. 9.—Cromartyshire.

Cromartyshire.

Population in 1861	2,267
Strength of force	None.

No police force has yet been established in this county, and no return of vagrants has been kept.

Counties.

No. 10.—Dumbartonshire.

Dumbartonshire.

Population in 1861	31,566
Area in square acres	189,844
Strength of force	22
Population to each constable	1,435

One chief constable, one superintendent, one inspector, two serjeants, and 17 constables in three classes.

The same as to numbers and rate of pay as last year.

Three constables resigned and one was dismissed.

Eleven married men of the force have stations or houses for 1 *s.* per week; the others receive 1 *s.* per week for lodging money.

The population of this county is increasing considerably, particularly in the Vale of Levan.

1,143 vagrants, 307 of them children, were reported by the police.

This force was much employed during the cattle plague, but no extra men were appointed for that duty.

The force is efficient.

No. 11.—Dumfries-shire.

Dumfries-shire.

Population in 1861	61,983
Area in square acres	722,813
Strength of force	32
Population to each constable	1,936

One chief constable, one superintendent, one inspector, four serjeants in two classes, one detective, and 24 constables in two classes.

There were also nine extra constables employed during the year—one for cattle plague, seven for the protection of fishings, and one by the Solway Junction Railway; they are appointed by the chief constable, and receive the same rates of pay and clothing as the rest of the force.

There were four resignations and two dismissals.

The superintendent, inspector, and 19 of the serjeants and constables have stations or houses provided for them rent free; the others have 2 *s.* per week, if married, and 1 *s.* 6 *d.* if single, for lodging money, in addition to their pay.

A merit class has been established for five members of the force, who receive 1 *s.* per week in addition to the pay of their rank and class, after five years' service with good conduct.

A new station is proposed to be built at Gretna, and the one at Lockerby is to be enlarged.

A new station is very much required at Moffat, the one at present in use being a very bad one, both as a residence for the constable and his family, and accommodation in the cells for prisoners. In addition to great coats and other clothing, the serjeants and constables are provided with Highland cloaks for night duty in severe weather.

There were 58 convictions under the Fishery Acts, for which fines and expenses were inflicted to the amount of 176 *l.* 19 *s.*

There were nine convictions for game poaching.

There were 11 convictions under the Trespass Act.

6,075 vagrants, 1,763 of them children, were reported by the police, being 595 less than the year before.

The chief constable of this county is appointed procurator fiscal to the justices of the peace in road, public-house, game and fishing protection cases, and others.

The constables in some of the villages act as inspectors, under the "Nuisance Removal Act," and inspect common lodging houses.

This police force was much employed during part of the year, in the cattle plague duties; a gratuity of 75 *l.* was awarded to them for their services.

The force is efficient.

Counties.

No. 12.—County of Edinburgh, or Mid-Lothian.

Edinburgh, or Mid-Lothian.

Population in 1861	72,248
Area in square acres	254,300
Strength of force	46
Population to each constable	1,570

One chief constable, one superintendent, four inspectors, four serjeants, and 36 constables in four classes.

The constable that was appointed at West Calder has now been discontinued, as the persons in that district have withdrawn the subscriptions they formerly gave towards his maintenance there.

There were 12 vacancies in the force during the year. A superintendent appointed chief constable of Peebleshire, an inspector appointed superintendent of the salmon fishings in Perthshire, one constable died, six resigned for other employments, and three were dismissed.

There are three constables employed on railways, two on Edinburgh Water Company's works, and paid by the companies, and two constables at Granton Harbour paid by his Grace the Duke of Buccleuch.

The burghs of Musselburgh and Portobello continue to be united to the county for police purposes.

An extra constable is stationed at Portobello during the summer.

The temporary office and cells that have been used by the police in this burgh for the last three years are given up, and those in the new buildings are to be reoccupied by them.

The pay of second-class serjeants and third-class constables was raised to the minimum required by the Secretary of State's rules and regulations of 1st June 1866. The progressive rates of pay mentioned in my report of last year for officers and constables continue in force.

The chief constable of this county is employed as procurator fiscal to the justices of peace of the county in road, public-houses, and poaching cases, and to the burgh magistrates of Musselburgh and Portobello.

1,311 vagrants, 273 of them children, were reported by the police, being 295 less than the year before.

This force was much employed in the cattle plague duties. Their services were handsomely acknowledged by the chairman of the local authority, as before-mentioned in my general report, and the sum of 75*l.* was voted to them as a gratuity.

This force is maintained in a state of efficiency and discipline.

No. 13.—Elgin, or Morayshire.

Elgin, or Morayshire.

Population in 1861	35,152
Area in acres	340,000
Strength of force	15
Population to each constable	2,343

One chief constable, two serjeants, and 12 constables in three classes.

The burgh of Forres has united with the county for police purposes, and pays for two men.

One constable is employed protecting the salmon fishing in the River Lossie, three were employed during the "close time."

727 vagrants, 187 of them children, were reported by the police, being 97 less than the year before.

The "Trespass Act" has been the means of driving nearly all the tinkers out of this county; but there are other descriptions of vagrants that the police have no power to interfere with.

This force was also actively employed during the cattle plague, assisted by 10 to 15 extra constables.

The force is efficient.

No. 14.—Fifeshire.

Population in 1861 - - - - - -	144,070
Area in acres - - - - - - -	322,031
Strength of force - - - - - -	59
Population to each constable - - - -	2,442

One chief constable, one superintendent, four inspectors, four serjeants, and 49 constables in three classes.

An additional constable has been appointed to the station at Newport, and one at Kelty, in a mining district, who receives half of his pay as a constable in this county, and the other half partly from the county of Kinross and partly from private individuals in the neighbourhood, who required additional protection by the police. A constable has also been appointed at Kingsbarns, at the entire expense of two landed proprietors in that district.

The number of offences reported by the police, and of convictions, considerably exceeds those of last year; indeed, they have increased to a great amount for the last few years, being 411 above the average of convictions for the last five years. While these testify to the activity of the police, they at the same time, in my opinion, show that the force requires to be increased; and the fact of the constable at Kingsbarns, and half of another at Kelty being so readily paid for by private individuals, in addition to paying the assessment on their property for police purposes, proves that they were called for and required.

The force of this large county is greatly below the average of the other counties in Scotland; and from its extent, population, and amount of crime, I am of opinion that the two constables above-mentioned at Kingsbarns and Kelty should have been appointed and paid for by the county as the rest of the force; and if crime continues in its present ratio, that a further addition to the force will be necessary.

The proportion of constables to population in the counties of Scotland, including the agricultural and pastoral, as well as mining and manufacturing, is 1 to 1,832, while in Fife, a mining and manufacturing county, the proportion is 1 to 2,442.

The chief constable is required to act as procurator fiscal to the justices of the peace in different towns in the county, prosecuting public-houses, and poaching cases, occupying much of the time that would be more properly employed in his legitimate duties of chief constable.

In addition to the numerous crimes and offences, there is also in this county an unusual number of accidents, sudden deaths, suicides, fires, and shipwrecks, all of which are investigated and reported by the police.

During part of the past year, as of the one previous, the police force of this county had a great amount of extra duties connected with the cattle plague, and without any extra men to assist, as in many other counties. These duties were performed with zeal and efficiency, and with great advantage to the public.

A new station is to be provided for the two constables at Newport.

The station still made use of at Leuchars is a very bad one, there being only one indifferent apartment for a married constable with a family, and two lock-ups, unfit for the detention of prisoners in winter, being unprovided with any means of warming them, and they have no windows, merely iron plates with holes in them to let in air, light, and cold. A new station at Leuchars appears to be immediately called for.

Vagrancy also increases in this county, there being 3,042, 934 of them children, reported by the police during last year, an increase of 578 above the year before.

This increase is partly accounted for by the number of persons who come to seek employment in the numerous mines and manufactories.

The burghs of Burntisland, Cupar, Dysart, Kirkcaldy, and St. Andrew's, are united with the county for police purposes.

The force at Kirkcaldy is too weak for so large and populous a burgh, and to provide a proper night patrol.

I am of opinion that at least another constable should be added there.

There were nine changes in the force during the year, three appointed to better

Counties.

situations (two to be chief constables, of the counties of Nairn and Sutherland), three resignations, and three dismissals.

The force is weak in numbers for the amount of police duties required in so large and populous a county, but appears to have been efficient during the last year.

The burgh of Newburgh still maintains a separate but inefficient force of its own, consisting of only one constable.

No 15.—Forfarshire.

Forfarshire.

Population in 1861	61,917
Area in acres	568,750
Strength of force	32
Population to each constable	1,935

One chief constable, two superintendents, two inspectors, four serjeants, and 23 constables in five classes.

There is another constable stationed at Brechin Castle, and paid by the Earl of Dalhousie, three on the "Caledonian Railway" works, and one on the Dundee Water Works.

There were three resignations and one death in the force.

No new stations have been provided, or any improvements made to the old ones. An opportunity for providing a good station at Broughty Ferry now presents itself, as the lease of the very bad one—for some years occupied by one of the two county constables there—has now expired.

Liberal rates of pay for the different ranks and classes of the force have been fixed since the new rules of the Secretary of State were issued last June.

An increase to the pay of superintendents, inspectors, and serjeants, is also to be made after two years, and again after five years efficient service: a merit class of 22 *s.* 2 *d.* per week has been established for a limited number of the most intelligent and efficient constables.

972 vagrants, 171 of them children, were reported by the police, being 786 less than the year before. This decrease is owing partly to the operation of the "Trespass Act" preventing tinkers from encamping in woods, roads, &c., and therefore preventing their being able to settle in the county.

The force is efficient.

No. 16.—Haddingtonshire, or East Lothian.

Haddingtonshire, or East Lothian.

Population in 1861	29,941
Area in acres	185,937
Strength of force	26
Population to each constable	1,151

One chief constable, one superintendent, one inspector, three serjeants, one detective, and 20 constables in five classes.

There were six changes in the force, one superintendent and four constables resigned, and one was dismissed.

The pay of the superintendent has been raised 5 *l.* a year, and that of the serjeants, detective, and constables, raised 1 *s.* per week, and a merit class established at 22 *s.* per week.

A constable is also employed on the "North British Railway" works, and paid by the company.

Two constables are employed as inspectors of nuisances, lodging houses, and cleaning in towns and villages in the county.

The constabulary were much employed in carrying out the cattle plague duties; the local authority of the county voted the sum of 80 *l.* as a gratuity to the police for this service out of the "Cattle Plague Assessment."

The rooms of the station at Dunbar are still damp, from the walls having never been lathed and plastered, which requires now to be done.

1,312 vagrants

1,312 vagrants, 231 of them children, were reported by the police, being six less than the year before. Counties.

This force is maintained in a state of efficiency and discipline.

No. 17.—Inverness-shire.

Population in 1861	76,389
Area in acres	2,723,501
Strength of force	37
Population to each constable	2,064

Inverness-shire.

One chief constable, one superintendent, three inspectors, two serjeants, and 30 constables in three classes.

The force is the same as to numbers as the year before.

The pay has been raised in accordance with the Secretary of State's rules and regulations.

Two constables were ordered to resign; and one was superannuated, and received a gratuity of three months' pay.

Houses for the constables, with lock-ups for prisoners, are much required in the distant stations, in the west and north of the county, being at a great distance from any other police station.

This force was much employed during the cattle plague, and was assisted by extra constables in the large extent of county that required to be watched.

1,007 vagrants, 437 of them children, were reported by the police, being 86 less than last year.

The force is efficient.

No. 18.—Kincardineshire.

Population in 1861	34,466
Area in acres	252,250
Strength of force	16
Population to each constable	2,152

Kincardineshire.

One chief constable, three serjeants, and 12 constables in three classes.

The chief constable's salary has been raised from 150 *l.* to 165 *l.* a year.

An additional constable has been appointed, and is stationed at Banchory.

During the last few years the lock-ups at Stonehaven, Bervie, Johnshaven, and Auchenblae have been improved; but the serjeant's station at Lawrence-kirk remains as before, and without any improvement. There is little accommodation for a married man with a family, and no means as yet provided for warming the cells in cold weather. During the late severe winter, in January, a female prisoner, wet from exposure in the snow, was detained from a Saturday till Monday, above 35 hours, without even a rug or blanket to protect her from the cold, until the serjeant of the station kindly provided one of his own.

The police force of this county was much employed in carrying out the cattle plague duties during part of last year.

452 vagrants, 168 of them children, were reported by the police, being 69 less than last year.

The force is efficient.

The insurance on the lives of the serjeants and constables, paid partly by themselves and partly by the county, continues to give satisfaction, by providing a sort of superannuation fund for them.

No. 19.—Kinross-shire.

Population in 1861	7,977
Area in acres	49,531
Strength of force	5
Population to each constable	1,595

Kinross-shire.

One superintendent, and four constables in two classes.

A constable has been appointed and stationed at Kelty, in the county of Fife, who is paid half by that county, and is required to do duty also in Kinross-shire.

Counties.

shire. He receives 5 *l.* from the police committee of this county, and the rest of his pay is made up by voluntary subscriptions from private individuals, residenters in the neighbourhood of Kelty.

This force is under the same chief constable as Perthshire, who resides in Perth.

The superintendent is stationed at head-quarters, attached to the county buildings, rent free.

A constable stationed at Milnathort has a station rent free.

This force was actively employed in the cattle plague duties during part of last year.

It is proposed to place the weights and measures of the county under the police.

410 vagrants, 101 of them children, were reported by the police, being 12 more than the year before.

The force is efficient.

No. 20.—Kirkcudbrightshire.

Kirkcudbrightshire.

Population in 1861	38,849
Area in square acres	610,734
Strength of force	18
Population to each constable	2,158

One chief constable, one superintendent, two serjeants, and 14 constables in two classes.

A serjeant and constable are now stationed at Castle Douglas, where a second man was much required, but he has been taken from the Laurieston beat, which has been divided amongst four others.

A second serjeant has been appointed and stationed at Dalbeattie.

The population of Dalbeattie has recently increased considerably, and there is a large body, several hundreds, of men employed at the granite quarries in the neighbourhood of the town.

An additional constable will soon be required there for the town and neighbouring beat in the county around.

Stoves have been provided for the lock-ups and cells at Creetown, Dalbeattie, Kirkcudbright, New Abbey, and New Galloway.

There were four vacancies in the force—two resignations, one constable discharged for inability, and one dismissed.

This force was much employed during part of last year in cattle plague duties.

Nine stations are occupied by serjeants and constables rent free.

1,674 vagrants, 282 of them children, were reported by the police, being 2,458 less than the year before.

The force is efficient.

No. 21.—Lanarkshire.

Lanarkshire.

Population in 1861	176,452
Area in acres	593,680
Strength of force	153
Population to each constable	1,153

One chief constable, five superintendents, eight inspectors, 16 serjeants, and 123 constables in three classes.

Four constables have been added to the force during last year: two in the Hamilton, one in the Airdrie, and one in the Lanark district. It is proposed to add another to the latter district at Auchengray.

There were also six constables employed on the railway between West Calder and Holytown, and paid by the company.

There have been 23 changes in the force during the year: one serjeant and 11 constables have resigned, having obtained better situations, and 11 have been dismissed.

One inspector has been promoted to be superintendent, two inspectors have been

been added, and 10 constables have been promoted to the merit class with 21 *s.* per week.

New stations for two constables in each, and lock-ups for prisoners, have been erected at Douglas and Shotts, and it is proposed to erect several more stations in the county, where they are much required.

The serjeants and constables pay 1 *s.* per week for the use of the stations occupied by them.

The superintendents of divisions are provided with horses and spring-carts for conveying prisoners and the weights and measures.

40 *l.* a year is allowed to each superintendent for the keep of the horse, in addition to his salary of 150 *l.*

The weights and measures are under charge and inspection of the police, an arrangement that gives general satisfaction.

3,001 vagrants, 679 of them children, were reported by the police, being 118 more than last year.

This force is maintained in a state of efficiency and discipline.

The chief constable's salary has been raised 100 *l.* a year.

No. 22.—Linlithgowshire.

Population in 1861	38,645
Area in acres	64,375
Strength of force	21
Population to each constable	1,840

One chief constable, one superintendent, one inspector, one serjeant, and 17 constables in three classes.

A serjeant has been appointed inspector, and one constable had been added to the force.

The pay has been raised according to the new Rules and Regulations.

Bathgate and neighbourhood are formed into a separate police district.

New stations have been erected at Bo'ness and South Queensferry.

The serjeants and constables in police stations where there are lock-ups live rent free; those not provided with stations receive 1 *s.* per week for lodging-money.

There were four vacancies in the force; one resignation, and three dismissals.

This force was much employed in cattle plague duties, without any extra men to assist them.

993 vagrants, 374 of them children, were reported by the police, being 124 more than the year before.

The force is efficient.

No. 23.—Nairnshire.

Population in 1861	10,065
Area in acres	137,500
Strength of force	6
Population to each constable	1,677

One chief constable, and five constables.

A new chief constable has been appointed; his salary is raised from 105 *l.* to 125 *l.*

The burgh of Nairn is united with the county for police purposes, in terms of the 61st section of the Act, and pays for two constables. The pay of the constables begins at the minimum rate of 17 *s.* 6 *d.* per week, and will rise yearly, with good service, until it amounts to 20 *s.* per week.

A temporary office and two cells have been provided, until a new station is erected adjoining the Court-house.

The inspection of the weights and measures has been placed under the police.

238 vagrants, 61 of them children, have been reported by the police, being two more than last year.

The force is efficient.

Counties.

No. 24.—Peebles-shire.

Peebles-shire.

Population in 1861	11,408
Area in acres	226,488
Strength of force	8
Population to each constable	1,426

One chief constable, one serjeant, and six constables in one class.

A new chief constable has been appointed. His predecessor has retired on a liberal pension from the county for his long services.

The constables are all in one class, with 18 *s.* per week, and free houses.

Two constables resigned on obtaining other situations.

Four permanent constables have been employed by the Tweed Commissioners, assisted by eight others during "close time," to protect the salmon fishing in the Tweed and its tributaries; they are paid 20 *s.* per week, and provided with uniform.

Thirty-nine persons were convicted of contravention of the Tweed Fisheries Act," and fined to the amount of 129 *l.* 15 *s.* 5 *d.*, including expenses. A number of leisters, nets, and cleeks used for the illegal capture of salmon, and a number of fish, were seized by the police and taken from the poachers. The constables employed for the protection of the fisheries also assist the county constables in ordinary police duties.

A new police station, with office, cells, and house for a constable, has been erected at Peebles, but was not finished at the time of my inspection.

1,283 vagrants, 426 of them children, were reported by the police, being 998 more than the year before.

The force is efficient.

No. 25.—Perthshire.

Perthshire.

Population in 1861	106,900
Area in acres	1,814,063
Strength of force	55
Population to each constable	1,943

One chief constable, one superintendent, two inspectors, two detectives, eight serjeants in three classes, and 41 constables in two classes.

The force is the same as last year as to numbers.

The pay has been raised to the rate required by the Secretary of State's Rules and Regulations of last June; but there are only two classes of constables, 28 in the second class, at the minimum rate of 17 *s.* 6 *d.* per week, and only 13 in the first, at 19 *s.* There is thus less prospect of promotion from the lowest to a higher class than in other county police forces; and these rates are lower than the great majority of the other counties in Scotland, and thus cause difficulty to the chief constable in getting eligible recruits to fill vacancies as they occur.

The chief constable of this county holds the same appointment in the neighbouring counties of Clackmannan and Kinross. He is also employed as procurator fiscal to the justices of peace at petty sessions.

There were six vacancies in the force during the year; one inspector and two detectives resigned, two constables dismissed, and one deserted.

Inspectors, serjeants, and constables occupying station-houses, or others rented by the county, pay 1 *s.* per week for the use of them.

Station-houses are much required in the western part of the county; but there is a difficulty at present in procuring sites at suitable places.

The "Trespass Act" has, on the whole, worked well in this county. The number of tinkers has decreased, and they are not allowed to encamp on roads, in woods, or enclosed places, except in the Strathsay district, from about Dunkeld to Aberfeldy, where the exertions of the police are neutralised by owners and occupiers of farms and cottages giving permission to tinkers, tramps, and vagrants of all kinds to lodge in their premises.

The police of this county had a great amount of extra work during the cattle plague, in carrying out the Orders in Council, and of the justices and local authority,

authority, which they performed with zeal and efficiency, and with advantage to the public.

The force is efficient.

3,696 vagrants, 1,357 of them children, were reported by the police, being 632 less than the year before.

No. 26.—Renfrewshire.

Population in 1861	77,304
Area in acres	150,000
Strength of force	42
Population to each constable	1,845

One chief constable, one superintendent, four inspectors, seven serjeants, and 29 constables in two classes.

Two constables have recently been added to do duty in the eastern district of the county, joining Glasgow.

The population of that district has increased to a great extent during the last few years, and a still greater increase to the police force will soon be required. Police stations with lock-ups will also require to be provided in that populous district.

The day and night duties of this district were severe for the limited number of men hitherto employed in it.

The burgh of Port Glasgow is united to the county for police purposes, and pays for four constables.

A serjeant and a constable are employed as sheriff officers and detectives at Paisley and Greenock. An additional detective for the Eastern or Pollockshaws district is much required, as constables have frequently to be sent into Glasgow from their beats to inquire for stolen property, which would be more readily effected by an experienced and efficient detective.

A new station at Lochwinnoch has been finished and occupied during last year.

A new station for two constables is to be provided at Gourock.

There were 13 changes in the force—10 resignations, 2 dismissals, and one death.

This force was much employed in cattle plague duties during part of last year, and was assisted by six extra constables.

Five extra constables were employed on the Greenock and Ayrshire Extension Railway, and three more on the Crofthead and Kilmarnock Railway, and are paid by the companies.

926 vagrants, 170 of them children, were reported by the police, being 407 less than the year before.

The force appears to have been efficient during last year.

No. 27.—Ross-shire.

Population in 1861	77,648
Area in acres	2,016,375
Strength of force	28
Population to each constable	2,773

One chief constable, two superintendents, one inspector, two serjeants, and 22 constables in three classes.

The same as to numbers as last year.

Two of the constables are paid by the burgh of Dingwall, which is now united to the county for police purposes.

A superintendent and five constables are stationed at Stornoway and other places in the Island of Lewes; and during the herring fishing it is proposed to appoint extra constables to do duty in Stornoway.

The pay has been raised in accordance with the new rules and regulations.

Counties.

New stations were completed and occupied during last year at Dingwall, Portrose, Gairloch, Jeantown, Tain, and Ullapool.

The rooms occupied by the constables and their families at the stations at Gairloch, Jeantown, and Ullapool, were damp, having been built of sea stone, and the walls were not lathed and plastered.

The proposed police station at Stornoway has not yet been erected.

There were 43 more persons apprehended for crimes and offences on the mainland, and 52 less on the Island of Lewes than the year before.

The chief constable of this county has very properly ceased to act as Procurator Fiscal to the Justices of Peace in Petty Sessions.

The Trespass Act has been found to work satisfactorily in this county.

Some of the tinkers have emigrated to America, others now occupy houses in towns and villages, and do not give trouble or annoyance to owners or occupiers of land.

207 vagrants, 42 of them children, were reported by the police, being 366 less than the year before.

The force is efficient.

No. 28.—Roxburghshire.

Roxburghshire.

Population in 1861 - - - - - -	39,114
Area in acres - - - - - - -	460,938
Strength of force - - - - - -	36
Population to each constable - - - -	1,086

One chief constable, one superintendent, two inspectors, three serjeants, and 27 constables in three classes, and two "probationers."

This force has been increased by two supernumeraries, called "probationers," who receive 16 *s.* per week, and 2 *s.* per week lodging-money, or a free house, as the other constables.

A serjeant is inspector of the weights and measures of the county.

The superintendent receives 25 *l.* for house-rent and clothing.

The pay of the serjeants and constables has been raised 1 *s.* per week. The merit class constables now receive 21 *s.* per week. There is no limit to the number in the higher classes of constables, they are open to all who are properly qualified and deserving of promotion.

There were 10 resignations and five dismissals during the year.

Eight permanent constables are employed by the Tweed Commissioners, and one by the Esk and Liddesdale Fishing Association, for the protection of salmon fishing. These constables are at present in the second class, and have the same allowance of lodging and boot-money as the others of the county force, and are eligible for promotion to the higher grades according to merit.

Ninety-six persons were convicted of breaches of the Tweed Act, and fined to the amount of 308 *l.* 2 *s.* 11 *d.*, including expenses; 27 of those convicted were sent to gaol in default of paying the fines imposed.

Sixteen persons were convicted under the Game Acts, having been detected by the police constables.

942 vagrants, 60 of them children, were reported by the police, being 333 less than last year.

Only persons found begging are reported in the above; persons hawking small wares, and in search of employment, are not included.

The police force of this county was actively employed in cattle plague duties for part of last year, but no extra men were employed.

The force is efficient.

No. 29.—Selkirkshire.

Selkirkshire.

Population in 1861 - - - - - -	7,449
Area in acres - - - - - - -	170,313
Strength of force - - - - - -	8
Population to each constable - - - -	931

One inspector, and seven constables in two classes.

The chief constable of the adjoining county of Roxburgh has been appointed chief

chief constable of this county, and resides in Jedburgh. The former chief constable retired with a pension for his long services in the county.

The pay of this force, on its new organisation, is, chief constable, 100 *l.*, and leputy chief constable, 20 *l.*; inspector, 71 *l.* 9 *s.* 7 *d.* a year.

Constables, 1st class, 20 *s.*, and second class, 18 *s.* per week.

The inspector and constables have houses rent free, or 2 *s.* per week for lodging money. Constables are promoted according to merit, and irrespective of the number in any class. One constable resigned.

During "close time" 14 temporary constables were employed by the Tweed Commissioners to protect the salmon fishing on the Tweed and its tributaries. That force has now been reduced, and five permanent constables have been appointed, 2 first class, and 3 second class. These men have free houses, or 2 *s.* per week for lodging money, and 6 *d.* per week for boot money, the same as those of the county force.

Forty-five persons were convicted of breaches of the Tweed Acts, and fined to the amount of 166 *l.* 2 *s.*, including expenses. Nine of them went to prison in default of payment of their fines, five absconded, and were tried in absence.

416 vagrants, 94 of them children, were reported by the police, being 1,005 less than the year before.

This decrease is partly owing to the Galashiels and Peebles Railway being now so far finished, that many of the wives and children of the navvies formerly employed on the works, have left the country, and partly to persons found begging, and having no means of subsistence, being only reported.

The force is efficient.

No. 30.—Stirlingshire.

Population in 1861 - - - - - -	78,212
Area in acres - - - - - - -	295,875
Strength of force - - - - - -	35
Population to each constable - - - -	2,120

One chief constable, two superintendents, five serjeants, and 27 constables in three classes.

This force is the same, as to numbers and organisation, as the year before.

The rate of pay continued the same until the 14th March (the last day of the police year), when the serjeants were raised 4 *d.*, and the 3rd class constables 6 *d.* a week, the minimum rates by the Rules and Regulations of the Secretary of State, of 1st June last, but no rise has been given to the 2nd and 1st class constables.

There were eight vacancies in the force during the year, six resignations and two deaths (a chief constable and one constable).

A new chief constable has been appointed.

This county is divided into two districts, the Stirling or "Western," and the Falkirk or "Eastern," district.

In the former there is a force of 19 serjeants and constables at 15 stations, but there are lock-ups or cells only at head-quarters at Stirling, and at Alva, Denny, and Kilsyth.

A station with lock-ups is much called for at Bridge of Allan, where there is a large population.

In the Falkirk, or "Eastern" district, with 13 serjeants and constables at nine stations, there is only one (the station at Falkirk) with two cells for all the persons that may be taken into custody in the district, and these are very bad and unfit for the reception of prisoners in winter, there being no means of warming them; and no rugs or blankets are provided for prisoners even in the most extreme cold weather, such as was experienced last winter. This station at Falkirk is very limited and inconvenient in accommodation for the resident constable and his family.

The station at Grangemouth—an important one, where there is a seaport, and with a quantity of shipping—is, as I have before reported, a very bad one. There are two cells intended for prisoners, but they are quite unfit for the purpose, being neither strong enough to secure them, nor properly aired and

Counties.

ventilated. A station, with proper lock-up, is much required at Grangemouth, and also at Slamannan, where there is a numerous and increasing population.

I have in former reports pointed out the very small proportion of police constables for Falkirk and its vicinity; in the burgh alone there are above 9,000 inhabitants, and the district immediately around the burgh is also very populous.

There is no patrol for the night, and the few constables have severe duty, being obliged to be up late every night.

It is with considerable hesitation that I can on the present occasion report the force of this county as efficient in numbers, while Falkirk and its vicinity continue without more police protection; and I consider that this district requires to be provided with more stations and with proper lock-ups.

902 vagrants, 347 of them children, were reported by the police, being 519 less than the year before.

No. 31.—Sutherlandshire.

Sutherlandshire.

Population in 1861	25,246
Area in acres	1,207,188
Strength of force	9
Population to each constable	2,805

One chief constable, one serjeant, and seven constables in three classes.

A new chief constable has been appointed in this county.

Liberal rates of pay have been given since the new Rules and Regulations of the Secretary of State were issued. The serjeant receives 25 *s.* per week; first class constables, 20 *s.* 6 *d.*; second, 19 *s.*; third, 17 *s.* 6 *d.* per week. They also have free houses, or receive 1 *s.* to 2 *s.* per week for lodging money.

A new station has been erected at Golspie, and it is proposed to provide one at Helmsdale, and another at Bonarbridge, where there is a railway station.

The serjeant received 15 *l.* for acting as chief constable until one was permanently appointed.

An additional constable was appointed at Helmsdale during the herring fishing season.

Three constables were employed on the railway between Bonarbridge and Golspie, and paid by the company.

117 vagrants, five of them children, were reported by the police, being 227 less than the year before, but this return is only for the last nine months; no record had been kept for the first quarter.

No prosecutions have taken place under the "Trespass Act," but it has been the means of considerably diminishing the number of tinkers. Those that remain, however, are not less troublesome than formerly, as many of them have taken "hawking" licenses, which prevents the police from interfering with them as vagrants.

The force is efficient.

No. 32.—Wigtownshire.

Wigtownshire.

Population in 1861	38,115
Area in acres	327,815
Strength of force	16
Population to each constable	2,382

One chief constable, one superintendent, one serjeant, and 13 constables, in two classes.

This force is the same as to numbers as the year before.

No alteration was made in the rates of pay of the force since the new Rules and Regulations of the Secretary of State were issued on 1st June, as in the other counties in Scotland.

The

The superintendent has 65 *l.* a year, instead of 80 *l.* 7 *s.* 8 *d.*; the sergeant, 22 *s.*; constables, 20 *s.* and 17 *s.*

The superintendent, serjeant, and constables have free houses.

Two constables resigned during the year.

At Newton Stewart there is still only one constable for that large and populous town, with a considerable extent of country under his charge, which would require two men to perform the duties effectually.

1,135 vagrants, 212 of them children, were reported by the police, being 605 more than the year before.

The force appears to have been efficient during the year; but an additional constable, I consider, should be appointed at Newton Stewart.

Cities and Burghs.

CITIES AND BURGHS.

No. 1.—City of Aberdeen (County of Aberdeen).

Aberdeen.

Population in 1861 (about)	62,000
Strength of force	90
Population to each constable	688

One superintendent, two lieutenants, two detectives, eight serjeants in two classes, and 77 constables in three classes.

A serjeant and one constable have been added to the force during last year.
There is also a constable employed on the railway works, and paid by the railway company.
There were 13 vacancies—eight resignations, three dismissals, and two deaths.
No increase has been made to the pay of this force.
There are no houses or lodgings provided for any of the men.
The force appears to have been efficient during the last year.

No. 2.—Airdrie (County of Lanark).

Airdrie.

Population in 1861	12,918
Strength of force	11
Population to each constable	1,174

One superintendent, one inspector, one serjeant, and eight constables, in three classes.

The force remains the same, as to numbers, as the year before.
The pay of the inspector and serjeant has been increased 2 *s.*, and that of the constables 1 *s.* per week.
The superintendent is inspector of weights and measures.
The police acts as fire brigade, and has charge of the engines.
The force is efficient.

No. 3.—Alloa (County of Clackmannan).

Alloa.

Population in 1861	6,440
Strength of force	4
Population to each constable	1,610

One superintendent, one serjeant, and two constables.

This force remains the same, as to numbers and rate of pay, as the year before.
The serjeant and constables are provided with lodgings, coals, and gas.
The force is efficient.

No. 4.—Annan (County of Dumfries).

Annan.

Population in 1861	3,473
Strength of force	2
Population to each constable	1,736

One superintendent and one constable.

The same as last year.
The lock-up is much in need of improvement to be a fit place for detaining persons in custody.
The force is efficient.

Cities and Burghs.

No. 5.—Arbroath (County of Forfar).

Arbroath.

Population in 1861	17,657
Strength of force	15
Population to each constable	1,177

One superintendent, three serjeants, in two classes, and 11 constables, in three classes.

The same, as to numbers, as last year.

The third class constables have an increase of pay of 1*s.* per week, and after a year's good conduct are promoted to the second class.

Five constables resigned, two having obtained better situations.

No. 6.—Ardrossan (County of Ayr).

Ardrossan.

Population in 1861	2,951
Strength of force	1
Population to each constable	2,951

The police force of this burgh consists of the "burgh officer," as formerly, and is inefficient.

No. 7.—Ayr (County of Ayr).

Ayr.

Population in 1861	8,219
Strength of force	10
Population to each constable	821

One superintendent, two serjeants, and seven constables, in two classes.

There was one vacancy in the force from resignation.

Many persons are still allowed to lodge in the cells for "protection" at night.

The force appears to be efficient.

No. 8.—Banff (County of Banff).

Banff.

Population in 1861	3,939
Strength of force	3
Population to each constable	1,313

One superintendent and two constables.

The pay of the two constables has been raised 1 *s.* per week.

Two men, who repair and clean the streets, assist the police if required.

The force is efficient.

No. 9.—Blairgowrie (County of Perth).

Blairgowrie.

Population in 1861	3,600
Strength of force	1
Population to each constable	3,600

This force consist of one constable, as formerly, assisted, if required, by two men who clean the streets and do other duties. It is not an efficient force for so large and populous burgh.

The cells have been improved, and are now fit places to detain persons taken into custody.

No. 10.—Brechin (County of Forfar).

Brechin.

Population in 1861	7,180
Strength of force	6
Population to each constable	1,196

One superintendent, one serjeant, and four constables, in two classes.

The pay of the serjeant has been raised 2 *s.* 6 *d.*, and the constables 1 *s.* per week.

This force is efficient.

Cities and Burghs.

No. 11.—Cromarty (County of Cromarty).

Cromarty.

Population in 1861	1,491
Strength of force	1
Population to each constable	1,491

This burgh continues to employ one constable, and is inefficient as a police force.

No. 12.—Dumbarton (County of Dumbarton).

Dumbarton.

Population in 1861	8,253
Strength of force	6
Population to each constable	1,375

One superintendent and five constables.

This force has been reduced by one serjeant since June last year.

There were two resignations and two dismissals.

I am of opinion that there should be a serjeant in this force, and that one ought to be re-appointed

The population of this burgh has diminished, and the duties appear to have been efficiently performed during the year.

No. 13.—Dumfries (County of Dumfries).

Dumfries.

Population in 1861	10,440
Strength of force	10
Population to each constable	1,044

One superintendent, one serjeant, and eight constables, in three classes.

The number and the pay of this force have been increased, and it has been re-organised during last year; I am now enabled, for the first time in nine years, to report it efficient in numbers and discipline.

A new office and cells have been provided in place of the very indifferent premises formerly made use of for police purposes.

No. 14.—Dunbar (County of Haddington).

Dunbar.

Population in 1861	3,796
Strength of force	3
Population to each constable	1,265

One superintendent and two constables.

This force is the same as last year; another man is employed to assist the police force if required.

The force is efficient.

No. 15.—Dundee (County of Forfar).

Dundee.

Population in 1861	90,425
Strength of force	123
Population to each constable	735

One superintendent, two lieutenants, five inspectors, eight serjeants, in two classes, four detectives, and 103 constables, in three classes.

One inspector, two detectives, and five constables, have been added.

There were 19 resignations and 14 dismissals during the year; the great majority of these vacancies being in the third class.

Dundee

Dundee has so much increased in extent and population, that sub-stations are much required in the eastern and western extremities of the town, which are now so far from the central office. Cities and Burghs.

Three married and 16 single constables are provided with lodgings in the central and Lochee stations.

This force is composed of a fine body of men, and made a very creditable appearance at the annual inspection, in presence of some of the magistrates and town council.

They are well drilled, clothed, and equipped, and are maintained in a good state of efficiency and discipline.

No. 16.—Dunfermline (County of Fife).

Population in 1861 - - - - - -	8,401
Strength of force - - - - - -	6
Population to each constable - - - - -	1,400

Dunfermline.

One superintendent, one serjeant, and four constables, in two classes.

The constables in this force so frequently change, that with a view to induce them to remain steadier in the service, the pay has been increased to 18 *s.* per week, and to increase annually, by good service, 1 *s.* until it reaches 21 *s.* per week.

It is proposed to increase the bounds of the burgh, and to erect a better police station and cells than those at present in use.

This force is efficient.

No. 17.—City of Edinburgh (County of Edinburgh or Mid-Lothian).

Population in 1861 - - - - - -	168,098
Strength of force - - - - - -	335
Population to each constable - - - -	501

Edinburgh.

One superintendent, four lieutenants, three inspectors, 10 detectives, 19 serjeants, and 284 constables, in five classes; also two superintendent's clerks, one court officer, three main office keepers, and eight station-house keepers—335 effectives.

There are also maintained on the police establishment of the city one assistant criminal officer, one assistant serjeant, seven constables (elderly men), and 12 assistant constables—356 persons in all.

The rate of pay of the officers, serjeants, and constables, remains the same as the year before.

There were 72 vacancies in the force, being three less than last year; four deaths, 30 dismissals, and 38 resignations; of the last mentioned, most were from the lowest class of constables.

There were 19 men absent from the inspection on account of sickness.

The superintendent and two lieutenants have houses rent free, but there are no houses or lodgings provided for any of the rest of the force, even at the sub-stations in the city, where there are lock-ups, and where a serjeant must always be in attendance day and night.

A superannuation and retiring allowance is more urgently called for in this force than in any other in Scotland, as there is a large proportion of the men who have served a great many years.

Of the seven constables (elderly men) at 13*s.* per week, the average age is 64 years, and average length of service 28 years; of the assistant criminal officer, assistant serjeant, and 12 assistant constables, the average age is 67½ years, average length of service 32½ years.

These men are employed in the lightest and easiest duties of the police office; they have no pension, superannuation, or retiring allowance to look to when quite unfit for any duty.

The force is efficient.

The pay of the superintendent's clerks are, one at 37*s.*, one at 29*s.* per week; court officer, 33*s.* per week; two main office keepers, 28*s.* per week; one main office keeper, 25*s.* per week; eight station-house keepers, 25*s.* per week.

Cities and Burghs.

No. 18.—City of Elgin (County of Elgin).

Elgin.

Population in 1861	7,543
Strength of force	6
Population to each constable	1,257

One superintendent, one serjeant, and four constables, in two classes.

The same, as to numbers and rate of pay, as the year before.
The force is efficient.

No. 19.—Forfar (County of Forfar).

Forfar.

Population in 1861	9,258
Strength of force	6
Population to each constable	1,543

One superintendent, one serjeant, and four constables, in two classes.

One constable resigned on obtaining a better appointment.
The pay of the serjeant has been raised 6*d.*, and that of the second class constables 1*s.* per week.
The office and cells are kept in very good order, and the force is efficient.

No. 20.—Galashiels (County of Selkirk).

Galashiels.

Population in 1861	6,944
Strength of force	6
Population to each constable	1,157

One superintendent, one serjeant, and four constables, in three classes.

One man resigned during the year.
A new office with cells and accommodation for some of the force is proposed to be erected. The premises now and hitherto in use are very bad.
The men are well clothed and equipped.
This force appears to have been efficient during the past year.

No. 21.—City of Glasgow (County of Lanark).

Glasgow.

Population in 1861	403,276
Strength of force	755
Population to each constable	534

One chief constable, six superintendents, 19 lieutenants, 24 inspectors, 23 detectives, 48 serjeants, in three classes, and 634 constables, in five classes, =755.

In addition to the above, there are maintained in the police establishment of the city, one surgeon, five district surgeons, two powder magazine keepers, three storekeepers and tailors, four lamp-trimmers, 11 waiters, and six female turnkeys (32)—in all 787 persons.
Twenty-seven men were absent from sickness at the inspection.
The force has been increased by one inspector and three constables.
There were 189 vacancies in the force, 52 less than last year, 116 resignations, 50 dismissals, 10 desertions, 11 deaths, two superannuations. Eight constables joined other forces, 11 emigrated; two lieutenants, one inspector, one detective, and seven constables died during last year.
Thirty-five beats have been twice vacated.
189 of the force are provided with good lodgings at a moderate rent,—94 married and 95 single men.
The increase of pay last year has tended to diminish the number of resignations and dismissals, and brought forward a greater number of eligible recruits for the service.

Increased

Increased accommodation is being provided for offices, lock-ups for prisoners, and lodgings for constables and their families, at the Cowcaddens' station, and a commodious new station is proposed to be erected in the Calton district. Cities and Burghs.

The force continues in a state of efficiency and discipline.

Detectives receive 6*l.* per annum in lieu of clothing.

No. 22.—Govan (County of Lanark).

Population in 1861	12,092
Strength of force	14
Population to each constable	863

Govan.

One superintendent, one inspector, one serjeant, and 11 constables in four classes.

The pay of the inspector, serjeant, and constables, has been raised 1 *s.* per week.

Two constables resigned and six were dismissed during the year.

A new station with ample accommodation for offices, cells for prisoners, and lodgings for several of the married and unmarried constables has recently been erected, but was not yet finished at the time of my inspection.

This force is well clothed and equipped, and is maintained in a state of efficiency and discipline.

No. 23.—Greenock (County of Renfrew).

Population in 1861	42,100
Strength of force	100
Population to each constable	421

Greenock.

One superintendent, four lieutenants, two inspectors, three detectives, nine serjeants in two classes, and 81 constables in three classes.

This force continues the same as to numbers and rate of pay as the year before.

There were, as usual, a great many changes in this force, 49 per cent., six more than the previous year.

One death, one superannuation, one desertion, 23 dismissals, and 23 resignations.

Of the last mentioned, most were by men who obtained better situations elsewhere, and some from finding house rent and lodgings more expensive than they could afford to give out of their pay, being higher than in other towns in Scotland.

I have before reported on the high price of lodgings in Greenock, and the difficulty of the members of the police in procuring suitable accommodation for themselves and their families, and have therefore repeatedly recommended the authorities to provide lodgings for the force, as in Glasgow, Govan, and Dundee, &c.

The amount of crime and detections by the police last year considerably exceeds that of previous years. There was an unusual number of assaults on the police while in the execution of their duties, and attempting to rescue prisoners from their hands, being 58 convictions of assault, and 17 for attempting to rescue prisoners.

The superannuation fund established in the police force of this burgh continues to give general satisfaction.

The magistrates have power to grant gratuities out of the fund to the widow and children of any member of the force dying in the service.

The force is in a state of efficiency and discipline.

Cities and Burghs.

No. 24.—Haddington (County of Haddington).

Haddington.

Population in 1861	3,897
Strength of force	2
Population to each constable	1,948

One superintendent and one constable.

There is also a man who cleans the lamps and performs other duties in the town, who puts on a police uniform (supplied once in two years) on market days and other occasions, who assists as a constable; but I cannot report this as an efficient police force.

No. 25.—Hamilton (County of Lanark).

Hamilton

Population in 1861	10,686
Strength of force	9
Population to each constable	1,187

One superintendent, two serjeants, and six constables, in two classes.

One constable resigned; the force is otherwise the same as last year, and is efficient.

No. 26.—Hawick (County of Roxburgh).

Hawick.

Population in 1861	10,684
Strength of force	9
Population to each constable	1,187

One superintendent, one serjeant, and seven constables, in two classes.

In December last the superintendent suddenly deserted his post. The serjeant was promoted to his place, and the force has been two men less than the authorised strength up to the 15th March; but as the duties appear to have been efficiently provided for during that time, I am induced to report the force as efficient during the year. I consider, however, that it should be increased to its former strength.

No. 27.—Helensburgh (County of Dumbarton).

Helensburgh.

Population in 1861	4,749
Strength of force	7
Population to each constable	678

One superintendent, one serjeant, and five constables, in two classes.

There were five resignations and five dismissals during the year. The men who resigned got better situations elsewhere.

The strength of the force has been reduced by one constable, but the pay has been increased to obtain a superior class of men than formerly, and appears now to be efficient.

The cells are still in a very bad state.

No. 28.—Inverness (County of Inverness).

Inverness.

Population in 1861	12,499
Strength of force	16
Population to each constable	781

One superintendent, three serjeants, and 12 constables, in two classes.

A constable has been added for the railway, and is paid by the company; otherwise the force remains the same as last year, and is efficient.

Cities and Burghs.

No. 29.—Johnstone (County of Renfrew).

Johnstone.

Population in 1861	7,007
Strength of force	6
Population to each constable	1,168

One superintendent, one serjeant, and four constables, in three classes.

Four constables resigned for better situations, and two were dismissed.
The pay of the superintendent has been raised from 80 *l.* to 90 *l.*
The fire brigade of the burgh is under the police.
The force is efficient.

No. 32.—Kelso (County of Roxburgh).

Kelso.

Population in 1861	4,309
Strength of force	3
Population to each constable	1,436

One superintendent and two constables.

This force continues the same as formerly reported, but for so large and important a burgh, I regret I cannot report it as efficient in numbers.

No. 31.—Kilmarnock (County of Ayr).

Kilmarnock.

Population in 1861	20,698
Strength of force	18
Population to each constable	1,150

One superintendent, one inspector, two serjeants, in two classes; and 13 constables, in four classes.

Two men resigned and two were dismissed.
The inspector, serjeant, and constables have 1 *l.* a year for boot money in addition to their pay.
The cells are not yet provided with means for heating them in winter.
The men are well clothed and equipped, and the force is efficient.

No. 32.—Kirkintilloch (County of Dumbarton).

Kirkintilloch.

Population in 1861	7,486
Strength of force	4
Population to each constable	1,871

One superintendent, one serjeant, and two constables, in two classes.

The men are allowed 6 *d.* per week for boot money in addition to their pay.
The force is efficient.

No. 33.—Kirriemuir (County of Forfar).

Kirriemuir.

Population in 1861	3,425
Strength of force	1
Population to each constable	3,425

This force continues the same as last year. One superintendent, assisted by three men, who light the lamps, and clean the streets when required. I do not consider this is an efficient police force.

Cities and Burghs.

No. 34.—Leith (County of Edinburgh).

Leith.

Population in 1861 - - - - - -	33,628
Strength of force - - - - - -	64
Population to each constable - - - -	525

One superintendent, one inspector, three detectives, eight serjeants, and 51 constables, in three classes.

A serjeant and two constables have been added since my last report.

There were 16 resignations and 10 dismissals during the year.

The union of the dock police with that of the burgh gives general satisfaction to all parties, and has been the means of detecting smuggling, as well as robberies and other felonies.

The office and cells are kept in good order, and the force is efficient in numbers and discipline.

No. 35.—Macduff (County of Banff).

Macduff.

Population in 1861 - - - - - -	3,067
Strength of force - - - - - -	1
Population to each constable - - - -	3,067

This force consists of one constable, assisted occasionally by another man.

I cannot report it as an efficient force.

No. 36.—Maryhill (County of Lanark).

Maryhill.

Population in 1861 - - - - - -	5,225
Strength of force - - - - - -	7
Population to each constable - - - -	746

One superintendent, one serjeant, and five constables, in four classes.

One constable has been added, one resigned, and two were dismissed during the year.

The amount of crime has increased, but the force appears to be efficient in numbers and discipline.

No. 37.—Maxwelltown (County of Kirkcudbright).

Maxwelltown.

Population in 1861 - - - - - -	3,646
Strength of force - - - - - -	2
Population to each constable - - - -	1,823

During the last year there appears to have been sometimes a superintendent, sometimes a constable and assistant constable, who were changed every few months, at various rates of pay.

This force is inefficient.

No. 38.—Montrose (County of Forfar).

Montrose.

Population in 1861 - - - - - -	14,563
Strength of force - - - - - -	15
Population to each constable - - - -	970

One superintendent, three serjeants, and 11 constables, in three classes.

The same as to numbers and rate of pay as the year before.

Third class constables are promoted to the second class after a year's service with good conduct.

The force is efficient.

Cities and Burghs.

No. 39.—Newburgh (County of Fife).

Population in 1861 - - - - - -	2,300	Newburgh.
Strength of force - - - - - -	1	
Population to each constable - - - - -	2,300	

No change has been made in this burgh; there is still only one constable, an inefficient force.

No. 40.—Paisley (County of Renfrew).

Population in 1861 - - - - - -	47,419	Paisley.
Strength of force - - - - - -	44	
Population to each constable - - - -	1,078	

One superintendent, one lieutenant, one inspector, four serjeants, and 37 constables, in three classes.

The pay of the lieutenant has been raised 7 *l.* and of the inspector 5 *l.* a-year; that of the rest of the force remains the same.

Six constables resigned, two were dismissed, and one deserted the service.

The force is efficient.

No. 41.—Partick (County of Lanark).

Population in 1861 - - - - - -	10,917	Partick.
Strength of force - - - - - -	17	
Population to each constable - - - -	642	

One superintendent, three serjeants, and 13 constables in three classes.

Two constables have been added to the force, and a third serjeant has been appointed.

The pay of the first and second class constables has been increased 1 *s.* per week.

Six constables resigned and two were dismissed.

The population has increased considerably since last census, and is now estimated at 15,000.

The office and cells are kept in good order.

The force is efficient.

No. 42.—City of Perth (County of Perth).

Population in 1861 - - - - - -	23,000	Perth.
Strength of force - - - - - -	27	
Population to each constable - - - -	851	

One superintendent, two inspectors, three serjeants, two detectives, and 19 constables, in three classes.

Two constables have been added to the force on the recent increase to the bounds of the burgh; two men resigned and four were dismissed.

The pay of the inspectors has been raised from 22 *s.* to 25 *s.* per week, and the serjeants from 20 *s.* to 22 *s.*

No improvement has been made in the cells, which are dark, badly ventilated, and are, perhaps, incapable of being improved.

A new police office, with proper cells, is much required, as the whole of the premises now occupied by the police are bad, and too limited in accommodation for such a large and populous burgh.

Vagrants continue to be admitted to occupy the cells for "protection" when claimed, and thus increase the inconvenience for the proper accommodation of prisoners.

The force is efficient.

Cities and Burghs.

No. 43.—Pulteneytown (County of Caithness).

Pulteneytown.

Population in 1861 - - - - - about	5,000
Strength of force - - - - - - - -	3
Population to each constable - - - -	1,666

One chief officer and two constables.

This force is maintained by the "Commissioners of Pulteneytown," and consists of one chief officer with 50 *l.* a year, and two constables with 15 *s.* per week.

I do not consider this is an efficient police force. The population is very greatly increased during the herring fishing season.

No. 44.—Renfrew (County of Renfrew).

Renfrew.

Population in 1861 - - - - - -	3,731
Strength of force - - - - - -	4
Population to each constable - - - - -	932

One superintendent, one serjeant, and two constables.

The serjeant and constables are provided with houses free of rent.

The force is efficient.

No. 45.—Rothesay (County of Bute).

Rothesay.

Population in 1861 - - - - - -	7,122
Strength of force - - - - - -	6
Population to each constable - - - - -	1,187

One superintendent, and five constables in three classes.

An additional constable has been employed during last year.

The burgh still maintains a separate police of its own; it might, with advantage, unite with that of the county.

The office and cells are kept in good order, and the force is efficient.

No. 46.—Stirling (County of Stirling).

Stirling.

Population in 1861 - - - - - -	13,714
Strength of force - - - - - -	14
Population to each constable - - - -	979

One superintendent, two serjeants, and 11 constables, in two classes.

One constable resigned and one was dismissed.

Each man receives 6 *d.* per week boot money.

This force is the same as to numbers and rate of pay as last year, and is efficient.

No. 47.—Stranraer (County of Wigtown).

Stranraer.

Population in 1861 - - - - - -	6,274
Strength of force - - - - - -	5
Population to each constable - - - -	1,254

One superintendent, and four constables in one class.

This force is the same as to numbers and rate of pay as last year, and is efficient.

No. 48.—Wick (County of Caithness).

Wick.

Population in 1861 - - - - about	2,000
Strength of force - - - - - -	2
Population to each constable - - - -	1,000

One superintendent and one constable.

During the herring fishing season, an extra constable is appointed for about two months.

This burgh is immediately contiguous to Pulteneytown, being merely separated by a small stream and the harbour; it might with advantage unite for police purposes with Pulteneytown and the county.

I cannot report this force as efficient.

REPORT of the Inspector of Constabulary, for the Year ended 15th March 1867, made to Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State, under the Provisions of the Statute 20 & 21 Vict. c. 72.

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REPORT

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION OF MALTA AND GOZO

WITH REFERENCE TO

THE EPIDEMIC CHOLERA

In the Year 1865.

BY DR. SUTHERLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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REPORT

ON

THE SANITARY CONDITION

OF

MALTA AND GOZO,

WITH REFERENCE TO THE EPIDEMIC CHOLERA

Of 1865.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.

In compliance with instructions directing me to proceed to Malta to examine into the local conditions under which cholera had manifested itself during the late epidemic there, with the view of ascertaining whether additional experience obtained from it, in any way modified those conclusions regarding improvement of the garrison at which Captain Galton and I had arrived in our "Report on the Sanitary Condition of the "Mediterranean Stations," I have the honour to state that before proceeding to Malta I prepared and sent out statistical forms for registering the leading sanitary facts relating to dwelling houses and barrack accommodation where the epidemic had shown itself, and that in March last, at as early a period as I could leave England after the removal of quarantine restrictions, I proceeded to Malta and communicated with his Excellency the Right Hon. Sir Henry K. Storks, the Governor, by whose kind assistance I was enabled to obtain through the different departments whatever information I required.

I inspected districts, and many houses and rooms, where cholera had prevailed, within the garrison and in villages of Malta and Gozo, together with the quarantine establishment and public charities, in company with Mr. Inglott, Comptroller of Charitable Institutions. I also had an opportunity afforded me of inspecting barracks and hospitals, through the kindness of General Ridley and Inspector-General Dr. Anderson, Principal Medical Officer. Having now completed the inquiry entrusted to me, I beg to report the results under the following heads.

I shall first give the mortality statistics of cholera derived from an interesting set of tables prepared by Dr. Ghio, Chief Police Physician.

I shall next give some account of the Maltese epidemic in relation to cholera in Arabia and Egypt. After this will follow an account of the public health before cholera appeared, as well as of the earlier cases of cholera in the islands, to show the order in which different districts and houses were attacked, and under this head an opportunity will be afforded of discussing the statistical distribution of the epidemic.

The sanitary statistical facts entered by Dr. Ghio in the forms sent out to Malta, already referred to, will next be considered, and will show the relation which sanitary condition bore to the intensity of the epidemic.

I shall then give the experience of the disease in public institutions.

I propose next to give some account of the present sanitary law and practice in the islands, and at the same time to point out the class of improvements required for protecting the public health in time to come.

Next in order will follow an account of cholera as it occurred among soldiers and their families, together with an estimate of the state of barrack accommodation and its influence on the disease, as this is shown in the sanitary statistical forms filled up by medical officers of regiments.

And I shall conclude the report with a statement of the results of an inquiry regarding cases of communication of cholera by personal intercourse, and into the operation of

quarantine restrictions against cholera on the public health and commercial interests of the islands.

I.—Statistics of Cholera.

a. Population of the Islands.

According to the census of 1861, the civil population of the island of Malta amounted in that year to 118,596.

At the same date the civil population of the island of Gozo was 15,459.

There is a small annual increase of the population of about 1,000 for Malta, and 80 for Gozo, but it will be sufficient for the purposes of comparison, if we assume the census numbers as representing approximately the population of both islands when cholera appeared in 1865.

The death rates from all causes among this population for three successive years, including the cholera year 1865, are given in appendix No. I.*

They were as follow:—

Years.	Deaths per 1,000.	
	Malta.	Gozo.
1864 - -	27	23
1865 - -	47	46
1866 - - -	25	23

The average military population in 1865 (Table II.) was as follows:—

Men - - - -	6,105
Women - - - -	526
Children - - - -	838

b. Mortality from Cholera.

The first case of cholera during the epidemic of 1865 appeared in a soldier's child on June 20th. The last case of the epidemic in a soldier took place on November 12th. The disease began earlier and lasted longer among troops than among any other class of the community.

Nine days after the disease appeared among the troops, *i.e.*, on June 29th, the earliest case occurred among the civil population of Malta. Three weeks later on July 21st, the first case took place in Gozo, but the patient was ill when he landed in the island, and the first indigenous cases showed themselves in Gozo on July 24th.

Three months later, on October 24th, the last cases took place in Gozo. Sixteen days afterwards, on November 9th, the last case occurred among the civil population of Malta; and as already stated on November 12th, a soldier in Malta was attacked, and the epidemic came to an end.

Table III. abstracted from tables prepared by Dr. Ghio, gives the total daily cases and deaths from Cholera among all classes of the civil and military population. The following is a summary of this table:—

		Cases.	Deaths.
Civil Population.	Malta - - - -	2,362†	1,479
	Gozo - - - -	545	252
	Soldiers and their families -	199‡	142
		3,106	1,873

* A few years ago a Registration Ordinance was enacted in Malta, and a registrar was appointed, but, singularly enough, the registration office takes no cognizance of causes of deaths. These are registered separately by the police. It will be observed also that Form No. 1 is signed, not by the registrar, but by the superintendent of police. These anomalies should be removed. It will be seen further on, that an improved diagnosis and nomenclature of diseases is urgently required. It would be a great advantage to conform entirely in these matters to home practice by using the same nomenclature, and by requiring the registrar to enter in his books not only the *fact*, but the *cause* of death.

† Including two fatal cases which took place on board ship in the harbour.

‡ Dr. Ghio gives the total cases of cholera among the military population at 202, and the deaths at 145, I have used Dr. Anderson's statement in the text. The small difference in numbers is probably due to the fact that a few cases of fatal choleraic disease may have been classed as cholera.

There were three fatal cases on board Her Majesty's ships in harbour; besides a fatal case in a seaman under treatment in hospital for consumption.

Table IV. gives the sexes and ages of all who died of cholera in each of the cities and villages of Malta and Gozo. It shows that for every 100 males who died of this disease, there died 132 females, and that the epidemic fell very heavily on the advanced periods of life.

Table II., kindly prepared by Dr. Anderson, gives the following details regarding cholera among the military population:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Men	126	90
Women	48	34
Children	25	18
Total	199	142

Besides cases and deaths from cholera among the civil and military population, there were fatal attacks among persons in quarantine.

Table V. shows that during 48 days intervening between June 14th and July 31st, the following numbers arriving from Alexandria were landed at the Lazaretto, and placed in quarantine:—

Passengers	2,031
Persons who had held communication with them	138
Health Guards	134
	2,303

The daily population of the Lazaretto was in a constant state of fluctuation from varying arrivals and discharges. At first the daily numbers amounted to 83; they then gradually increased to 1,359, from which point the numbers diminished until cholera ceased.

The amount of choleraic disease in the Lazaretto between the dates specified, was as follows:—

Diarrhœa.		Cholera.	
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
17	—	23	14

It is necessary to bear in mind that passengers remained in the Lazaretto only during their days of quarantine, while coal labourers and health guards were more or less continually on duty there.

These quarantine cases and deaths, if added to the others, would make the total attacks from cholera in 1865 amount to 3,129, and the deaths to 1,887.

The following were the proportions of attacks and deaths among different classes of population:—

	Cholera per 1,000 of the Population.	
	Attacks.	Deaths.
Civil Population — Malta	19·9	12·4
Civil Population — Gozo	35·3	16·4
Soldiers	20·6	14·7
„ Wives	91·	64·6
„ Children	30·	21·4
Total Civil and Military Population	22·	13·2

The death rates to cases treated as deduced from the returns were:—

Civil population of Malta	62 per cent.
„ „ Gozo	46 „
Soldiers and their families	71 „

These great differences in death rates may be partly due to differences in the severity of cases in the three groups of population, but I am inclined to attribute much of the greater proportionate mortality among military attacks to more strict and accurate diagnosis of cases by the regimental surgeons. But whatever the explanation of the difference may be, the Malta epidemic of 1865, in so far as relates to its proportionate mortality, must be classed among the most mortal on record.

Table I. shows that the population decreased under the effects of the epidemic, to an extent of 1,366 in Malta, and 68 in Gozo.

c. Statistical distribution of Cholera.

The statistical distribution of cholera over the islands was as follows :—

With the exception of a few inhabitants living in scattered houses in the country, the population of Malta and Gozo is located in towns within the garrison or in country villages (casals). The towns resemble other Mediterranean cities, except that they are much better built than most of them. The town population has a considerable resemblance to other Levantine populations. This is not the case in the villages, which contain a different kind of population, having other habits and customs, and whose dwellings bear little resemblance to those in the towns.

An inspection of Map No. II. will show how the people are distributed, better than could be done by any mere description, and it also shows that wherever in the islands there were groups of population, cholera prevailed.

Tables VI., VII., VIII., and IX., contain weekly abstracts of statistical tables by Dr. Ghio, showing the daily cases and deaths in each group of population in Malta and Gozo. All the deaths in these tables have been transferred to the maps, and are marked by dots :—Those for the cities on Map No. III., and for the country population on Map No. II.

The following summaries of these tables give the cases and deaths for the civil population living in the garrison, and also for the towns and villages in the islands :—

Cities within the Garrison.	Population 1861.	Cholera 1865.		
		Cases.	Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000.
Valletta - - -	23,993	454	282	11
Floriana - - -	5,791	76	48	8
Senglea - - -	6,887	99	64	9
Burmola (Cospicua) -	10,933	175	122	11
Vittoriosa - - -	5,712	175	107	18
Total - - -	53,316	979	623	11·7

There were thus 623 deaths among the civil population of the garrison, giving a ratio of 11·7 per 1,000 ; but to this number must be added the mortality among soldiers and their families who were taken ill while living within the garrison, and also deaths taking place among aged and infirm persons in the Ospizio, at Floriana, and among patients in the central civil hospital, Floriana.

With these additions, the total deaths among the resident population were distributed as follows :—

	Deaths from Cholera.
Civil population - - - -	623
Soldiers and their families - -	121
In the Ospizio - - - -	30
In the Central Hospital - - -	7
	781

And adding to these 14 deaths in quarantine,* we find the total mortality of the garrison towns to have been 795.

* The quarantine establishment, although outside the walls of Valetta is close to Fort Manoel, and is occasionally occupied by troops.

The epidemic was distributed among the towns and villages of Malta, outside the garrison, in the following proportions :—

Towns and Villages in Malta.	Population 1861.	Cholera.			Towns and Villages in Malta.	Population 1861.	Cholera.		
		Cases.	Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000.			Cases.	Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000.
Attard -	1,239	19	11	8	Zeitun -	5,491	164	84	15
Misida -	1,858	55	39	20	Calcara -	436	8	5	11
Rabato and Notabile.	5,916	143	91	15	Gudia -	932	11	5	5
					Axiack -	1,200	37	24	20
Birchircara -	5,978	142	98	16	Balzan -	662	1	1	—
Corradino -	187	4	3	16	Lia -	1,371	12	8	5
Curmi -	6,001	159	92	15	Paola -	485	4	2	4
Musta -	3,828	22	14	3	Tarxien -	1,265	22	10	7
Naxaro -	2,768	33	19	6	Siggieui -	2,641	70	40	15
Micabiba -	894	34	19	21	Crendi -	949	2	2	2
Zebbug -	4,884	99	62	12	Luca -	1,592	20	16	10
Zabbar -	4,327	88	54	12	Melleha -	975	3	2	2
Via San Guiseppe.	1,578	40	26	16	St. Paul's Bay.	476	1	1	—
Sliema -	324	24	14	—	Safi -	286	8	4	14
Zurrico -	2,797	34	24	8	Chircop -	409	4	1	—
San Giuliano	476	7	7	15	Dingli -	594	1	1	—
Gargur -	1,200	9	6	5					

The total population of these villages in 1861, was 64,019; and there were 1,280 cases, and 785 deaths from cholera among their inhabitants.

The death rates from cholera varied considerably. Excluding the smaller numbers they may be taken at from 6 to 20 per 1,000.

An outbreak of cholera took place at Saura's Hospital, Rabato, in the latter part of August and early in September 1865, so fatal that out of 88 inmates, 32 were attacked, and 27 died. If these deaths be added to those of the villages, the total mortality in the country districts of the island of Malta will amount to 812, or a little less than 12·7 per 1,000 of the population. Hence the death rate from cholera in the open country districts of Malta exceeded the death rate in the crowded towns by 1 per 1,000. To the total deaths among the civil population of the country districts must be added, 21 deaths among soldiers and their families living at Pembroke Camp, St. Julians, and Notabile, which will raise the total cholera mortality of Malta, outside the garrison, to 833.

The next abstract shows the mortality from cholera in towns and villages of the island of Gozo :—

Towns and Villages of Gozo.	Population 1861.	Cholera.			Towns and Villages of Gozo.	Population 1861.	Cholera.		
		Cases.	Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000.			Cases.	Deaths.	Deaths per 1,000.
Xeuchia -	1,345	38	18	13	Munxar -	147	12	5	34
Rabato -	4,023	178	74	18	Santa Lucia -	232	4	1	—
Caccia -	1,996	79	30	15	Kercem -	793	19	9	11
Nadur -	2,546	13	6	2	Zebbug -	556	42	18	32
Sannat -	793	43	25	31	Ghain Siclem	916	1	—	—
Marsalforn -	25	3	2	—	Kala	500	2	1	—
Garbo -	1,295	68	33	25	Ghammar -	263	11	5	19

These villages in Gozo had an estimated aggregate population of 15,430, and they yielded 513 attacks, and 227 deaths from cholera.

But to these numbers must be added 26 attacks in old people in the Ospizio at Rabato, of which 21 proved fatal, and six cases attacked in the civil hospital there, of which four died. The total attacks were thus 545, and the deaths 252, giving a death rate of 16.4 per 1,000.

It follows from this statistical analysis of the mortality :—

1. That the epidemic cholera of 1865 was scattered over Malta and Gozo ;
2. That it attacked both civil and military population ;
3. That the death rate from it was highest among soldiers and their families ;
4. That the native country population of Gozo suffered more severely than the similar population in Malta ;

5. And, that contrary to what might have been expected, the people living in sparse country villages in both islands suffered more from cholera than the population of the crowded garrison towns.

I shall next proceed to give an account of the epidemic itself.

II.—History of the Epidemic Cholera of 1865.

(*a.*) *Appearance of the disease in Arabia and Egypt.*

An opinion firmly held by a majority of the population of Malta is, that the severe epidemic cholera of 1865 began at Mecca and Medina during the pilgrimage of that year; that the disease was carried to Djedda on the Red Sea, from thence to Suez, from Suez to Alexandria, and from Alexandria to Malta and to other ports of the the Mediterranean; and that this transference of disease was effected by ships, pilgrims, and natives of various Mediterranean countries who fled before the scourge, carrying the infection with them, to every port where they unhappily disembarked.

As a logical consequence of this opinion, the same persons hold, that by quarantine restrictions alone, carried out with a stringency never before considered to be either necessary or practicable, can future invasions of cholera be prevented.

As another logical consequence, influential individuals in the islands have avowed to me their belief that cholera connects itself with persons and not with localities; they hence consider that measures of hygiène are either altogether of subsidiary importance, or that they are useless in mitigating the severity of epidemics, and that if quarantine cannot keep out "contagion" there is no hope for the population in time to come.

The entire chain of reasoning is perfectly consistent; more so, indeed, than is usually the case in such discussions in other countries, and on account of its very consistency it is all the more necessary that the facts on which it rests should be firmly established before we adopt the momentous conclusions to which it inevitably leads.

Besides the popular opinion to which I have referred, there is a scientific doctrine held by some persons in Malta as elsewhere, derived chiefly from the expressed or published opinions of others, round which the phenomena of the late epidemic are, in perfect good faith, made to arrange themselves. Such, for instance, as the existence of a specific cholera virus, transferable from person to person by intercourse, by clothing or other media, or by excreta of cholera patients, soiled linen and the like, in such a way that persons who may not themselves suffer from cholera may transfer the disease to others who may die of it.

The first thing, therefore, with persons holding such views when successive cases of cholera present themselves, is to search out diligently every presumable channel of communication, and whenever they have found one sufficient to satisfy their own minds, they consider their work done. They either lose sight of, or they undervalue the importance of other facts, and their conclusion is, that practically the prevention of personal intercourse, directly or indirectly, when cholera prevails, is the only safe course to be followed. It is true that such conclusions are not always fully deduced from the doctrine, but they are, nevertheless, the real consequences which it tends to impress on the mind, so that while the practical result of the popular opinion of epidemics being carried from place to place on board ship, would be to put an end to commerce when epidemic diseases prevail, or are suspected to exist, this scientific doctrine held along with it, would logically put an end to social intercourse, and to humane care and treatment of the sick.

It is no part of my duty to enter into discussions of such subjects, but I have felt myself bound to state the impressions conveyed to me in Malta at the commencement of this inquiry, on account of the serious obstacles which those views present to the adoption of really efficient means of improvement; for if the authorities in Malta, to whom appertains the sanitary care of the population, should feel themselves called on to act strictly in accordance with opinions which I have heard expressed, there is, of course, an end of any reasonable hope of removing the real causes on which the high epidemic susceptibility of the population depends.

It is, besides, impossible to ignore altogether the alleged fact of importation, and for the obvious reason that if the cholera epidemic of 1865 were really carried on board ship to Malta, then restriction of intercourse becomes an important matter as regards the future safety of the population from invasion of epidemic diseases.

In dealing with this part of the subject it is necessary, in the first place, to ascertain the real facts of the case, but it unfortunately happens that on some very important points our information is incomplete. We have no reliable account of the state of health of the Arabian peninsula, or of Egypt itself, before cholera appeared. We do not

know under what precise circumstances cholera broke out, whether it came suddenly, or whether it was preceded by any altered condition of the public health. We have no account of the first cases of the disease, or of how they originated.

There is, in fact, an almost total blank in our knowledge at the very point where exact information is of the greatest importance. This deficiency is nothing more than has always existed in our information about these Eastern epidemics, and there is no reason to hope for the advent of more enlightened views regarding them, until we are enabled to keep an account current, so to speak, of the condition of public health in those epidemic centres where pestilences make their first appearance.

Under present circumstances it is not surprising that hypothetical considerations should enter so largely into popular beliefs regarding the mode of propagation of epidemic diseases. But the time has certainly arrived for establishing more exact methods of inquiry, and for separating what is true from what is supposititious in their history.

The first intimation, for instance, of cholera in Arabia was contained in private letters and newspaper paragraphs, announcing an outbreak of pestilence among pilgrims at Mecca, which had destroyed 20,000 persons during the first three weeks in May 1865. The first official notice of cholera in Egypt received by the Government of Malta was contained in a telegram from the consul at Alexandria on June 14th. Admitting the facts to be correct, one cannot help regretting that they convey so little real information as to the history of the disease. There are, it is true, some other facts which I shall presently mention, bearing on the progress of the disease from Mecca to Alexandria in the line of pilgrim caravans; but when we are told from another source that "a letter "from Alexandria ascribes the cholera there to fatigue and sun exposure, and that the "malady has appeared up the country almost simultaneously at widely distant "points,"* we feel how much is yet to be learned before we arrive at reliable facts regarding the earlier history of the epidemic.

There appears to be little doubt that much of the prevailing uncertainty regarding disputed points in the history of all epidemic outbreaks is really the result of want of information; so that almost any form of hypothetical doctrine may find support in occurrences alleged in its behalf.

The danger in all such cases where the history is necessarily incomplete is mistaking coincidences for effects, a result which can only be avoided in future by adopting a more rational and systematic mode of enquiry.

Great epidemics have generally been preceded more or less by marked disturbances in the health of men and animals. Epidemic diseases of different kinds and epizootics have not unfrequently co-existed at such periods, and from the information I have been able to obtain, the epidemic years 1865–66 have been no exceptions to the rule.

It is unnecessary to do more than merely to allude to the existence of severe and fatal forms of fever and cattle plague which were so prevalent in various parts of Europe before cholera appeared, as indications of this disturbance.

In Arabia there is reason for believing that the usual premonitions were not absent: for in the month of March and April 1865, a fatal form of Typhus appears to have prevailed at Mecca, Medina, and Djedda, which carried off nearly 50 persons a day in each of the first two cities.†

About the same period an epizootic disease prevailed over nearly the whole of the eastern shores of the Mediterranean. Of this fact we have official evidence in the minutes of the Malta Board of Health of April 29th 1865, prohibiting the importation of cattle from Egypt, Syria, Smyrna, Spain, Dalmatia and Sicily.‡

At a later period, in the middle of June, at the date when quarantine was established at Malta, small pox is also stated to have existed at Suez, while cholera was committing ravages at Djedda.§

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* "Gibraltar Chronicle," 27th June 1865.

† "A letter from Djedda of the 3rd April says, that considerable havoc has lately been made by typhus in that city, but, fortunately, not to the same extent as at Mecca and Medina. At each of these last places nearly 50 persons die daily, and grave apprehensions are experienced lest the evil should spread still further when the crowds of pilgrims arrive."—(*Malta Times and United Service Gazette, 27th April*, 1865.)

‡ "Official reports having been laid before the Board of Health stating that the cattle disease still exists in Egypt, Syria, Smyrna, Spain, Dalmatia, and Sicily, the Board, having fully considered the said reports, beg to recommend that the importation of cattle from these places be prohibited."—(*Minute of Malta Board of Health, 29th April* 1865.)

§ "It is stated that cholera has broken out at Djedda among the pilgrims returning from Mecca, and that small-pox is raging at Suez."—(*Malta Observer, 15th June* 1865.) The co-existence of small-pox with cholera has also been observed in India (*vide* Report of General Board of Health on the cholera of 1848–49.)

It is to be regretted that our information about the state of health of the East at this time is not more complete. But in regard to Malta, we have information which throws much light on the entire history of the epidemic in the islands.

b. State of Public Health in Malta and Gozo before the Cholera of 1865.

In Table X. there is given a monthly abstract of climatic elements for Malta during the year 1865. In comparing these elements with similar ones for years during which there was no excess of epidemic diseases, given in the Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Mediterranean Stations, there is nothing very special to indicate that the climate of 1865 was unhealthy. If there was any peculiarity in the weather of this year, it was perhaps somewhat dryer than the average, and the temperatures were lower, a circumstance apparently due to the unusual prevalence of winds from northerly directions throughout the year. It will be seen that all the general directions of winds were from N.W. and N.E. The total rain collected during the first eight months of 1865 before the advent, and for two months of the prevalence of cholera was barely 7 inches. But in years when no epidemic diseases have prevailed the rainfall has both been greater and less than this amount. The most remarkable occurrence was the fall of above 7½ inches of rain during September and October 1865, while cholera was declining; an amount more than seven-fold the average for the same months of 1859 and 1860.*

In describing the state of public health preceding cholera, I shall first give the results of an inquiry carried out by the police authorities at my request, showing the comparative numbers of cases of gastric affections brought under treatment by district physicians and in the public institutions of Malta and Gozo for the first six months of 1864, in comparison with the numbers for corresponding months of 1865, preceding the outbreak of cholera. It is necessary to point out, however, that these facts have been obtained from one class only of the population, and that they only give a general idea of the state of public health at these two periods.

Table XI. contains the total cases in each district return; the following is an abstract of these returns.

	1864.	1865.
Dyspepsia and gastricism	1,915	2,086
Colic	595	777
Diarrhœa	1,042	1,243
Dysentery	465	559
Sickness and vomiting	149	180
Enteritis or gastro-enteritis	1,308	1,418
All other diseases	18,383	20,547

Two conclusions follow from this class of facts, first, that there is at ordinary times a very considerable amount of gastric disease among the poor; and, secondly, that there was a marked increase of all classes of gastric affections as well as of other diseases during six months preceding the cholera of 1865.

When cholera had established itself as an epidemic, gastric affections, as usually happens, increased to such an extent that few people escaped their influence in some form or other.

The next class of facts bearing on the public health before cholera appeared are contained in the mortality returns, and are hence of a more specific character.

During the earlier months of 1865, two diseases, fever and gastro-enteritis, which always exist in Malta, prevailed to an unusual extent, and occasioned an unusually large mortality in the island.

Abstract No. 90 of the census taken in October 1861 (Table XII. in the Appendix) affords the means of comparing the death rates from these diseases for the years 1859–60–61 with the mortality from them during the first six months of 1865 preceding the outbreak of cholera which is shown in the same table abstracted from tables by Dr. Ghio. In 1861

* The appearance of the sky is too much a matter of personal estimate to be admitted as evidence in such inquiries. It is, nevertheless curious that in a letter published in the "Malta Observer," on June 22, 1865, attention is called to the existence of "dense, many coloured, deeply mottled, and murkily marbled clouds, "floating about in every and in opposite directions, some days obscuring the sun, giving a sombre and "unnatural appearance both to sea, sky, and land, affecting more or less the nervous system with langour, "depression, and lassitude, partial rains and almost invisible mists, seem to indicate a most unnatural and "unhealthy state of things, and to point out that something evil is looming in the distance."

This was written just at the time cholera burst out in the plague hospital. The letter was objected to on account of exciting alarm, but I was assured that the facts were as stated.

the population of the islands amounted to 134,055, and the average annual deaths from fevers (nervous fever, petechial fever), during the three years mentioned above, amounted to 123. During the first six months of 1865, preceding the cholera of that year, with a probable increase of population up to 136,000, the deaths from various classes of fevers were 115; but we must double this number in order to obtain an annual comparison, and in doing so we find that while the annual death rate from fevers for the three years 1859–60–61, was 9 per 10,000 of the population, the mortality from fevers during the first six months of 1865 was equivalent to an annual death rate of 17 per 10,000. In order to comprehend the full value of this great increase it must, however, be borne in mind that the fever months in Malta are July, August, and September. These months are included in the annual average for the three earlier years, but they are necessarily excluded from the first half of 1865.*

Table XIII. in the appendix gives the localities from which cases of this fever were received into the Central Civil Hospital at Floriana together with the dates of the first and last cases received. This table contains of course only a certain proportion of fever cases, but the important fact which we learn from it is that fever prevailed in a number of places where cholera afterwards prevailed.

The disease was of so serious a character as to induce the Government to direct an enquiry to be made by a special board on April 22nd 1865. On this board were Drs. Engerer, Ghio, Pisani, Inspector General, Dr. Hume and Staff Surgeon Major the late Dr. Mathew. The enquiry was held at Zeitun. The reporters state that fever began to be unusually prevalent in the preceding month of January, during which 23 cases occurred; that in February there were 32 cases; in March 47 cases; and that in April there had been 47 cases. There had been, besides, 23 cases sent to the Central Hospital at Floriana. Fever at the date of the enquiry had declined. The mortality had been 11·4 per cent. of cases treated. After a careful examination of the facts the board arrived at conclusion that the fever was true typhus, apparently "due in "every instance to exceptional and preventible causes." The main cause assigned by the board was want of ventilation in houses, arising partly from their construction, partly from the pernicious habit of a whole family or most of them sleeping in one room, and partly from unusually cold weather having led the people to close all the apertures by which fresh air might have been admitted, "the sleepers being in fact poisoned by the "pent-up emanations from one another's bodies." There was no appearance of the disease spreading by infection either in hospital wards or villages, and the physician who saw most of the cases considered the disease purely of local origin.

The reporters indicate other local causes such as filthy habits and the like, as having exercised some influence over the severity of the disease. A note appended to table XIII., gives some insight into this matter. It is there stated in reference to the condition of patients received into the Central Hospital at Floriana that "the disgusting state of "personal filth in which each patient was received appeared to be the cause of the "disease."

The local causes specially connected with the houses will be noticed further on. Suffice it to say that the local causes which predisposed people to fever were the same causes which predisposed them afterwards to cholera. Another note on Table XIII., informs us that "in proportion as cholera invaded the island fever diminished, but "straggling cases continued to arrive, as usual during the heat of summer." When cholera came epidemic fever was replaced by epidemic cholera. The local causes remained the same, the disease only was changed.

The disease known in Malta by the names "*gastritis*," "*enteritis*," or more usually "*gastro-enteritis*," appears to be made up of different diseases classified under the same general designation from want of a good nosological arrangement such as is now very generally adopted. The symptoms vary in character, and different medical practitioners in describing the disease give more prominence to certain phenomena than to others. Sometimes the disease is attended by acute symptoms, at others the symptoms are more chronic, but the character of the disease is diarrhœal, or rather it is choleraic, and it is most prevalent and fatal at and under 15 years of age. The following account of the symptoms abstracted from the statistical returns of district physicians will afford an idea of the usual cases.

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* Mortality in Malta and Gozo :—
Total Mortality, all causes, in 1859–60–61[a] = 9,907 ÷ 6 = 1,651 for 6 months. All causes, 6 months, January 1st to June 30th, 1865[b] = 2,097.
Mortality from fevers in 1859–60–61 = 371 ÷ 6 = 62 for 6 months. Fevers, 6 months, January 1st to June 30th, 1865 = 115.

[a] Census of Malta and Gozo, 1861, Abstract No. 90 (vide Table XII., Appendix).
[b] Dr. Ghio's data in Table XII., Appendix.

Uneasiness and sense of oppression in the epigastrium; sometimes tenderness on pressure; coated tongue; thirst; retching; rumbling in the bowels; feverishness; pulse at times frequent and small; giddiness; vomiting of a yellowish or greenish mucous matter; sometimes constipation at commencement. Dark fluid stools; griping; cold skin; followed by frequent watery stools; watery bilious vomiting; sometimes cramps; sometimes diminished or suppressed urine; cold sweat; reaction; fever; death often from exhaustion, disease passing at times into gastric fever. The symptoms are modified in children by age and dentition.

The *post-mortem* appearances show softening of the mucous membrane with superficial ulceration and other morbid appearances.

The usual mortality from "gastro-enteritis" is very considerable in the islands. During the years 1859–60–61, the annual deaths ascribed to it averaged 405, or at the rate of 30 per 10,000 of the population: but in the six months of 1865 (January to June inclusive) preceding the cholera the deaths were 406 or in the annual ratio of 60 per 10,000. The annual death rate from this diarrhœal disease was thus doubled during the six months which preceded the advent of cholera.*

When cholera appeared, gastro-enteritis merged into cholera.

These facts are sufficient to show that long before cholera began its course towards the north-west there were indications of a changed condition of the public health in Malta. There was an unusual prevalence of fatal diseases of the zymotic class during the first six months of 1865. Two of these, fever and gastro-enteritis had indeed occasioned a loss of life nearly equal to one third of the total loss subsequently incurred from cholera itself, before a single death from cholera had taken place.

As the epidemic period approached, signs of the coming pestilence were yet more unequivocal. At the middle of May, while cholera still confined its ravages to the Arabian Peninsula, and before there was any known case of it in Egypt, two occurrences took place in Malta, which I shall notice next in the order of events.

About two miles west of Valetta, is situated the populous village of Birchircara, where, on May 17th, a sudden outburst of a very suspicious disease took place, the symptoms of which were so severe that the first cases were reported to the Government as true cholera. This led to an inquiry which showed that the report as to the disease having been cholera was incorrect, but the fact itself is of importance as proving the then precarious state of the public health, and the character which the disease assumed in the estimation of medical practitioners who first saw it. In a report (Appendix XIV.) prepared in April of the present year at my request, by Dr. Grillet, the disease is described as diarrhœa with heat in the bowels. But Dr. Ghio who went to the village at the time, informed me that the account he obtained of the disease from competent persons showed that the patients suffered from diarrhœa, vomiting, cramp, slight prostration, cold skin, pain in the bowels, followed by reaction on the skin. There were no deaths. The number of cases is not known, but they were scattered over the village, and continued to occur until cholera appeared in Birchircara on July 18th, and took the place of the other disease.

Another similar outbreak of a violent character occurred on May 20th, three days after the first case at Birchircara, in soldiers' families, at that time quartered in the main buildings of the Lazzaretto.

On the day referred to ten persons (eight men, one woman, and one child) living in some small, close, ill-ventilated rooms in part of the Lazzaretto buildings, close to offensive drains and a privy, were attacked with sickness and vomiting, diarrhœa, cramps, and coldness of skin,—the same symptoms as occurred in the Birchircara cases. In this instance, also, there were no deaths. It is important to remark that when the rooms occupied by these families were shown to me, it was stated that two fatal cases of cholera had taken place in two of the same rooms at a subsequent period, when they were occupied by persons in quarantine.

An interesting report supplied by the Hon. Mr. Inglott, regarding the charitable institutions, shows that as cholera approached the islands it was preceded by the usual foreshadowings in these establishments, Mr. Inglott states that, "Premonitory symptoms, "looseness of the bowels among the aged inmates of the 'Ospizio' not subject to chronic "diarrhœa, commenced to prevail more frequently than it was usual during the hot

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* Table XII., Mortality in Malta and Gozo:—
Gastritis-enteritis, 1859, 1860, and 1861[a] = 1,214 ÷ 6 = 202 for 6 months. Enteritis, January 1st to June 30, 1865[b] = 406.

[a] Census of Malta and Gozo, 1861, Abstract 90 (Table XII., Appendix).
[b] Dr. Ghio's data in Table XII., Appendix.

" season, about the middle of June, in Malta, and of July in Gozo." This was followed by fatal attacks of diarrhœa, and these by cholera.

On considering these facts it appears to me to be scarcely possible to escape from the conclusion that long before cholera appeared in Malta, possibly before its first outbreak in Arabia, the earliest wave of the coming epidemic had passed over the islands. This inference is further supported by the very remarkable facts about to be noticed connected with the first outbreak of cholera itself in Malta, in the plague hospital lying to the west of the Lazzaretto towards Birchircara, an outbreak greatly resembling in its appearance these diarrhœal seizures, except that it was true Asiatic cholera of a very fatal type.

c. *Progress of Cholera from Arabia to Malta.*

I shall now give a sketch of the progress of cholera from the time of its appearance at Mecca until it broke out in Malta. All the facts I shall use are taken from official documents; and however deficient they may be as regards details of the disease, I see no reason to doubt their accuracy so far as they go.

The facts are accompanied by dates. Upon the facts are grounded the popular opinion I have referred to respecting the importation of cholera from Egypt. We shall presently see how far this conclusion from the facts is, or is not, sustained by the dates at which the events took place.

We have already seen that in the month of April 1865, "Typhus" fever was stated to be the cause of 40 to 50 deaths a day at Mecca, and of an equal number of deaths at Medina, and that fears were entertained that when the pilgrims arrived great mortality would ensue.

The numbers who did arrive are variously estimated at from 150,000 to between four and five-fold this amount. All the accounts agree in stating that no sanitary arrangements were made for so vast an influx of people, and that the whole area occupied by the pilgrims was more or less polluted by filth, and by offal of slaughtered animals left to fester under the hot Arabian sun. Early in May 1865, cholera broke out with great violence at Mecca, and many thousands of pilgrims perished.* The bodies of the dead were left in mosques and other buildings or they lay unburied by the way-side. The pestilence attained its maximum severity about the middle of the month, and the pilgrims began to return homewards.†

At this date our information becomes more precise, for we have a report from Dr. Aubert-Roche addressed to M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, in which an account is given of the subsequent course of the disease in its relation to the interests of the Suez canal. An extract from this report is given in Appendix No. XV., and the following facts up to June 12th are taken from it.

On May 19th, an English steamer with 1,500 pilgrims on board, arrived at Suez from Djedda, after having lost a number of passengers on the voyage.

Two days afterwards, on May 21st, the master of the vessel and his wife were seized with cholera at Suez.

Next day, the 22nd, a single case of cholera took place in a convoy of pilgrims at Damanhour, near Alexandria.

There was no other attack until 11 days afterwards, on June 2nd when a single case took place in Alexandria, among some natives living with the pilgrims.

On June 5th two other cases occurred under similar circumstances, and it was not until the 12th June that the disease extended beyond the mixed group of population first attacked.

After June 12th cholera was considered to have established itself in Alexandria.

On June 14th the consular agents considered it necessary to telegraph the existence of cholera in Alexandria to their respective Governments, and accordingly, on this date the Government of Malta was informed of the fact by telegram.

On the same day, June 14th, a quarantine of seven days was declared at Malta against all vessels arriving from Alexandria.

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* In the progress of cholera towards Europe in 1847, it reached Mecca in January, "where it proved so "destructive to the Moslem pilgrims that from two to three thousand of them are reported to have perished "by it 'in the one night' of their pilgrimage from Mecca to Mount Arafat."—(Report of General Board of Health on Epidemic Cholera of 1848–9.)

† This Mecca epidemic bears a striking resemblance to similar epidemics which burst out during pilgrimages in India, where many thousands of persons with animals are crowded together without sanitary precautions. The exciting cause appears to be mainly impure air, and probably impure water, the impurities being derived from the whole surrounding district being covered with excreta and other filth. The Madras Sanitary Commission has, however, proved that these outbreaks can be prevented simply by cleanliness enforced by police arrangements, and by providing latrines for the people. By these means annual cholera epidemics of immemorial recurrence have ceased in recent years.

These precise dates show the course which the epidemic followed in its progress towards the north-west, along one line at least.

I shall next state what took place with arrivals at Malta, and in doing so I shall make use of facts and dates supplied by the police authorities in a printed paper (Memorandum on the Cholera of 1865) an extract from which is given in Appendix XVI.

The first vessel with pilgrims, the "Ephesus," arrived at Malta from Alexandria on May 31st, after a voyage of five days. She had 235 pilgrims on board. The master reported that three pilgrims had died during the passage, but the deaths were caused neither by diarrhœa nor by cholera, but by "mortification," "constipation," and "senile exhaustion." Sixty-one pilgrims were landed at Malta; the remainder proceeded to Tunis next day.

By comparing the dates with those given in Dr. Roche's report, we find that the "Ephesus" left Alexandria on May 26th, or seven days before the first case of cholera in Alexandria. Independently of this fact, no connexion is alleged to have existed between the arrival of this vessel and the subsequent epidemic outbreak in Malta.

Between May 31st and June 9th, seven steamers with 237 passengers, chiefly pilgrims, on board, entered the harbour, apparently in good health; nothing to the contrary is stated.

On June 10th, the British steamer "Olympus" arrived in four days from Alexandria. "One of the crew affected with bowel complaint."*

On June 12th, three Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers arrived with 268 passengers for England and 28 for Malta, all well apparently.

On the 13th June, the British steamer "Alexandra" arrived in five days from Alexandria, with six passengers for Malta and three passengers for Liverpool. No sickness stated to have been on board.

On the morning of the 14th, the steamer "Hellenis" arrived in five days from Alexandria, with two passengers for Malta and three for Liverpool.

We have here an authentic account of all the ships and passengers which arrived at or touched at Malta from the return of the first detachment of pilgrims until quarantine was established on June 14th.

The vessels were 14 in number. They had on board 782 passengers, of whom 97 were landed at Malta; and of these only 36 were passengers for Malta. Showing that up to this date there had not been that great exodus of Maltese population from Egypt which is popularly believed.

None of the vessels had any choleraic disease on board, and the last of them had left Alexandria on the 9th of June, or three days before cholera appeared among the general population of the city.

No connection was ever traced between the arrival of these vessels and the subsequent appearance of cholera in the Islands.

Any evidence of importation of the disease, if it were imported, must, therefore, be sought in facts which subsequently occurred.

d. *Quarantine Arrangements at Malta.*

The history of cholera, after the establishment of quarantine at Malta on June 14th, affords well-ascertained facts of great interest.

But before proceeding further, it appears to be advisable to give a short sketch of the quarantine arrangements at this period; and to enable these to be understood I have shown on Plan I. the relation of various parts of the establishment to each other, and to the plague hospital in which the first outbreak of cholera occurred.

For the present purpose we may consider the quarantine establishment as consisting of three parts—

1st. The quarantine ground where ships were anchored.
2nd. The Lazzaretto.
3rd. The plague hospital.

1. The usual quarantine ground extends from Tascibiese, at which the vessels are shown on the plan up the harbour in front of the Lazzaretto. But the practice at the time in June 1865, as stated to me by the quarantine authorities, was that vessels as they

* The following note on this case is given in another list by Dr. Ghio :—"One of the crew, who had been "previously suffering from bowel complaint, died during the passage, and the body was thrown overboard." If this really were a case of cholera, the fact would show that this man had been affected by the epidemic when only three cases of cholera had taken place in Alexandria amongst the mixed group of pilgrims and others where the disease first appeared, and at least six days before the general population of Alexandria was attacked.

arrived went across to Tascibiesc, where they cast anchor as shown on the plan. As soon as the necessary formalities were gone through, the ship's boats were lowered, and the passengers were rowed directly across the harbour to the quarantine jetty and there landed. If the vessel required no coals and the captain did not wish to ride out his quarantine he left the harbour immediately, and this was the course followed at the time referred to, the passengers only were left in quarantine. If coals were required they were put on board by the coal gang, and the vessel sailed immediately.

So far as concerns any accumulation of vessels on the quarantine ground from which infection might have proceeded before cholera appeared in the plague hospital, there certainly was none. The anchoring ground, moreover, is above 400 yards from the hospital.

After cholera had become established in the Islands there were vessels in quarantine, but the present question relates to what took place before cholera appeared in Malta.

2. As regards the quarantine establishment, the following general description given of it by Captain Galton and myself in our "Report on the Sanitary Condition of the "Mediterranean Stations" is sufficient to show what sort of place it is, and how altogether unsuitable it was for the accommodation of a number of people during an epidemic season :—

"The Lazzaretto proper is a complicated series of buildings, apparently constructed at different times, and without any regard to sanitary considerations.

"It contains many apartments of various dimensions; some of them very large, dark, and without ventilation; others smaller, and with more light and air. The courts are all closed, and surrounded by the high walls of the buildings, which stagnate the air, from which most of the ventilation, such as it is, is derived. Taken as a whole, although better than some other quarantine establishments in the Mediterranean, this Lazzaretto is not a fit place for habitation, and it has been planned apparently more under the influence of fear than of an enlightened consideration for health."

3. The plague hospital where the first outbreak of cholera appeared is described in the same report, as follows :—

"The plague hospital is a very singular specimen of hospital architecture. It consists of three double rows of cells about 12 feet by 9 feet, built back to back. The cells are on the ground, and the rows are separated by narrow alleys from each other. The whole hospital is surrounded by walls higher than itself, and is about the last place where a case of severe febrile disease might be expected to progress favourably. The only part of the establishment at all fit for sick is the medical officer's quarters, which face the sea and cut off the ventilation on that side."

A careful examination made of the buildings during this inquiry, by the light of experience afforded by the late epidemic of cholera, has convinced me that neither the lazaretto nor plague hospital ought to be occupied when an epidemic is threatened, and that there are local causes in both of them sufficient to have called the disease into existence among susceptible persons, quite apart from any question of importation.

There is a difference of level between the lower floor of the Lazzaretto buildings and the ground rising immediately behind them of between 25 and 30 feet. The site has in part been obtained by cutting a shelf in the rock, a position always dangerous to health when epidemic diseases prevail.

There are many apartments in the Lazzaretto without any through draught; rooms entering from rooms; insufficient window space and no adequate means of ventilation. There are several small damp courts enclosed by high walls of buildings, round which, and on the ground-floor, are long continuous apartments, fitted up with a kind of guard-room bench of wood, on which hundreds of people had to sleep. The only ground for obtaining exercise or fresh air was the damp surface of the court or the narrow footway in front towards the quarantine harbour. All the arrangements for drainage, water supply, and personal cleanliness appear to have been most deficient, and, nevertheless, into this place were crowded at one time nearly 1,400 people, most of them in a very filthy condition, and coming out of ships some of which were as filthy as themselves. One small room was pointed out to me in which 14 apparently healthy persons were placed, and of this number five were seized with cholera, together with their guardian, after having escaped the dangers of the crowded filthy ship which carried them from Alexandria. From first to last there were 20 cases of cholera among people placed in quarantine in these buildings, of which no fewer than 12 proved fatal. Three cases, two of which died, were landed from ships, all the others were developed in the Lazzaretto.

As a striking contrast to this fatality it may be stated that on the ground immediately behind the Lazzaretto, about 30 feet higher, and at a distance of about 100 yards are

part of the soldiers' quarters in Fort Manoel, which were occupied during the entire time when the Lazzarretto was crowded with people, among whom these cholera cases were taking place. The men's rooms were clean, and well-ventilated, and not a single case of cholera, occurred in them.

The plague hospital which I also examined, was no more adapted for safe occupation during an epidemic period than the Lazzaretto. Besides the bad general plan and construction of the building, its water supply is defective and not connected with the drainage, the condition of privies and drainage was most unwholesome, and long before cholera appeared there was nuisance from the margin of the harbour and from a privy overhanging the water close to the buildings.

Bearing these points in mind we shall be better able to understand the facts connected with the arrival of ships in quarantine and the first outbreak of cholera.

As already stated quarantine was established at Malta against arrivals from Alexandria on June 14th. On the same day at 5 p.m. the steamer "Memnon" arrived in four days from Alexandria, and went over to Tascibiese as shown in the plan. She had 22 passengers for Malta, of whom 11 were pilgrims. The master reported that one pilgrim had died of bowel complaint during the voyage and had been buried at sea.

Table V. shows that there were no cases of disease among the passengers or crew of this vessel while in quarantine.

On the same day, June 14th, two other vessels, the British steamer "Cairo" with 47 passengers on board for Malta, of whom 37 were pilgrims, and the Peninsular and Oriental Company's ship "Nyanza" with seven passengers for Malta, arrived in quarantine. None of the passengers were ill at the time or subsequently. By comparing the dates it will be seen that these three vessels had left Alexandria two days before cholera had established itself there, and four days before the consuls considered it necessary to inform their governments of the fact.

The subsequent arrivals, however, would have left Alexandria after cholera was in the city.

There were no arrivals on the 15th and 16th, but on the 17th the Turkish steamer "Maria Antoinette" came into harbour with one passenger in good health on board for Malta.

There was no arrival on the 18th.

On the 19th the French steamer "Assyrien" landed 30 passengers at the Lazzaretto, apparently in health.

On the 20th, at 7.30 a.m., the British steamer "Rhone" arrived, and afterwards landed 147 passengers at the Lazzaretto. The master stated that a passenger and a fireman had died of cholera during the passage. All the other passengers were apparently in health.

On this day, the 20th, there were 254 passengers in quarantine besides health guards and persons who had held communication with them. There was no sickness among them. The first case of diarrhœa in quarantine, found by Dr. Grellet on taking charge, was on the 23rd in a man who landed from the "Christina" on the 22nd. On the same day, the 23rd, there was a case of diarrhœa with vomiting in a woman who had landed from the "Rhone," and on the 24th there were two cases of diarrhœa in men who had also landed from the "Rhone." These cases all recovered, as did also a case of diarrhœa with vomiting which had shown itself on the 26th June in a man landed from the "Italian" on the 23rd.

The first case of cholera landed from a vessel coming from Alexandria was on June 28th.

On this date arrived the "Wyvern" with 302 passengers who were landed at the Lazzaretto, and among them a man in the state of collapse. He died at the landing jetty. On the same day another case was landed which recovered on July 8th. On the same day a case took place in a passenger who was landed from this ship. The passengers from the "Wyvern" were described to me as having been in a very filthy condition. They yielded, from first to last, 11 cases of cholera, two of severe diarrhœa and eight deaths.

The details regarding the ships in quarantine, given in Table V., show that between the 14th June and 31st July there were 38 vessels with passengers and crews placed in quarantine. That 2,031 passengers, 138 persons in communication with them, and 134 health guards were in the Lazzaretto at one time or another.

The following abstract gives the amount of disease among them:—

	Numbers placed in Quarantine.	Landed from Ships.				Occurred in the Lazzaretto.			
		Diarrhœa.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.		Cholera.	
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Passengers - -	2,031	—	—	3	2	16	—	14	8
Health Guards -	134	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Coal Labourers,* &c.	138	—	—	—	—	1	—	5	3
Total - -	2,303	—	—	3	2	17	—	20	12

e. *Outbreak of Cholera in the Plague Hospital.*

I shall next proceed to inquire what relation existed between these cases of disease and the earliest appearance of cholera in Malta itself. Here again the dates become of great importance.

We have seen that the earliest case of diarrhœa, in arrivals from Alexandria, was brought under treatment on June 23rd in a man landed on the preceding day, and that the first case of cholera was landed on the 28th. There is absolutely no evidence of the occurrence of any previous cases. But before either of these dates Asiatic cholera was already in the island, and it first broke out, neither among persons who had come from Alexandria nor among the Maltese population, but among soldiers' families living in the plague hospital.

The following are the facts regarding this remarkable occurrence.

The miserable cells of the plague hospital had been crowded by 34 families of part of the royal artillery and of part of the 2/8th regiment. We have already seen what was the condition of the drainage at the period. When cholera showed itself the drains appear to have been full of filth, because the nuisance from the drain traps and privies, as well as from the beach, became very great and was much complained of. A most important point in this history is that diarrhœa had existed among the families for some time previously due apparently to the bad sanitary condition of their quarters.

Matters being in this state, on June 20th, about nine o'clock at night, a child of one of the families was seized with true Asiatic cholera and died in seven hours.

This was the first indigenous case of the Malta epidemic of 1865.

The distance from the nearest point of the plague hospital, where the case occurred, to the nearest point of the Lazzaretto buildings, as stated by the superintendent of police, is 662 feet, and the two establishments are besides cut off from each other by two or rather by three high walls. The distance of the plague hospital from Tascibiesc, where passengers where discharged from the vessels, was 1,300 or 1,400 feet, and the distance from the landing jetty at the Lazzaretto to the plague hospital was nearly the same.

On June 22nd, the next case took place in a woman living in another of the cells of the plague hospital at a short distance from the first case. The third case, on the 23rd, was the mother of the child first attacked. On the 27th two cases of choleraic diarrhœa took place in a man and a child living in another row of the buildings, and on the 29th another man and a child were attacked with cholera.

It is a remarkable proof of the extreme and exceptional virulence of the disease, that of these seven cases of cholera and choleraic diarrhœa all died except one.

f. *Chronology of Events.*

As there can be no doubt that on June 20th the first case of true cholera showed itself in Malta, and that it was the commencement of a severe outbreak in the plague hospital, this appears to be the proper place to give a brief chronology of the events up to this date.

* All the cases of cholera and diarrhœa among coal labourers took place within two days, in a party of 14, who were landed at the Lazzaretto on the 5th July, and placed in one of the divisions of the old hospital set apart for lodging them,—a very likely place in which to develop cholera during an epidemic season.

Dates.	Events.
1865.	
January 1 and onwards -	Gastric and diarrhœal diseases unusually prevalent among the population.
January and onwards -	Typhus prevalent in Malta in villages subsequently the seats of cholera. Fever mortality double the average.
January and onwards -	A diarrhœal disease (so called gastro-enteritis) occasioned double the average mortality in Malta.
March - - -	Fatal typhus prevalent at Mecca, Medina, and Djedda.
April - - -	Epizootic disease prevalent in the East. Importation of cattle prohibited in Malta April 29.
May (first weeks of) -	Cholera in Arabia.
May 17 - - -	Severe outbreak of diarrhœal disease, mistaken for cholera and reported as such, at Birchircara, Malta.
„ 19 - - -	First vessel with pilgrims from Djedda arrives at Suez.
„ 20 - - -	Severe outbreak of diarrhœal disease with choleraic symptoms among soldiers' families in the Lazzaretto, Malta.
„ 21 - - -	Cholera at Suez in a master of a vessel and his wife.
„ 22 - - -	A case of cholera among pilgrims at Damanhour, near Alexandria.
„ 22 to June 1 - -	Several thousand pilgrims landed at Suez, and encamped at Alexandria.
„ 26 - - -	Steamer "Ephesus" leaves Alexandria; arrives all well at Malta on the 31st.
June 2 - - -	First case among inhabitants of Alexandria living among pilgrims.
„ 4 - - -	At and before this date seven steamers leave Alexandria and arrive all well at Malta between 1st and 9th June.
„ 5 - - -	Two other cases of cholera among persons living with pilgrims at Alexandria.
„ 6 - - -	Steamer "Olympus" leaves Alexandria, arriving on the 10th at Malta, having had one case of diarrhœa among the crew.
„ 8 - - -	Steamer "Alexandra" leaves Alexandria; arrives at Malta on the 13th all well.
„ 9 - - -	Three Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamers leave Alexandria and arrive at Malta all well on the 12th.
„ 9 - - -	"Hellenis" leaves Alexandria and arrives at Malta on the 14th all well.
„ 10 - - -	Steamer "Memnon" leaves Alexandria, one death from "bowel complaint" on the voyage; arrives all well at Malta in quarantine on the 14th.
„ 10 - - -	The "Cairo" and "Nyanza" leave Alexandria; arrive all well in quarantine at Malta on the 14th.
„ 12 - - -	Cholera in Alexandria.
„ 12 - - -	"Maria Antoinette" leaves Alexandria; arrives, all well, in quarantine at Malta on the 17th.
„ 14 - - -	Consul at Alexandria telegraphs to Malta the existence of cholera in Alexandria.
„ 14 - - -	Government of Malta places arrivals from Alexandria in seven days' quarantine.
„ 15 - - -	"Assyrien" leaves Alexandria and arrives, all well, in quarantine at Malta on the 19th.
„ 15 - - -	Premonitory diarrhœa more than usually prevalent in the Ospizio Floriana about this date.
„ 16 - - -	Steamer "Rhone" leaves Alexandria; loses a passenger and fireman from Cholera on the voyage; arrives all well in quarantine at Malta on the 20th.
„ 20 - - -	Diarrhœa having prevailed among soldiers' families in the plague hospital, Malta, for some time previously, the first case of Asiatic cholera (fatal) in Malta took place in the plague hospital on this date in a soldier's child. No disease in the "Lazzaretto."
„ 22 - - -	Second and third cases of cholera (fatal) among soldiers' families in the plague hospital.
„ 23 - - -	First case of diarrhœa among passengers in the "Lazzaretto."
„ 27 - - -	Two cases (one fatal) in the plague hospital.
„ 28 - - -	Arrival of "Wyvern." First case of Asiatic cholera in the "Lazzaretto."

On considering these facts it appears to be impossible to evade the conclusion that the first indigenous case of cholera in Malta had no connexion with any previous case, and that there is no evidence to sustain the popular idea of the disease having been imported. So far as dates are concerned it might be asserted with more plausibility that the disease really passed from the plague hospital to the Lazzaretto, but there is no evidence either of the one event or of the other. On the contrary, there is evidence that a change, presaging the advent of an epidemic, had been taking place for months in the public health of the Islands, and the epidemic when it did arrive attacked a locality in regard to the pre-eminently bad sanitary conditions of which there is no difference of opinion.*

* At a subsequent period, after the plague hospital had been evacuated, cleansed, and fumigated, a number of passengers were removed into it from the Lazzaretto, and among these two cases of cholera occurred, one on the 9th, the other on the 16th of July. Unfortunately, the real defects of the building could be removed neither by lime washing nor by fumigation.

g. *Local Causes of Cholera in the Plague Hospital.*

The remarkable outburst in the plague hospital admits of being employed to a certain extent as a test of the correctness of several prevailing opinions as to the manner in which cholera is propagated.

The plague hospital as shown in the map is a detached isolated establishment with no population near it. It is enclosed within high walls; between it and the Lazzaretto is an old burial ground in which bodies of persons dying in quarantine are interred. There is no communication between the plague hospital and the Lazzaretto except through doors in the several walls which are kept locked. As already stated, the buildings consist of ranges of back to back cells each with its own door. Each cell has 108 square feet of floor space, which was the extent of area allotted to a family. There were 34 families, men, women, and children in the buildings.

The drains are of the usual Maltese construction, they follow the line of the buildings and are discharged into the tideless harbour close to the hospital; with these drains are connected the privies. There is no adequate supply of water to cleanse the drains, and they are nothing but cesspits close to dwellings. Great nuisance proceeded from them at, and before the outbreak of cholera, when the people were suffering from diarrhœa. Another source of nuisance was a privy placed over the margin of the harbour close at hand. Ventilation, both external and internal was most defective, so much so that after cholera broke out, part of the enclosing wall had to be pulled down to admit air to the buildings.

Among known predisposing causes of cholera there were present in this case,—

Bad construction of dwellings.

Bad and offensive privies and drains, or rather cesspits close to the rooms.

Overcrowding. Insufficient ventilation.

Water supply insufficient for cleansing the drains.

At this point we arrive at an important question; viz., the quality of the water.

Among predisposing causes of cholera there cannot be a doubt that the use of water containing organic matter, especially animal organic matter in a state of decomposition must be ranked as one of the most energetic and fatal in its action. In the present case this element was certainly wanting, for the water supply of this hospital is perhaps the purest in the island. It is indeed unusually pure as will be seen by the following analysis made at my request by Mr. Abel of Woolwich, and extracted from his report, Appendix XXIII.

	Grains per Imperial Gallon.
Total solids (by direct determination) - - -	15·85
Carbonate of lime - - - - -	8·70
Carbonate of magnesia - - - -	1·06
Sulphate of soda - - - - -	0·85
Chloride of sodium - - - - -	4·14
Organic and other volatile matters - - -	0·40

In this case we must exclude impure water from the chain of causes.

The hypothesis that cholera is propagated by emanations from excreta receives no countenance, at least in so far as the first case is concerned, for it is certain that there was in this instance a first case in the plague hospital, and that this first case was the first in the island in the year 1865.

In like manner the events give no countenance to any hypothesis as to epidemics taking their origin from specific cholera germs, communicated either by water or by personal intercourse. The first case in the plague hospital occurred before there was any possible channel of communication between it and any antecedent case elsewhere.

All we know is, that there was a coming epidemic of cholera, that there were present certain bad sanitary conditions which are well known from experience to be predisposing causes of cholera when cholera is imminent. Why a child in the plague hospital should have been the first victim, or what other agency was requisite to give rise to the first cholera case, or to cause the existing diarrhœa to pass into cholera, are questions beyond our power to answer.

In as far as regards new cholera cases, which took place among passengers and others in quarantine, there is no conclusive evidence that all the cases were simply due to importation. On the contrary, these persons were exposed to the influence of bad locality, defective ventilation, bad drainage, overcrowding into masses within a small compass instead of having been separated into small numbers over a large area. They had fled,

many of them in fear, in overcrowded dirty ships, from a place where cholera existed; they were themselves of unclean habits, and many of them had very bad accommodation in the Lazzaretto. Moreover, cholera had actually broken out within 662 feet of them before any of themselves were affected even with diarrhœa. Considering the susceptible condition in which many of the people arrived, it is possible that some of them at least may have suffered from the very precautions taken to prevent cholera passing from them into the island. The real wonder is that no greater number died while in quarantine, considering the unfavourable circumstances in which they were placed.

III.—Account of the earlier Cases of Cholera in the Islands.

I shall next proceed to give some account of cases of Asiatic cholera which occurred during the first month of the epidemic in Malta. This period will be amply sufficient to show the law of development of the disease.

We have seen that the first outbreak of the disease occurred in the plague hospital, and that between the 20th and 29th of June six deaths out of seven cases had taken place there. Apparently all the true cholera attacks had proved fatal.

The fifth case in order of date, however, was that of a man who was employed in the plague hospital in lime washing the affected rooms, on the 27th June, after the disease had been about a week in the place. This man was seized with diarrhœa the same day, he then went to Casal Attard, a village about three and a half miles west of the plague hospital, where he lived. Symptoms of cholera came on on the morning of the 28th, and he died at 6·30 a.m. on the 29th. This case was the first instance of the disease having been imported from a place where it existed in great intensity to a village in which there was no cholera, but where the local conditions were favourable to its spreading.

Personal communication and favouring local conditions both were present, but no result except the death of the man followed.

The next case of cholera in Attard took place on August 8th six weeks later in another part of the village and there was no connexion between the cases.

At the time of the first death at Attard, the families in the plague hospital were removed out of it, and the occurrences which followed afford a striking confirmation of two well-known laws of cholera. 1st. That when cholera exists in a given population it can be moved with it. 2nd. That unless the population be broken up and scattered in an airy healthy locality, the disease will continue its ravages.

Eleven hundred yards to the south of the plague hospital, and on the opposite side of the quarantine harbour, is situated a small counterguard, "St. Salvatore," on the slope of the hill between Floriana barracks and the water. On the land side of it rises a lofty curtain, and on the water side it is enclosed by high works, forming a bastion mounting guns. The space for men is between the outer and inner walls, and consists of a long narrow well, almost like a water tank when looked down into from above; the only entrance to which is by an archway and gate on one side. The casemates are constructed under the terre-pleine of the battery, and their only light and ventilation is derived from the well referred to.

The whole place is unfit for occupation as a barrack because it cannot be sufficiently ventilated and for other reasons.

On July 1st the remains of the 34 families, all suffering more or less from the usual premonitions of cholera, were removed from the plague hospital. The families of the royal artillery were placed partly in casemates, partly in tents at St. Salvatore. Those belonging to the 2/8th regiment were taken to the Crown work outside Floriana.

On the same afternoon, July 1st, six women were attacked with cholera in the casemates of St. Salvatore, fortunately only one woman died. On July 2nd another woman was attacked and died in the casemates.

Up to this date there had been no case of cholera among the civil population of the island, excepting the Attard case. Next day, July 3rd, the first civil case of cholera took place in No. 96, Strada Vescovo in the middle of Valletta, about 1,500 yards from St. Salvatore and 1,000 yards from the occupied portion of the Lazzaretto, where there were only two cases under treatment on the 3rd, one of which died on this day.

The following are the notes of the case in Strada Vescovo taken down from Dr. Ghio's dictation.

"The first case of cholera in Valletta took place in a woman named Schembri, a dressmaker, Strado Vescovo, No. 96. Had diarrhœa six days before attack, which she neglected. Went on June 30th, early in the morning, to St. Julians, returned about 11 o'clock to Strada Vescovo; on the 2nd July had diarrhœa again, and about noon on the 3rd she had headache and fainting fits. At 4 p.m. she was seized with a sudden and virulent attack of cholera, of which she died at midnight."

This woman had not been in contact with any cholera case. The history, indeed, shows it to have been a pure epidemic case, differing in no respect from other epidemic seizures.

There was no fresh case for the next three days. But on the 6th July three children belonging to soldiers' families were attacked in the tents at St. Salvatore, and one of them died.* On the same day a case occurred in a soldier in Fort Ricasoli, on the opposite side of the great harbour and upwards of 2,500 yards from St. Salvatore. It proved fatal next day. The sufferer is stated, by Dr. Boileau who was in charge, to have been an old weakly soldier who had arrived with the regiment on the 1st July from England. The disease wanted some symptoms of true Asiatic cholera. It was nevertheless rapidly fatal, and is considered to have been a sporadic case. There was no further disease at Fort Ricasoli until a month later.

On July 7th, a fatal case took place in a soldier in the tents at St. Salvatore.

Next day, the 8th, a female child, aged 19 months, died of cholerine at No. 223, Strada Manderaggio, one of the worst localities in Valletta.

In Mr. Inglott's report already referred to, it has been shown that premonitory symptoms began to prevail in the "Ospizio" at Floriana in the middle of June, and that fatal cases of diarrhœa showed themselves early in July. The first of these fatal diarrhœa cases took place in an invalid at the Ospizio on July 8th, and is returned in Dr. Ghio's list as cholera, although Mr. Inglott gives July 16th as the date of the first confirmed cholera case in the Ospizio, registered as such by the medical officer.

On July 9th a soldier's wife was seized in the casemates, St. Salvatore, and died.

On the same day a soldier belonging to Fort Tigne, who had been on fatigue duty at the tents at St. Salvatore, was attacked and died in the general hospital.

On the 10th another fatal case of diarrhœa, entered on Dr. Ghio's list as cholera, took place in the Ospizio.

On the same day there was a case at No. 17, Strada San Michele, Cospicua, 2,500 yards away, on the opposite side of the great harbour. This was the second case (counting the fatal case at Fort Ricasoli as one) on the side of the great harbour opposite Valletta.

Next day, the 11th July, a boy employed as a servant in the telegraph office, No. 7, Strada Marsamucetto, not near any other case, was seized in the office, and went to his mother's house in Strada Zecca where he died.

On the same day a child was seized with cholera in the tents of St. Salvatore and recovered.

Next day there were two cases at Floriana, one a fatal diarrhœa case in the Ospizio, the other at 64, Conservatorio, a street with houses in a very bad sanitary condition opposite the civil hospital.

On the 13th, there was another fatal diarrhœa case in the Ospizio and two other cases in Cospicua, one at No. 17, Strada San Michele, where a case had taken place on the 10th, the other at No. 39, Strada San Marco, this latter case is stated to have been fatal diarrhœa. On the same day cholera first appeared in Floriana barrack, attacking two soldiers one of whom died. A fatal case likewise occurred in a woman living in the left Horn work 700 yards away.

On July 14th there were five new cases. One of these took place in a gentleman who had arrived in health on the 1st of July from Alexandria, in a Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer. He was seven days in quarantine, during which he suffered

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* It may be well to mention that the 2nd Battalion, 22nd regiment, left Malta on this date on board the "Orontes" for Gibraltar, and afterwards lost two men from cholera there, although it has never been more than hinted that possibly the regiment got the infection from St. Salvatore, on account of the "Orontes" having taken the men on board near a sewer proceeding from the fort into the harbour. The facts are the following :—The regiment was quartered at Pembroke camp, about three miles away. There was no cholera there. It was marched through Floriana on July 5th and 6th, to the hay wharf, off which the "Orontes" was lying. On the route it never was near St. Salvatore or any affected locality. The sewer mouth is a small opening under water 200 yards or more distant from where the "Orontes" was moored. Injury from it was perfectly impossible, and the dates in the text show that the regiment got on board while there was a cessation of attacks. The vessel sailed on the 6th.

The first epidemic case at Pembroke camp took place in a child living in one of the wooden huts. It was seized with diarrhœa on the 15th and died on the 19th July. This case was immediately followed by two fatal cases of cholera in the same family. Is it possible that the 2/22nd regiment when it left Malta, or at least that some of the men, might have become already predisposed to cholera under the general epidemic constitution then prevailing, and that the disease was developed at Gibraltar by unhealthy local conditions ? The first case in this regiment proved fatal at Gibraltar on the very day the child died at Pembroke camp, and next day, the 20th, the child's mother was seized with cholera.

not from diarrhœa but from constipation. A week after, landing at Valletta, he died of cholera at No. 37, Strada Mezzodi. This was the only case in the house.

The same day a fatal case of diarrhœa took place in the Ospizio, there were two cases in Strada Miratore, Floriana, and a fatal case in a soldier in Floriana barrack.

July 16th was marked by an epidemic outbreak more severe than any which had yet occurred. On this day there were no fewer than 13 cases of Asiatic cholera. In Valletta there was a fatal case in Strada Reale, another in Marsamuscetto, and another in Strada Brittanica. The two last were children who had come from Alexandria on the 2nd July, and left the Lazzaretto for their own homes in good health after performing 12 days' quarantine, there had been cholera on board the "Cella," the ship in which they came.

In Floriana there were four cases, one of these was the first fatal case returned as true cholera in the Ospizio, another case occurred in the Piazza Maggiore, a third was taken ill in the open street, a fourth in the left Horn work, fatal in a soldier there.

At Cospicua a case occurred in Vicolo Marina, No. 53.

On this day the first epidemic case, at a distance from Valletta, took place at Rabato, in Strada Doni, six miles away. No connexion is known to have existed between this and any other case. The disease also appeared in a street called Concezione, at Misida, at the upper end of Misida creek. Dr. Ghio states that two women who suffered were laundresses who had washed the linen of the gentleman who died in Strada Mezzodi, Valletta, on the 14th two days before. On the same day, the 16th, on which these women were attacked, a gentleman, living in another house, No. 119, Concezione, in the same street where these women lived, was also seized. The reason assigned for his fatal illness was that one or both of the washerwomen had frequented his house.

The case in Strada Mezzodi took place on the 14th, and proved fatal the same day. And to estimate the value of the chain of sequence we must bear in mind that the women had to fetch the linen, and wash it, and they had besides to communicate the disease to their neighbour; and yet the whole three were attacked and died on the 16th.

On the 16th a soldier was seized with cholera in Upper St. Elmo barrack.

Next day, the 17th, there was another case in Upper St. Elmo, and there were 12 other cases scattered over the garrison.

One of these was at 83, Strada San Giuseppe, in Valletta.

Floriana furnished eight cases, three of which were in the Ospizio, and one in the Central Civil Hospital. There was a case in Miratore, another in Piazza Maggiore, two in Strada Mercato.

There were two cases in Cospicua, and one at Misida.

The 18th July gave nine new cases. Three of these took place in Lower St. Elmo, Strada Fontana, Strada St. Giuseppe, No. 83. There was one case in No. 46, Campanile, in Cospicua. There were four in Misida, and on this day the first case of cholera took place at Birchircara, two months after the outbreak of choleraic disease there.

On July 19th there was a case in Strada St. Paolo, Valletta, and another case across the great harbour at Corradino.

Next day, the 20th, showed a great and sudden increase of the disease, to which Valletta contributed 10 cases, three in the Manderaggio, one in Marsamuscetto, two in Strada Reale, one in Strada Fontana, one in Strada Frederico, and one in Strada Fianco.

There were six cases in Floriana, two in the Ospizio, two in Strada St. Anna, and two in the Central Hospital.

A case took place in a man on board a vessel in French Creek, Cospicua.

There was a second case in Strada Doni, at Rabato, six miles distant; there were three cases at Misida, and one at 29, Del Quartiere, in Vittoriosa. There were thus 22 cases in all, scattered most of them over the garrison, although confined to the civil population.

During the month from June 20th to July 20th inclusive, there were thus 100 cases, civil and military, in the island, besides cases in quarantine. I have had these cases transferred to map No. I., which shows the locality of all of them, except of one attacked in the street in Floriana.

The cases divide themselves into three groups. The first and most important was the group which had its origin in the plague hospital, and which was transferred with the people to St. Salvatore, Floriana. The second group consisted of the "Ospizio" cases, which, as seen on the map, have an apparent connexion with the cases in St. Salvatore. But no such connexion has ever been alleged. The outbreak in the

Ospizio had as distinct a beginning and development as that in the plague hospital. The inmates suffered from premonitory diarrhœa, while this disease existed among the inmates of the plague hospital; the premonitory diarrhœa was followed by fatal diarrhœa, and then by Asiatic cholera.

Before the recent sanitary improvements in the "Ospizio" cholera generally located itself among the inmates before attacking any one else. During the late epidemic, cholera had existed a fortnight among the civil population before the first case took place in the Ospizio.

The third group of cases consists of those which occurred among the general civil population. These, as is shown by the map, were scattered over the garrison irregularly, both in time, locality, and distance. With two or three exceptions all of these earlier cases occurred at the rate of one case per house, and there is no evidence of the spread of the disease being due to the transfer of any virus.

We shall obtain further means of judging when we come to consider the distribution of cholera deaths, but the statistical facts regarding these earlier cases, although they neither affirm nor deny the communicability of cholera, certainly afford no evidence in support of the view that the epidemic of 1865 was occasioned by a specific virus having been conveyed by intercourse from house to house, or from person to person.

By the 20th July the epidemic may be considered as having become fairly established in Malta, and I shall next state the order in which the different towns and villages were attacked.

The map, No. II., shows the position of each group of population, together with the dates of attack.

The following table gives the date of the first case in each city and village, together with the distance of successive first cases.

It will be seen that the facts afford no evidence of cholera having radiated from any centre or centres. On successive days, and even on the same days, it attacked places miles apart from each other, sometimes at the opposite extremities of the island.

Table of Dates and Distances of Successive First Cases of Cholera in Malta.

Name of City or Village.	Date of First Case of Cholera.	Distance in Yards of Places successively attacked.	Name of City or Village.	Date of First Case of Cholera.	Distance in Yards of Places successively attacked.
Attard	June 29	—	Zurrico	July 27	10,300
Valletta	July 3	7,000	San Giuliano	„ 27	11,000
Cospicua	„ 10	2,500	Gargur	„ 28	3,520
Floriana	„ 12	2,200	Zeitun	„ 29	11,500
Misida	„ 16	1,700	Calcara	„ 30	4,500
Rabato	„ 16	8,800	Gudia	„ 31	5,700
Birchircara	„ 18	7,000	Axiack	August 4	1,350
Corradino	„ 19	5,700	Balzan	„ 5	8,500
Vittorioso	„ 20	1,100	Lia	„ 6	450
Curmi	„ 21	5,250	Paola	„ 7	7,000
Musta	„ 21	6,000	Tarxien	„ 8	850
Senglea	„ 22	8,800	Siggieui	„ 8	7,000
Naxaro	„ 22	7,500	Crendi	„ 8	2,600
Micabiba	„ 23	8,800	Luca	„ 12	3,500
Zebbug	„ 24	3,500	Melleha	„ 12	17,000
Zabbar	„ 24	8,000	St. Paul's Bay	„ 15	3,600
Via St. Guiseppe	„ 24	7,000	Safi	„ 15	15,500
Sliema	„ 25	3,500	Chircop	„ 17	1,300
			Dingli	„ 27	10,500

On July 21st, the day on which cholera appeared in the villages of Curmi and Musta, in Malta, the first case of cholera took place in the island of Gozo.

The circumstances are stated by Dr. Ghio, as follow:—

"On the 21st July, Michele Cilia, aged 22 years, a seaman employed in a coasting boat, returned to Gozo after nine days stay at Malta. He arrived at Casal Xeuchia, the place of his residence, at about 3 o'clock p.m., suffering from diarrhœa. During the ensuing night he was seized with cholera, but recovered."

This man is believed to have imported cholera into Gozo. I shall discuss the evidence for this opinion afterwards. At present I shall simply state the statistical facts as they regard Gozo.

The next place attacked was Rabato, the capital of the island, where the first case took place on the 2nd August. On the day following a case occurred at Caccia. On

the 5th August there was a first case at Nadur, and another at Sannat. On the 7th, Marsalforn and Garbo each had a case. Munxar was attacked on the 10th, and Santa Lucia on the 11th. The first case in Kercem took place on the 15th, and in Zebbug on the 17th. There was only one case in Ghain Sielem, the port chiefly frequented by coasters from Malta, on the 7th September. The first case in Ghammar took place on the 9th, and there was one at Kala on the 18th September.

The following table, similar to the one already given for Malta, is abstracted from the map, and shows the distances of these earlier successive attacks from each other.

TABLE of DATES and DISTANCES of SUCCESSIVE FIRST CASES of CHOLERA in GOZO.

Name of City or Village.	Date of First Case of Cholera.	Distance in Yards of Places successively attacked.	Name of City or Village.	Date of First Case of Cholera.	Distance in Yards of Places successively attacked.
Xeuchia - -	July 21 -	—	Munxar - -	August 10 -	3,500
Rabato - -	August 2 -	2,600	Santa Lucia - -	„ 11 -	1,700
Caccia - -	„ 3 -	1,800	Kercem - -	„ 15 -	1,000
Nadur - -	„ 5 -	3,500	Zebbug - -	„ 17 -	2,500
Sannat - -	„ 5 -	4,500	Ghain Sielem - -	Sept. 7 -	7,000
Marsalforn - -	„ 7 -	5,500	Ghammar - -	„ 9 -	8,000
Garbo - -	„ 7 -	5,250	Kala - -	„ 18 -	—

This table shows no evidence of radiation of cholera from Xeuchia, its supposed point of importation. On the contrary, the disease comported itself very much as it did in Malta, attacking simultaneously and successively points at considerable distances from each other, and leaving the intervening country untouched.

IV.—DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS FROM CHOLERA IN CITIES AND VILLAGES.

Statistical facts bearing on the distribution of deaths from cholera in the cities are full of interest, because, among other reasons, they admit to a certain extent of comparison with similar facts regarding the distribution of mortality from plague in 1813.

The difference of local position and construction of houses in the cities within the garrison is such that a satisfactory comparative estimate of the death rate from cholera solely in relation to the density of population can scarcely be arrived at. I shall, however, give the facts as brought out by the inquiry. In the following abstract the first column shows the number of inhabitants to 1,000 square yards in each city at the period of the census in 1861. The second column gives the death rates per 1,000 of the population from the cholera of 1865.

	Persons per 1,000 square yards.	Cholera deaths per 1,000.
Senglea - -	45	9
Cospicua - -	45	11
Valletta - -	49	11
Vittoriosa - -	53	18
Floriana - -	55	8

Floriana, the most densely peopled district, gives apparently the lowest death rate, but a glance at the map will show that Floriana is a small, regularly built, isolated town, and it has, moreover, always been the healthiest portion of the garrison.

The deaths from cholera were by no means equally distributed over the surface of the towns. As a general rule the disease was most intense on sloping ground, especially towards lower levels. The ridges and comparatively flat surfaces had few deaths, but this rule was of course modified by other local conditions connected with the sanitary state of houses, the habits of population, and the like. By referring to the map it will be seen, for example, how large a proportion of deaths took place round the outskirts of Senglea, on the lower levels overhanging the harbours, when compared with the scattered deaths along the central ridge of that town. The ground slopes rapidly from the ridge on both sides towards the water, but the worst class of dwellings is also there, and the better class of houses and population are found along the ridge.

Cospicua is nearly all built on sloping ground, and the comparative intensity of cholera in different districts of this town appears to have depended on other elements added to topographical position.

A similar observation may be made regarding Vittoriosa.

Valletta itself furnishes perhaps the best points of comparison as to the effects of position of houses on the intensity of cholera, and I shall select it for this purpose. A reference to the map will show that the city consists mainly of two sets of streets crossing each other at right angles. The lowest points of all the streets are those nearest the sea. The centre of the peninsula is an irregular ridge, partly sloping, partly flat, or nearly so, to which all the transverse streets ascend on both sides from the water.

The lowest point of Strada Reale is 50 feet above the sea level at St. Elmo, from which it rises to 153 feet at the Porta Reale in a length of 800 yards.

The next street to the east, Strada Mercanti, slopes upwards from 74 feet to 174 feet in the same distance.

The other longitudinal streets have a proportionate slope, but it is not continuous, from the irregular nature of the ground on the sides of the ridge.

The highest longitudinal street is Strada Mercanti, and all the transverse streets slope upwards towards it. The rise in the short transverse streets near St. Elmo to Strada Mercanti may be taken generally at 40 feet in a distance of 200 yards. Further up the town the slopes become much steeper and those on the south-east side have to be ascended by stairs. In several instances the rise in 140 or 150 yards is from 60 to 80 feet.

On the north-west side of the city the inclines are longer, but the rise is sometimes between 80 and 100 feet, and the plane of the slope is broken up into hollows.

Valletta is thus built on a high central ridge with rapid slopes down towards the sea.

There is, however, a considerable area, amounting to perhaps a fourth part of the entire surface of the town, which is comparatively level, and occupies the summit of the peninsula from the defensive works on the land side to the palace. Bearing these topographical facts in mind, let us now examine the localities of cholera deaths as shown on the map No. III. It will be at once evident how large a proportion of the deaths took place on the slopes and round the lower levels, and how small comparatively was the mortality in upper districts of the town. The map, however, shows two striking exceptions to this law, for on the highest point of the town it will be seen that there are two groups of deaths which are apparently out of place. These are due to exceptional local conditions of another kind altogether. They mark the two worst blocks of buildings in the upper part of Valletta. If they were cleared away, and all their bad sanitary arrangements removed with them, and if the ground were occupied by healthy dwellings, there would be no reason why the inhabitants should not escape cholera as much as any others in the vicinity.

A very important part of the inquiry was to ascertain by what apparent law the epidemic deaths were distributed among houses and over different parts of the same house, on account of the additional light which might in this way be obtained into the local favouring conditions of the disease.

The statistical facts of this portion of the investigation are given in Appendix XVIII., and I shall state the results.

As a rule, the houses in the garrison towns resemble in general construction and arrangement those usually met with in other Mediterranean cities. They are built with small narrow courts, round which the houses are arranged in floors. Most of the rooms are of the back to back construction, and have no thorough draft. Many houses of this class are separate occupancies, while others are let in separate apartments of one or two rooms, and are called common lodging houses. A house subdivided in this way is generally occupied by a number of families, using a common staircase and all conveniences in common, and has the appearance of being very densely peopled. Some better class houses are divided into floors, each of which is occupied by a family. Houses entering directly from streets and lanes are of a different construction. Many of these have no light or air except what they derive from the door or from a window on the same side as the door.

It will be seen that the word "house" includes buildings or tenancies of very different dimensions. In some cases a house contains few inmates, while in others it may contain some dozens.

In the country villages the construction of dwellings is, in the majority of instances, of a very different character. Villages in Malta and Gozo resemble nothing so much as aggregations of small farm buildings and farmyards each enclosed within its separate wall. Domestic arrangements are different in the villages from what they are in the towns; they represent indeed a different civilization, and one of far higher antiquity.

The enclosures are for the most part numbered as separate houses, and those I inspected were occupied by single families.

It is necessary to bear in mind these various constructive arrangements in order to understand the following statistical facts respecting the distribution of deaths from cholera.

I shall give these first for the cities and then for the villages.

The deaths from cholera in relation to houses within the garrison were as follow:—

Valletta	-	281	deaths in	223 houses.
Floriana	-	49	„	48 „
Senglea	-	61	„	53 „
Vittoriosa	-	106	„	85 „
Cospicua (Burmola)	-	120	„	86 „

In Valletta there were three deaths the exact localities of which were not known, and, excluding these, it appears from this summary that 617 deaths among the civil population of the garrison took place in 495 houses.

A further analysis of the table shows that most of the deaths were single, *i.e.*, that there was no more than one death per house.

The proportions in each city were—

Valletta	- 182	houses with one death per house.	
Floriana	- 47	„	„
Senglea	- 46	„	„
Vittoriosa	- 70	„	„
Cospicua	- 66	„	„
Total	- 411		

It hence appears, that out of 495 houses in which people died of cholera, 411, or 83 per cent., of the houses yielded only one death per house, and that there were multiple deaths in 84 houses, or in 17 per cent. of the whole.

The number of deaths per house out of these 84 houses varied from two to six per house. The proportions for each city are as follow:—

	Number of Houses and Deaths per House.				
	Two.	Three.	Four.	Five.	Six.
Valletta - - - -	30	7	3	—	1*
Floriana - - - -	1	—	—	—	—
Senglea - - - -	6	1	—	—	—
Vittoriosa - - - -	12	1	1	1	—
Cospicua - - - -	11	5	3	1	—
	60	14	7	2	1

* Properly speaking there were five deaths in this house, as one of the persons died at Senglea, on the opposite side of the great harbour. A number of the other multiple deaths took place not in the houses but in the hospitals. Many of these multiple deaths were really multiple attacks which proved fatal not in the houses but elsewhere.

There were thus 60 houses each of which had two cholera deaths from among their inmates. In 14 houses there were three deaths per house, in seven houses four, in two five, and in one house in Valletta, a plan, elevation, and section of which are given in Plate No. VI., there were six deaths. Many of these houses, as already stated, contain a number of families, each having its own dwelling.

These facts show that, so far as concerns the distribution of deaths from cholera over the cities, the law of the disease was to occasion single deaths in separate families, and that multiple deaths were comparatively exceptional.

Table XIX. contains the deaths per house in the villages of Malta in relation to sanitary condition.

There were altogether 805 deaths in these villages, including 27 deaths which took place among the inmates of Saura's hospital at Rabato, two deaths in Santa Spirito hospital, and five deaths the particulars of which are not given in the returns. Excluding

these, we find that 631 village houses yielded 771 cholera deaths, and that the proportions of deaths to houses were as follow :—

514	houses yielded	- -	1 death each.
99	„	- -	2 deaths „
15	„	- -	3 „ „
2	„	- -	4 „ „
1	„	- -	6 „ „

Table XX. contains the corresponding facts for the island of Gozo.

In the villages of Gozo 192 houses yielded 231 deaths from cholera, distributed in the following proportions :—

161	houses yielded	- -	1 death each.
25	„	- -	2 „
5	„	- -	3 „
1	„	- -	5 „

The following is a summary of these statistical data :—

	Number of Houses and Deaths per House.					
	One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	Five.	Six.
Garrison towns - - -	411	60	14	7	2	1
Villages of Malta - - -	514	99	15	2	—	1
Villages of Gozo - - -	161	25	5	—	1	—
Total - -	1,086	184	34	9	3	2

We have in this table the topographical history of cholera mortality as it occurred in 1,318 houses, many of which contained several families, each in its own dwelling, or if we admit, for the sake of argument, that cholera is communicated by germs (one of the statements made to me at Malta), we have here the history of 1,318 centres of contagion. In 1,086 of these, or 82 per cent. of the entire number, there was only one death in each house, and in 232 there were more deaths than one per house. In a number of villages all the deaths were single deaths.

Even in the village of Xeuchia in Gozo, into which it was affirmed that cholera had been imported, out of 16 houses, yielding 18 deaths, 14 houses had no more than one death each.

We have already seen that in Valletta itself there was a great preponderance of deaths from cholera in houses situated on slopes, especially towards the lower levels; indeed, all the deaths except about 40 took place in houses built on, or at the foot of, steep sloping ground; and I shall next proceed to show the proportion of deaths from cholera in different parts of blocks of houses where fatal cases occurred.

One of the columns in Table XVIII. gives the number of deaths in each floor of the houses. But in order to understand this, it is necessary to state that there are not many inhabited underground basements in the garrison, and that the occupation of houses generally begins from the ground floor upwards. Most of the houses, however, being built on sloping ground, floors of ground floor rooms are not necessarily all at or above the level of the ground, because they may have higher levels close to them, and may be on this account really partially below the level.

The following summary from Table XVIII. shows the number of deaths from cholera on each floor of houses where there were deaths within the garrison :—

	Number of Deaths among the Population living in								
	Basements.	Ground Floors.	Mezzanini.	1st Floors.	2nd Floors.	3rd Floors.	4th Floors.	Terraces.	Doubtful.
Valletta - - -	8	72	80	43	44	22	4	4	7
Floriana - - -	1	10	18	2	11	4	2	—	1
Senglea - - -	—	18	12	19	7	2	—	—	3
Vittoriosa - - -	—	36	13	45	5	1	—	3	3
Cospicua - - -	6	66	7	28	5	—	—	1	7
	15	202	130	137	72	29	6	8	21

Before a precise estimate could be arrived at as to the value of these numbers, it would of course be requisite to know what the population of each floor in every house was at the time cholera prevailed. This would be impracticable, and we must therefore take the numbers as they are, and endeavour to understand their meaning by comparing them with the elevations and sections of houses shown on Plans V. and VI. In the preceding summary the different parts of the houses are arranged in their order from below upwards. The mezzanine, although above the ground floor, differs little, if at all, from this floor in its sanitary relations, and it would be perfectly safe in estimating the relative mortality of different floors to group the basements, ground floors, and mezzanini together.

The total deaths in the preceding summary are 620; from these 21 must be excluded on account of imperfect description. This will give 599 deaths which have to be arranged in their proportions from below upwards. Of these 347 deaths took place in basements, ground floors, and mezzanini. The other deaths, amounting to 252, took place on the floors above. In many narrow streets in the poorer localities the first floors are scarcely better ventilated than those below them. The upper floors being nearer the upper air, are less objectionable in this respect. The table shows that 115 deaths out of 599 took place in floors above the first floor. The number of deaths diminished rapidly from below upwards, following in this respect the law observed in the plague of 1813, in regard to which it was a saying of the time that "plague was a disease which "seldom went upstairs."

We have here, then, certain apparent laws influencing the mortality from epidemic diseases in different districts and in different floors of houses in Valletta, and we have the means of showing that the same laws influenced the course of plague in 1813.

In an interesting account of that severe epidemic drawn up by the late Deputy Inspector General, Dr. Burrell, for the General Board of Health, there is a map prepared by the Works Department at Valletta, showing the houses where plague deaths occurred. The dwellings and floors are entered on the map in figures showing their numbers; but in order to render the comparison between the districts affected with plague and cholera more easy to the eye, I have had the localities transferred to a tracing of Valletta (Map No. IV.) taken from the same map on which the cholera deaths are entered.

The black dots on the plague map show the affected dwellings, and by comparing these with the black dots showing the deaths from cholera on map No. III., it will be seen how close is the resemblance between the two maps. It is evident that plague and cholera haunted the same localities after an interval of above half a century.

Even the blocks of houses on the highest levels of the town, which as we have seen afforded the apparently exceptional cholera deaths in 1865, afforded an exceptional number of plague deaths in 1813.

When we compare the plague epidemic, as regards the floors attacked by that disease, with the number of deaths from cholera in different floors, we find again a remarkable resemblance in the localities affected by the two epidemics. Excluding the Manderaggio, where the buildings are of very irregular construction,* Dr. Burrell's map gives the following proportions of the different floors attacked by plague in Valletta:—

Ground Floors and Cellars.	Mezzanini.	Houses.	Total Dwellings.
234	137	117	488

It hence appears that out of 488 attacked dwellings, 371, or 77 per cent., were cellars, ground floors, and mezzanini.

The preceding summary shows that out of 277 deaths from cholera in Valletta in 1865 there were 160 deaths, or nearly 60 per cent., in cellars, ground floors, and mezzanini. We have already seen that out of 599 deaths from cholera in all the garrison towns, including Valletta, there were 347 deaths in the same class of dwellings.

The proportion of cholera deaths on different floors of village houses does not admit of comparison with the same element in the cities, on account of the very different construction of village houses, as will be seen by comparing plans, Nos. V. and VIII.

There are few or no inhabited basements in villages, and, except in public streets, houses rarely have more than two floors, viz., a ground floor and first floor. In the majority of village houses I inspected built in two floors families appeared to occupy chiefly first floors; the ground floors were generally devoted to some other purpose

* The Manderaggio, which is a populous district of miserable lanes and houses covering the site of the old inner harbour of Valletta, yielded 99 deaths from plague in 1813 and 20 deaths from cholera in 1865.

(except where the house consisted only of a ground floor), and basements, where they existed, were used for receiving the filth and refuse of the household, including manure of animals.

If village houses are generally occupied in this manner, that is, if the people in the villages generally sleep on first floors, then the death rate from cholera in the ground floors must have been very great.

Tables XIX. and XX. give the deaths in each floor, and we learn from them that out of a total mortality of 771 in villages in Malta, there were no fewer than 429 deaths on ground floors, while on first floors there were 298 deaths. Mezzanini, which exist in a few houses in streets, gave 26 deaths. There were five deaths on second floors, and one death on a third floor in houses of similar construction. Two deaths took place among people sleeping on open terraces above the houses, there were other two deaths in open fields, and the precise locality of 13 deaths is not stated in the returns.

The following are the corresponding facts as regards Gozo.

One death took place in a basement; there were 49 deaths in ground floor rooms, 177 deaths on first floors, and one death on a second floor; one death took place on a terrace, and the localities of two deaths are not given in the tables.

By grouping together statistical facts of the same kind we obtain the following proportions of deaths occurring on different floors in all houses in the islands in which there were fatal cases of cholera:—

	Number of Deaths among the Population living in							
	Basements.	Ground Floors.	Mezzanini.	1st Floors.	2nd Floors.	3rd Floors.	4th Floors.	Terraces.
Garrison towns - - - -	15	202	130	137	72	29	6	8
Villages of Malta - - -	—	429	26	298	5	1	—	2
Villages of Gozo - - -	1	49	—	177	1	—	—	1
Total - -	16	670	156	612	78	30	6	11

As already stated, the actual value of the facts in regard to each floor depends on the structure of houses and on the extent of population inhabiting them at the time. But there can, I apprehend, be no doubt that the very great proportion of deaths on lower floors points to some peculiar predisposing conditions connected with these floors.

These statistical facts bearing on the distribution of cholera in 1865 may be resumed as follows:—

1. The death rate for the whole civil population of the islands
   amounted to - - - - - about 13 per 1,000.
   For garrison towns - - - - - 11·7 „
   For villages of Malta - - - - - 12·7 „
   For villages of Gozo - - - - - 16·4 „
2. In garrison towns the death rates were, for Floriana 8 per 1,000; for Senglea, 9; for Valletta and Cospicua, 11; and for Vittoriosa, 18 per 1,000.
3. The death rates in the Maltese villages varied from 2 per 1,000, as at Crendi, Chircop, Melleha, to 12 and 15 per 1,000, as at Zebbug, Zabbar, and Zeitun. The highest death rates were at Axiack, Misida, and Micabiba, where they were 20 and 21 per 1,000.
4. In the island of Gozo the lowest death rate was 2 per 1,000 at Nadur. At Kercem, Xeuchia, and Caccia it was 11, 13, and 15 per 1,000. At Sannat, Zebbug, and Munxar it was 31, 32, and 34 per 1,000, death rates much higher than in any other localities in the island.
5. The death rates in cities, other things being taken into account, bore a certain relation to density of population.
6. The number of deaths, particularly in Valletta, was greatest on the lower levels and slopes.
7. Eighty-two per cent. of all houses throughout the islands in which deaths from cholera took place had no more than one death in each; 14 per cent. of the houses had two deaths in each; 2½ per cent. had three deaths in each; and in about one per cent. of the houses there were more deaths than three per house.

8. About 60 per cent. of cholera deaths in the garrison towns took place on lower floors of houses; throughout the islands by far the greater proportion of deaths occurred on lower floors.
9. So far as relates to Valletta there is statistical evidence to show that the distribution of cholera over the city in 1865 was the same as the distribution of plague in 1813.*

V. Sanitary Condition of Districts and Houses where Cholera prevailed within the Garrison.

The next point in the inquiry is to ascertain whether there was any statistical relation between the sanitary condition of districts or houses, and the proportion of epidemic deaths.

Table XVIII. contains the chief statistical data bearing on this part of the inquiry, but in using them it is necessary to bear in mind that they consist partly of facts, partly of opinions. The facts, I believe, are correctly given, but in cases where I have had an opportunity personally of examining houses in which there had been deaths from cholera I have had reason to dissent almost *in toto* from the sanitary opinions given in the tables. This difference arises from the circumstance that unhealthy conditions, which we in this country have long ago recognized as being among the most powerful predisposing causes of miasmatic diseases, are not considered of so much importance in Malta, apparently because of their almost universal prevalence, or because the influence of such conditions on the course of these diseases has not hitherto attracted attention.

For instance, the tables state that houses are clean and in a good sanitary condition, and not overcrowded, which any officer of health in England would pronounce to be dirty, unwholesome, and crowded. Again, the "water supply" of the majority of houses is stated to be "sufficient," while, in the sense in which we in England use the term "water supply" I saw not a single house of which it could be said that it was supplied at all.

These are, however, matters of local estimate, which will be corrected when the true sanitary condition of the population comes to be better understood. The points of most importance in this part of the inquiry are the facts, and these I shall now proceed to discuss, partly as they are given in the tables, partly from the results of extensive inspections carried out in all the cities and in a number of villages of Malta and Gozo. I made the inspections in company with the Hon. Mr. Ingiott, Comptroller of Charitable Institutions, and partly with Dr. Ghio, Police Physician. As it would have been difficult to have conveyed an adequate idea of the state of the houses merely by describing them, the Board of Works at Valletta kindly placed an excellent draughtsman, Mr. Vassallo, at my disposal, to whom I am indebted for the annexed plans, sections, and elevations of types of various classes of affected houses in the cities and villages of both islands.

In our "Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Mediterranean Stations," Capt. Galton and I gave a general sketch of the medical topography of Malta and Gozo. Amongst other points on which we dwelt was the configuration of the islands, especially of the ground occupied by Valletta and the other cities, and the nature of the tertiary sandstone rock forming the porous subsoil of most of the island. We pointed out that this rock underlies the cities, that it is used for building, that it is so porous that liquids saturate it with great facility, so much so that water filters are made of it. We pointed out that all the sewers and drains were formed of it, that they were never flushed, and that the rock became infiltrated with sewage from these sources; we showed that the house drainage was in a condition dangerous to health, that domestic conveniences were most defective and unwholesome; that water brought to the cities was badly distributed; that house tanks for collecting rain water were liable to pollution, and that a better method of water supply was urgently required. We further pointed out the bad general construction of houses and the need of improved dwellings, the construction of which was at the time under consideration. And to the then existing state of the dwellings and to defective sanitary works we attributed much of the peculiar liability of Malta to epidemic and scrofulous diseases, leading to great mortality among all classes and ages of the population

* There can be little doubt that epidemics have generally attacked the population of the islands in conformity with the same general laws of distribution. We know that the seats of fever and small pox are the seats of cholera, and, so far as Valletta is concerned, of plague also. A confirmation of this law was incidentally mentioned during our inquiry at Gozo. The village of Caccia suffered from plague in 1814, the disease having been most severe in certain houses. These same houses were attacked with cholera in 1837, and again by the cholera of 1865. This is the village where a poor patient suffering from plague, who had gone out of his house in a state of delirium, was shot by the adjutant of police, and in which another sufferer was shot for concealing his illness, in the vain hope of arresting an epidemic by taking away the lives of the sufferers in order to prevent contact between sick and healthy.—(Dr. Burrell's Report, page 57.)

The nature of our inquiry in 1861, which was specially connected with the barracks and hospitals, precluded us from making any other than a very general inspection of the dwellings of the civil population, and as I shall presently show by evidence contained in the tables our estimate of the bad sanitary condition of the islands was very much understated.

House construction.—In selecting houses for inspection during the present inquiry we were guided by the cholera death returns. We took houses of all classes, and those of which plans were made may be considered as average representatives of affected dwellings, except the house on Plan VI., out of which came six fatal cases of cholera. This house was pointed out as an example of healthy house construction showing the largest death rate in Valletta, and this was the reason why it was selected as an illustration.

The house in question is of recent construction and has a good elevation; it is 82 feet high; the street in which it stands is only 17 feet wide, and the front is close to the Manderaggio, the chief epidemic district of Valletta. Behind the house is a courtyard ten feet wide enclosed by dead walls and by the back of the house, forming a species of well 75 feet in depth. Within the house, on the landings of the staircase, are two Maltese privies in small dark unventilated closets, the odours from which were most offensive and sickening at the time we were in the house. There were the usual objectionable arrangements for retaining the refuse of the house inside. It need scarcely be pointed out that the two fatal defects of houses of this class, especially if epidemic diseases prevail, are foul air generated by bad drainage and bad cleansing arrangements and the absence of means of thorough draft. On Plan V. are shown two houses of older construction, in a street on the opposite side of Valletta, selected as types of a number of others. The plan shows that these houses are embedded in a mass of building, and are reached from the street by two narrow dark passages 55 feet in length. At the inner end of the passages are two small courts; the largest is only 23 feet by 14 feet. The only opening besides the passages by which air can reach the courts is from the top of the houses, 47 feet above the level of the courts. The plan shows that the living rooms are arranged in floors round the courts, and that the only light and air which reach the houses come from the courts. On all other sides there are dead walls. The courts are drained into the large main sewers by untrapped gulleys. These sewers are also connected with the ventilation of the courts and houses by untrapped sinks and privies.

The section shows the usual water supply of houses in Malta. A tank is dug in the porous rock under the house or under the floor of the court. It is coated inside with cement, partly to keep the water in, partly to exclude sewage coming from the rock. The tank is fed by rain water from the roofs and generally also from the aqueduct.

One of the rooms numbered on this plan is called a "manure room," a convenience or inconvenience which so far as I know is peculiar to Malta. We shall see further on to what use this apartment is put in the villages. The manure room in the cities is used for collecting and keeping the domestic filth, except what passes into the sewers, until the police take it away.

The "manure room" is often at the foot of the stair or under it; sometimes it is a separate small room opening out of the court, or it may be a basement under the houses, as is shown in plan. When we inspected this court our attention was directed to a stair leading down to the basement. The stair was concealed under a mass of house refuse, and the people told us that a man lived among it and slept there. We called him up; he scrambled over the filth; he was ill and presented such a spectacle as one must hope never to see again. After he had spoken a few words he went down the way he came. This may be an extreme case, but how can any people expect to escape epidemic diseases who keep decaying organic substances in and under their houses in this way?

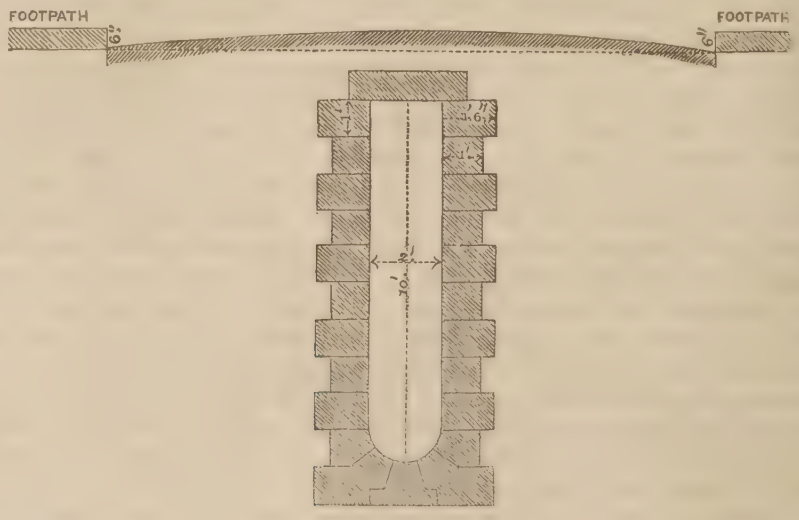
These plans represent the general construction of houses in courts, but there were numerous deaths from cholera in houses entered directly from the public streets. Many houses of this kind are ground floor rooms with a door or window, or both, towards a narrow street consisting of lofty houses on both sides, and having no opening behind. Generally these houses are dark, more or less damp, and they have not sufficient light and ventilation. There were, however, deaths from cholera in apparently better houses of this class, but on closer examination there was generally a privy found inside the house, or some similar well known cause of cholera. With very few exceptions all the rooms we visited in the cities were dirty and would have had their sanitary condition materially improved by scraping and limewashing the walls and ceilings.

This was recommended by Capt. Galton and myself in our report already referred to, but house cleansing remains much in the same state it was in when we made our inspection at the end of 1861.

This account of the structure and general arrangements of the houses where cholera prevailed will enable the statistical facts, abstracted from Table XVIII., which follow, to be readily understood.

Relation of sewerage to deaths from cholera.— Most of the streets in the garrison are sewered in the following manner:—"The sandstone rock being very soft and easily worked, "it is usual in forming a sewer to dig out a narrow trench 13 or 14 feet in depth. This "when covered over appears to have been the original construction of all the sewers, at "present the sewer is built of sandstone blocks and has a curved invert. The usual "depth of the mains is ten feet, and the width two feet. Into these sewers is received "the rainfall during the rainy season, but none during the warm half of the year. They "also receive refuse water and drainage from privies in houses, &c."*

The following section of a sewer in Valletta will show the construction:—



According to my own personal experience the odour from these sewers is most dangerous if accidentally inhaled. A few hours after such an accident I suffered from severe vomiting, with fever.

Table XVIII. shows that out of 620 deaths from cholera all except half-a-dozen took place in streets and places drained in this way. But nearly all streets are drained. The figures only show that the drainage, such as it is, does no good, and probably does much mischief.

Influence of house drainage.—The effect of bad sewerage must be considered at the same time as that of its concomitant evil, bad house drainage. House drainage remains in the same condition as it was when discussed in the former report already referred to. It was there described as being "of a very bad kind. There are no proper waterclosets. "In the better class of houses the substitutes for them are sloping troughs of the "ordinary porous stone, with a hole at the lower end covered by a rough valve which "can be lifted up by a wooden handle. Water is either supplied directly by hand or "by means of a pipe from a water vessel filled by hand. The arrangement is of a very "rude description, and the stone being porous becomes speedily saturated with filth, and "is hence a constant nuisance. It is not self-cleansing like the ordinary soil pan.

"In the poorer neighbourhoods there is a sink of the most abominable and unwhole-"some description, generally situated in a small court close to the doors. This sink is "the depository of all the filth of the houses, which is carried from each by the inmates "and thrown down. Anything like a proper water supply or trapping is, of course, out "of the question, and the arrangement is nothing but an open cesspool connected with "the town sewerage."†

The privies are generally connected with street sewers by house drains of porous stone, the sides of which become saturated with filth, which is thus transmitted to the surrounding subsoil, or possibly to water tanks. It is no unusual circumstance to see this infiltrated matter making its way through the outer walls of houses; and a careful inspection might discover a similar dangerous nuisance inside very many dwellings where it is least suspected.

* "Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Mediterranean Stations," p. 91.
† Ibid., p. 93.

During the epidemic of 1865 there were 578 deaths from cholera in houses drained in this fashion, and there were 22 deaths in undrained houses. The condition of the drainage in houses where there were 20 deaths is not stated.

Privy accommodation.—A comparison between the deaths from cholera and the privy accommodation gives the following results :—

There were 15 deaths in houses with no privy ;

There were 48 deaths in houses having privies untrapped ;

There were 20 deaths where the privies were trapped ;

Fifty-one deaths took place in houses with both privies and sinks ;

And there were 455 deaths in houses where the privy accommodation consisted of open untrapped sinks connected with the sewers and used in the manner described above.

There were four deaths in houses with cesspits, which are uncommon arrangements within the garrison.

The facts are not stated in reference to houses where there were 27 deaths.

Out of the entire mortality within the garrison (namely, 620 deaths) 570 took place in houses where the only means of cleansing the sinks and privies consisted in throwing down water by hand.

There were only two deaths in houses where the privies were supplied with water by pipes, an arrangement confined to houses of a better class.

At the time cholera prevailed nuisance from these privies and sinks was experienced in houses where 468 persons died of the epidemic.

Surface drainage.—The influence of various kinds of surface drainage and paving was frequently brought under discussion during the inquiry. Some of the streets still retain the old hard stone pavement of the time of the knights, others are flagged or covered with close fitted slabs of stone, and many have been macadamized.

It was stated that macadamized streets were not so healthy as others ; that they were not so dry, and that houses bordering them were damp after rain, from the rainfall not flowing rapidly off the surface and sinking into subsoil and foundations.

Generally the paving is good, and it is being further improved ; but the gulley grates are often untrapped and offensive. These grates in streets and courts gave rise to nuisance in places where there were 300 deaths from cholera.

Water supply.—Reference has already been made generally to the manner in which the population is supplied with water. The supply consists of three parts ; 1, the source and amount of supply ; 2, the means of storage ; 3, the means of distribution.

An account of the water supply is given in the "Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Mediterranean Stations" already referred to. It is there shown that the chief permanent sources of supply are springs on the Bingemma hills, which are conveyed to Valletta by the Wignancourt aqueduct, and certain other springs conveyed to the Cotonera side of the garrison by the Fauara aqueduct. Recently a further supply from a similar source has been obtained, besides a well which has been sunk at the Marsa, from which water is raised by a small steam engine into a tank for supplying the shipping, &c. at the upper end of the great harbour. The total available water supply from the Bingemma during the dry season in 1861 was 537,000 gallons a day, of which 327,000 were distributed at Valletta and Floriana for public fountains, quarters, barracks, hospitals, private tanks, &c.

The Fauara aqueduct yielded 92,000 gallons a day.

The rainfall on roofs is also an important source of supply.

The means of storage consists, as already described, of tanks dug in the soft sandstone rock cemented inside. Of these 122, with a capacity of 30 millions of gallons, were public tanks. In public institutions, barracks, &c. there were 152 tanks with a capacity of $25\frac{3}{4}$ millions of gallons.

Private houses contained 4,294 tanks capable of containing 323 millions of gallons.

The private tanks are partly supplied from the aqueducts, partly from rain on the roofs, partly from both sources.

Recently there has been considerable anxiety at Malta as to the future available amount of water, on account of drought, which at the time I was in the island had led to the exhaustion of many tanks.

As it appeared to be very necessary to ascertain the chemical constitution of these different water sources, samples from each source were at my request sent to the Laboratory at Woolwich for analysis. In Appendix XXIII. I have given Mr. Abel's report on them, from which the following details are abstracted, showing their constituents in grains per imperial gallon :—

	Wignancourt Aqueduct.		Fauara Aqueduct.	New Well, Marsa.	Aqueduct, Rabato, Gozo.
	Conjoined Sources.	Distribution Tank.			
Carbonate of Lime	11·20	10·50	6·80	21·10	10·03
Nitrate of Lime	0·55	0·45	0·51	1·00	0·45
Sulphate of Lime			1·63		1·46
Carbonate of Magnesia	2·12	2·12	2·80	3·71	6·66
Sulphate of Soda	2·13	1·95		3·47	3·89
Chloride of Sodium	9·34	8·81	9·02	23·88	19·96
Ammonia	minute trace		trace		trace
Organic and other Volatile Matter		0·20	0·50	0·10	0·20

The first three waters in this series are supplied to the cities within the garrison. The Marsa well has been recently sunk to increase the supply, and was not in use during the cholera. The aqueduct water at Rabato in Gozo is used commonly by people there.

The almost total absence of organic matter in all the waters is remarkable. The prominent impurity in all of them is sea salt, proceeding in the higher level waters from spray and possibly from salt in the soils when the springs flow.

The Marsa water is a bad water from its large amount of carbonate of lime and sea salt. The well is sunk in a comparatively low part of the island, at no great distance from the harbours, and its bottom is probably at or below sea level. The underlying rock is soft porous sandstone through which sea water would readily find its way.

The experience of this well shows the necessity in any future works for obtaining water from wells, of not approaching too close to sea level, and of having a careful analysis made of the water before selecting it for use.

There is nothing in any of the garrison waters which should have predisposed the population to cholera. The water of Rabato is somewhat brackish, and is heavy to the taste. It is clear that any dangerous or unwholesome impurities in the garrison aqueduct waters must be added after the water reaches the tanks.

In not a single instance was the water drawn from these tanks at the time of this inquiry fit for cooking or drinking. It was generally discoloured and more or less offensive both to taste and smell. In some cases it was distinctly and strongly impregnated with sewage, in one instance to such an extent that the well had been built up, and the people, fortunately, had to find water elsewhere. Sometimes the neck of the tank was imperfect, and allowed surface impurities to pass into the water. No care appeared to be taken that the vessels used for drawing water were kept clean. So obviously impure and unfit for use were these tank waters that I considered it to be quite unnecessary to send specimens to England for analysis. The quality of the water in tanks will of course vary with the amount of rainfall and the care bestowed on keeping the tanks clean, but if the condition of water in affected houses as I saw it represents in any degree what it was when Malta was threatened with cholera, it would scarcely be necessary to seek for any other predisposing cause of disease than the bad quality of water, arising, not from impure sources, but from a most dangerous method of storing and distribution in the houses. There are no pumps to house tanks in the cholera districts; water is drawn by dipping vessels of various kinds by means of a rope into the tank.

For these and other reasons I cannot by any means concur in opinions expressed in the tables as to good quality and sufficiency of the water supply to houses where deaths from cholera took place.

I shall next state the statistical facts in regard to sources and means of storage, as both, particularly the latter, are important elements in considering the influence of water supply on the course of this disease.

There were 220 deaths in houses with tanks supplied from the aqueducts; there were 194 deaths in houses supplied solely by rainfall on roofs, &c.; and there were 178 deaths in houses where water was obtained from both sources.

The following are the facts in regard to the local position of these tanks:—

In houses where 304 persons died of cholera the tanks were under houses.

They were under courts or entrance where 161 deaths took place, and there were 119 deaths where there were no water tanks.

Besides the great risk of impurity from the position of water tanks, they unquestionably add an element of unhealthiness to the lower floors of houses by diffusion of damp in confined ill-ventilated rooms and other localities.

Properly speaking, there is no water distribution in the islands.

In not a single house where a cholera patient died was there such a thing as a water pipe from which water could be drawn for use.

Water was drawn from these underground tanks in the way mentioned in houses where 325 people died, and in 276 houses water had to be carried by hand. It cannot be said that any of these houses had a water supply in the proper acceptation of the term.

Ventilation of houses.—One of the most important facts brought out by the tables is the relation between deaths from cholera and the state of ventilation arising out of the construction of affected houses.

Out of an aggregate mortality of 600 the deaths from cholera in relation to the number of windows in affected houses were as follow:—

There were 336 deaths in houses with one window.

There were 191 deaths in houses with two windows.

Thirty-eight deaths took place in houses with three windows each; eight deaths in houses having four windows; seven deaths in houses with five; and one death in a house with six windows.

There were 19 deaths in houses with no windows.

The tables further indicate what was the position of windows in houses where 584 persons died of cholera. They show that there were 67 deaths only in houses with windows on two sides; while there were no fewer than 517 deaths in houses with windows only on one side, and consequently without through draught.

These statistical results of the inquiry are sufficient to show that in the great majority of affected houses within the garrison there existed at the time cholera prevailed unhealthy conditions of the same nature as those which has been ascertained by experience as sufficient to determine local outbreaks of pestilence whenever epidemics prevail.

They show,—

Defective and bad sewerage.

House drainage of a most unwholesome and dangerous description; domestic conveniences enough of themselves to generate disease.

Bad method of water supply, whether as regards quantity, storage, or means of distribution, resulting in additional dampness to courts and houses, and in the use of unwholesome water for cooking and drinking.

Defective arrangements for removing refuse and filth of houses.

Bad house construction resulting in insufficient light and ventilation; and to these I must add in all the houses I visited,

Want of cleanliness.

Generally bad sanitary condition.

Overcrowding.

VI.—Sanitary Condition of Villages in Malta and Gozo.

The villages (or casals) of both islands, although differing in some external points, such as local position, density of population, elevation above the sea, &c., have certain features in common. Externally their general appearance is not unfavourable. They are mostly clean and respectable looking, and bear evidence of industry and general well-being among the population. The public thoroughfares are well built, and the architecture possesses many points of interest which would repay study on the spot. But behind, and often close to the public streets, are narrow tortuous lanes and cul-de-sacs in which paving and cleansing are by no means so well attended to, and where the house architecture is of a very different character. As already stated, the villages resemble agglomerations of farm buildings, each within its own enclosure. The enclosure is usually numbered as a separate house. The dimensions of the enclosed ground varies in different instances. From 12 to 20 or 30 square yards are not unusual areas. The external walls of enclosures are from 12 to 15, 20, or more feet in height, and have generally a single door from the street. In some cases, besides this outer door, the court may be entered by passing through a room or house, which in its turn has a door opening on the street.

On entering the small courtyard we find various classes of structures built against the outer walls. In some instances all of these are on ground floors, with or without basements. In others there are two floors, the upper one being reached by an outside stair. Sometimes the family occupies the whole or part of both floors; at others only the upper floor. The family accommodation in houses which I inspected generally consisted of one room; in a few instances only of another and smaller inner room. Sometimes part of the room is divided into two floors by a false flooring, also used for sleeping. In most cases there are no windows. Light and air are obtained from the

door opening from the inner court, and there are generally two small loop-holed openings over the door, apparently intended for ventilation. In very few instances are there openings on both sides of the house, and hence there is no through draft. Besides house accommodation, the little yards often contain quarters for animals, cows, calves, horses, mules, asses, besides dogs and fowls, small carts, and the like. One or more animals are common occupants of these places. The village of Casal Curmi is the chief locality in the islands where pigs are reared, and great nuisance arises from them. Sometimes there are a few plants and trees. Weaving is a common female occupation in many village houses, and it is no uncommon arrangement to find one or two rather large wooden looms covering most of the superficial area of the dwelling house. Sometimes there is a corn mill driven by a horse or mule under the sleeping room, or part of the ground floor is used as a common bakery.

The general arrangement of these dwellings will be best understood from the plans and elevations, Plates VII. to XII., and by comparing them with the plans, elevations, and sections of houses in Valletta, given in Nos. V. and VI., the totally distinct character and condition of the population in the villages and cities will be apparent.

As already stated, each of the village enclosures is numbered as a separate house, and may generally be considered as occupied by one family.

My inspection was chiefly confined to houses in which there had been deaths from cholera, and I have no hesitation in stating that I have very seldom met with conditions so obviously injurious to health, and so likely to determine outbreaks of epidemic disease, as those presented by many of these houses. Taken as a whole, I am of opinion that the real sanitary condition of the population of village houses is worse than that of the population of the garrison towns.

Except a partial sewerage, such as it is, of Casal Curmi, Birchircara, and Rabato of Gozo, none of the villages are drained, but at the same time it is questionable whether these villages have really been benefited in health by the kind of drainage which I saw there. For any purpose of health the country population has no drainage.

The small courtyards in every case were badly paved and filthy, often containing considerable quantities of manure and swarming with flies. Where cows or horses were kept there were the usual accompaniments of cow-stalls and stables, viz., manure and other decaying matters. Generally the stable or cow-house is wholly or partially under the dwelling rooms.

There are no privies. In every house I examined there was a "dung room," the usual position of which is shown in the plans.

Generally this room is under part of the house, and has openings through which all the filth of the household and of animals is thrown. Whatever manure can be collected outside the house is usually brought into it and thrown into the "manure room." The mass of filth thus accumulated is allowed to fester in a hot climate under or close to the living rooms until it is removed, perhaps twice a year, and is then either sold or spread on the ground belonging to the householder to increase his crop. An instance or two of the value of the manure may be given.

In one of the small enclosures at Zebbug we saw a woman and four children. Her husband is a blacksmith, who earns about a dollar a week at his trade. The woman herself earns about 5*s.* a month by weaving. Out of this they have to live. Their house rent is 2*l.* a year. There is the usual manure room in this house, into which, besides the filth of the household, as much filth is accumulated as can be collected. About two loads a year are obtained in this way, and its total value was said to be 3*s.* a load. When cholera was in the village two of the inmates of this house were seized, and both died.

The houses in Gozo where cholera first appeared have large dung rooms. The plan of Cilia's house, where two of the earlier cases occurred, with its manure depôt and filthy stagnant drain, over which the family lived, is shown in Plan XII.

The houses attacked in the neighbourhood of Cilia's house have similar nuisances under living rooms. The amount of manure collected in these houses is worth 30*s.* a year or more.

The house where the first cholera case took place in Rabato (Gozo) has unusually large manure storage, and there is a filthy hole, like a badly kept stable, into which the sufferer was carried from the roof of the house where he was attacked.

Plan VIII. shows a house in Casal Zeitun in which there were five cases of cholera. The house, as will be seen, is entirely enclosed among other buildings. It has a cellar "manure room" 25 feet long by 8 feet wide, extending under one entire side of the house.

Plan VII. shows the arrangement of another house in Zeitun, the inmates of which suffered severely from fever.

The plan of a village house at Zebbug where two deaths from cholera occurred is given in No. IX. The "dung room" in this instance extends underneath the house on two sides of the courtyard.

The usual position of house tanks and wells is shown on the plans.

With few exceptions the living rooms examined were apparently cleaner inside than those within the garrison, and had not the wretched appearance frequently exhibited by houses in cholera districts, but we scarcely saw a house with a window. Usually air and light are obtained from the doors. Over the doors are small openings, apparently intended for ventilation at night when the doors are shut, but they were generally stuffed up.

One special peculiarity of the ventilation of these village houses requires to be noted. It has been alleged against the known fact that cholera is most fatal where bad sanitary conditions exist, that as the villages often stand on elevations freely exposed to winds, the houses, from the simplicity of their construction, must necessarily be well ventilated and healthy. This is, however, a mistake. During our inspections the wind in the narrow streets and lanes was often so strong as to render walking somewhat fatiguing, but immediately on entering the small closed yards there was a dead, calm, close, often foetid atmosphere. The form of house construction, originally planned in some remote age for defence rather than for health, certainly acts as a protection against winds, and secures stagnation of foul air within both courts and houses.

These inspections had the disadvantage of having been made at a time when no epidemic disease prevailed, and to show what was the probable condition of village houses when cholera was in them, I shall here introduce an extract from a report respecting Zeitun (a casal which suffered severely both from cholera and from typhus fever which preceded it), made by Inspector-General Dr. Anderson, by order of the Governor, Sir Henry Storks, on October 18th, 1865, when the epidemic was on the decline.

"58, *Strada Botanica*.—Door the only means of ventilation (with the exception of two small apertures above it), and this closed during the night. All excreta thrown into the cellar through two large openings close to the entrance of the principal room. A large collection of manure under cover to the right of the entrance. The cellar, reached by a steep, narrow descent, was at its entrance littered with straw, which we were informed had formed the beds of those unfortunate inmates of the house who had died of cholera. In the cellar we found mud to the depth of two feet, covered at one end with water. The mud was composed of human and animal excreta, &c., and the stench proceeding from it was overpowering. This house had had 10 inhabitants, of which five had died from cholera, and we were informed that this mortality was immediately subsequent to the withdrawal of the water in the cellar by the police; that now collected being from the recent rains. This house is now deserted owing to the alarm the fatal cases of cholera has caused."

"Within the same enclosure is another domicile in which one room is kept tolerably clean, with however only door ventilation; the kitchen, latrine, and a sleeping apartment are in a deplorably filthy state; the stench of the latrine is pestilential. This convenience is a hole excavated in the rock; it is said to be always empty, and this is accounted for (by those who use it) by the fact of the contents oozing through the pores and fissures of the rock. This must necessarily affect the salubrity of a well in the immediate vicinity, the water of which we found partially offensive to both taste and smell."

"No. 21, *Vicolo Molino*.—In this house there is a most disgusting pigsty, serving as a temple of cloacina to an old woman who lives in the room above it. She looks to be upwards of 60 years of age, and she states she is only 38. The floor of the sty was covered to a considerable depth with straw, excrement, water, &c., &c., and inhabiting it was a small pig. One fatal case of cholera had occurred in the room above, and the water in the well had become so bad that the inhabitants of the house had for the time left off drinking it."

"68, *Strada Botanica*.—Is occupied as a cattle pen. Nothing can be worse than its present state, there being deep pools of rain water and urine, with excrements both human and animal. The house next to this lost, out of ten inhabitants, seven from cholera."

"The above-mentioned houses are all situated in Upper Zeitun, but I regret to have to inform your Excellency that we did not find those in lower Zeitun in a better sanitary condition. In one of the lanes was a large vault, with an opening to the roadway, half filled with filth of every description, over which a woman lived whose son, we were informed, was in hospital with cholera. A small fowl house, used as a latrine, had its floor in an abominable state. A house presenting similar conditions had for its inmate a woman recovering from cholera."

Almost all the village houses I had an opportunity of examining, both in Malta and Gozo, could be described in similar terms, but I have preferred making use of Dr. Anderson's report, because it shows what was the state of the houses when cholera was actually in them.

I shall now proceed to show the extent to which similar bad sanitary conditions prevailed in villages.

Sanitary Statistics of Villages.—Statistical forms similar to those issued for collecting facts bearing on the health of the cities were issued for the villages, and the following is an abstract of the results of this portion of the inquiry for Malta and Gozo (Tables XIX. and XX.) together:—

There were 694 deaths in Malta, and 194 in Gozo, making a total mortality of 888 in streets and places without sewerage.

There were 105 deaths in streets reputed to be sewered in Curmi, Birchircara, and Misida, besides 37 deaths in Gozo. But none of the places are properly sewered, and all

these deaths, 1,030 in number, took place where there was really no sewerage, properly so called.

The only so-called "house drainage" in villages is merely on the surfaces of courts. There is no provision for removing either foul water or excreta.

As we have already seen, the excreta of men and animals are kept in close proximity to living rooms, so that all the deaths in villages may be said to have taken place in houses where such things as house drainage and house cleansing are unknown, and where the people live among their own filth, treasured up in dung rooms under living rooms, and surrounded by the filth of animals.

Street surfaces in these country villages do not differ much in appearance from the high roads in the vicinity. Except in the public thoroughfares there is not much surface drainage properly so-called, but unless in some close narrow localities it cannot be said that the condition of street surfaces could have exercised much influence on the health of houses in their vicinity.

Water Supply.—The water supply of villages is derived partly from public fountains, partly from roof water collected into underground tanks, and partly from wells in the porous sandstone rock. At the time of this inquiry the tank water had been mostly exhausted during a long drought, and water had to be carried from the fountains. Water tanks appear to be formed in the same manner in the villages as they are in the towns, viz., a circular hole wider below than above, like a bottle, is dug in the rock and cemented inside; into this the roof water is conducted by rough terra cotta pipes, and it is drawn for use by a bucket or other vessel attached to a rope through the neck of the bottle, which rises a foot or two above the level of the court.

Both tanks and wells are generally in dangerous proximity to dung rooms and other nuisances, and most of the water samples I examined bore obvious marks of the presence of organic matter, although not to the same extent as in samples taken from town tanks.

The amount of water at the command of the people is extremely limited, both on account of its source and method of distribution, and to this great deficiency is no doubt to be attributed the want of personal cleanliness in the people, leading to the foul condition of body described in Appendix XIII., as having been found in fever patients admitted from these villages into the Central Hospital, Floriana, just before cholera appeared in them.

The present water sources and methods of obtaining water are most defective, and the quantity of water at the disposal of the people is altogether inadequate for health and cleanliness.

All the cholera deaths in the villages took place in houses where the water supply was open to these objections.

Effect of House Construction.—We have already seen how large a number of deaths from cholera took place in houses within the garrison, where the construction did not admit of free movement of air through rooms. A similar element, predisposing to epidemic attacks, exists in all the villages of Malta and Gozo; the doors and windows generally open only towards the inner courts or yards on account of the peculiar construction of these village houses.

Tables XIX. and XX. show that there were 153 deaths in villages of Malta and 43 deaths in those of Gozo, 196 deaths in all, in houses without windows.

That 448 deaths (359 in Malta and 89 in Gozo) took place in houses with one window only.

That there were 266 deaths (207 in Malta and 59 in Gozo) in houses with two windows.

That 37 deaths (27 in Malta and 10 in Gozo) took place in houses with three windows.

There were altogether six deaths in houses with four windows, and one death in a house with five windows.

The relation of windows and loopholes to through draft across the houses may be estimated from the following data:—

Out of 905 deaths, the data respecting which are given in the tables, there were 690 deaths (546 in Malta and 144 in Gozo) in houses with windows or small loopholes only on one side of the house and a dead wall on the other side.

These facts now adduced in regard to the sanitary state of villages are sufficient to show what are the chief causes of unhealthiness in the village populations.

These I should arrange in the following order:—

1. The absence of sanitary supervision over the yards and houses; the tacit permission accorded to keep animals and to accumulate their litter, together with the filth of the inhabitants, under or in close proximity to living rooms.
2. The peculiar structure of courts and houses, whereby air polluted by exhalations from the above-named sources forms the atmosphere in which people live, and especially in which they sleep.

3. Unwholesome methods of storing water and of drawing it for use. Deficiency of water, and consequent filthy habits of many inhabitants of villages.
4. Absence of all drainage arrangements.

VII.—Cholera in the Public Institutions.

The public institutions of Malta afforded some striking facts and experience in regard to cholera, which it is of importance to put on record, not only on account of their interest, but because they give a general insight into the class of conditions which in Malta are *unfavourable* to the existence of cholera.

There are within the garrison—

1. The Ospizio, an asylum for aged and infirm of both sexes, at Floriana.
2. The Hospital for Incurables at St. Elmo, into which are received diseased inmates of the Ospizio.
3. An Orphan Asylum nearly opposite the Hospital for Incurables.
4. The Central Civil Hospital at Floriana.

About five miles out of town, on the road to Citta Vecchia, is the new lunatic asylum.

There is a hospital for sick at Citta Vecchia, besides an asylum for aged (Saura's Hospital), and there is an ospizio and hospital at Rabato of Gozo.

All of these establishments except Saura's Hospital are under the able care and control of the Hon. Mr. Inglott, to whom I am indebted for the facts regarding them.

The Ospizio, Floriana.—The Ospizio at Floriana receives inmates above 60 years of age, and contained about 700 persons at the time cholera was approaching. The buildings were formerly the powder works of the Knights of Malta, and are constructed in successive stages down the slope of the hill from Floriana towards the Quarantine harbour. They consist of long casemated rooms arranged round inner courts like store rooms, with few windows, and having been built for quite another purpose than the accommodation of human beings, the entire structure is most unsuitable for its object. But nevertheless everything possible appears to have been done to remove natural defects and to improve the internal arrangements, and it is really surprising how much has been done in the proper direction, with the limited means at hand, to improve the condition of the inmates. Severe diarrhœa began to show itself in the Ospizio about the middle of June, before there was any cholera in the island. As cholera was known to be in Egypt, great attention was paid to all the sanitary arrangements as soon as this warning came. In order to diminish overcrowding, 300 of the inmates were sent out on allowance to live among the general population, and the dietary of the house was improved. In previous attacks of cholera this establishment always suffered severely. During the epidemic of 1865 there were 30 deaths on an average population of 365, all above 60 years of age. The important practical point is that the largest proportion of deaths took place among aged people living in the rooms furthest down the slope of the hill, a similar fact to the one already mentioned regarding cholera deaths in Valletta. Of the 300 who had been sent out on allowance 15 died. If the death rate in the Ospizio did not reach the dimensions of former epidemic death rates, the fact must be attributed to the enlightened measures adopted to save life; but it was nevertheless much higher than was the death rate among those sent out to live in cholera districts. The reason of this is obvious enough on inspection of the buildings, and it affords a strong argument for erecting the proposed new poorhouse, if indeed any other argument than simple inspection of the present one be necessary.

The bedding and clothes of cholera patients, both in the Ospizio and civil hospital, were all washed in a good well-ventilated wash-house in the Ospizio; a little chloride of lime was used if the linen was very foul, otherwise soaking in water was resorted to. Not a single person engaged in the operation of washing was affected with choleraic disease.

Hospital for Incurables.—The Hospital for Incurables and the Orphan Asylum at St. Elmo are both situated in districts which suffered severely from cholera. The hospital is not a good building, but it is very clean and well kept, and it has the great advantage of having windows opening direct on the sea, so that there is a sweep of sea breeze through it. When cholera appeared in the island there were 240 patients in the building, 34 of whom were sent out on allowance. Every care was bestowed on the wards, and great attention was paid to the sanitary arrangements. Cholera was severe in the immediate vicinity of the wards. There were cases under the very windows, but with the exception of a few trifling cases of diarrhœa the inmates escaped the disease. On the other hand two cases, both fatal, took place among the 34 patients who had gone outside.

Orphan Asylum.—The Orphan Asylum contains 142 inmates, in lofty spacious dormitories, with opposite windows and abundant ventilation. Every attention was paid to the sanitary arrangements of the establishment at the time of the cholera. The disease

almost surrounded the building, coming up to its very walls, but not a single case took place within it. Relatives were admitted to see the children on different days of the week instead of altogether, in order to avoid any risk of crowding.

The lesson taught by the experience of this institution is that cleanliness, space, and fresh air put an arrest on cholera.

Civil Hospitals.—The three civil hospitals at Floriana, Citta Vecchia, and Rabato of Gozo are kept in as good a sanitary condition as they admit of. They are old buildings situated in localities where cholera prevailed on account of very obvious local causes. Into these hospitals were received 349 cases of cholera, of which 221 proved fatal. Sixteen patients, most of them old people who were under treatment for other diseases, chiefly chronic and zymotic diseases, were attacked with cholera and 14 died.

Lunatic Asylum.—The lunatic asylum has been recently constructed on a good model. It is a light, cheerful, clean, and well drained, and well ventilated building, situated in a healthy position in the open country. There were 320 inmates in the asylum during the cholera of 1865, and it so happened that a lady who had been living in an infected district of Valletta fled from fear to the house of the medical superintendent of the asylum, which is situated in the main building; she took cholera and died there, but there was no choleraic disease in the asylum either before or after.

Corradino Prison.—Corradino prison also escaped, apparently from strict attention to sanitary precautions. The building is constructed on the usual cellular system; the cells are ventilated and kept clean, and there is no overcrowding. There were deaths from cholera in Casal Paola, close to its outer walls, and during the prevalence of cholera, committals for short periods of imprisonment went on from among the population of affected districts in the garrison day by day as usual, but there was no choleraic disease in the prison.

Although not a public institution, I may mention the experience of model dwelling houses recently erected as regards cholera.

The Camerata.—Next house to the Orphan Asylum at St. Elmo is a very large new block of model dwelling houses called the "Camerata," built by the late Bishop Casolani, partly to let to working people, partly as an example for other builders. There is a spacious inner court open on one side for half its height, and the houses form three sides of the square. Each house has a drained soil pan, and the doors and windows are so arranged that each house has a free sweep of air right through it. Water is obtained from rain collected on the roof and partly from the aqueduct. Cholera existed in most of the neighbouring houses on the slope immediately below this building, and also opposite to it.

There were 280 persons living in the Camerata when cholera appeared, and into it were received four families with their goods and furniture from houses in the town where deaths from cholera had occurred. All the inmates escaped cholera, and I was informed that not a single person in the house had diarrhœa. In this instance, again, personal and household cleanliness, free ventilation, and no overcrowding were the conditions unfavourable to an inroad of cholera.

I have cited these instances of exemption from cholera in order that the conditions under which they took place may be compared with the conditions under which cholera attacked the population of cities and villages, as these have been described above.

VIII.—Sanitary Administration, and Improvements required for Towns and Villages.

Having now given the chief practical results deducible from the experience of cholera in 1865, I shall proceed to consider briefly what are the sanitary works and measures required to diminish this great susceptibility to epidemic diseases in the population of these islands.

The existing sanitary administration of Malta and Gozo is carried out in combination with the ordinary administration of police.

In Appendix XXIV. will be found the public health enactments, contained in the police laws and regulations, and it will be seen that several of the rules in regard to house drainage and water supply, if carried out, would compel the execution of the very class of works in houses to which much of the general unhealthiness and epidemic susceptibility of the inhabitants can be distinctly traced.

The clauses for preventing nuisance and for cleansing houses, &c. are less open to exception, but it will be seen that these enactments take it for granted that persons charged with their execution have some instinctive knowledge of what is nuisance and of what is injurious to health. On the possession of this knowledge the entire efficiency of the law depends. I have not the slightest intention of undervaluing the services rendered by the ably administered police department in stating that I inspected not a single

house or locality, either in towns or villages, where cholera existed in 1865, in which the presence of nuisances and of conditions injurious to the public health were not evident enough.

It is only just, however, to state that injurious conditions of this class are to be found in much greater intensity in other Mediterranean countries. The public health administration in Malta is much better than it was in former times. Experience of the late epidemic has, however, not only proved that an entire reconstruction of the service is required, but it has thrown much light on the real causes of that high epidemic susceptibility existing among the populations along the Mediterranean seaboard, the main remedy against which has in times past been considered to lie, not in improvements in hygiène, but in quarantine regulations.

The public health improvements required for Malta are of two classes.

First, those for the attainment of which permanent works must be executed.

Second, police administration for preventing nuisance and for enforcing measures of a temporary character required for protecting the public health.

To the first class belong sewerage, house drainage and its adjuncts, water supply, flagging, paving, and surface drainage of courts and streets, opening windows in or ventilation of existing houses and other buildings, oversight of plans of all new houses, arrangement of streets and courts and of general plans of town improvements.

It is quite clear that these duties cannot be undertaken by the police. There must be a distinct authority competent to deal with all structural questions on broad, well ascertained sanitary principles.

In England similar duties are discharged by local boards of health having under them competent surveyors, who are acquainted with sanitary engineering and works, and whose duty it is to see that works are properly planned and carefully executed.

To the same local boards are entrusted all questions of nuisance and all proceedings relating to removable causes of ill health connected with streets, courts, houses, manufactories, trades, slaughter houses, cowsheds, stables, and the like. To aid them in this division of work the boards have competent officers of health and inspectors of nuisances, upon whose reports and evidence proceedings for abatement and prevention of recurrence of nuisances are taken. These proceedings are irrespective of the police force, but the officers of that force would no doubt lend assistance if necessary.

There is no reason, in my opinion, why a similar health organization should not be applicable to Malta and Gozo, at least in its broad general principles.

The first step in administrative improvement is to make it somebody's sole business to protect the public health by removing all causes of disease admitting of removal by sanitary works and measures, and to grant the requisite powers and means.

It is indispensable in Malta that in this matter the Government should take the initiative. There must first be an executive, and then probably three officers would be sufficient to direct the entire machinery of improvement.

1. A surveyor practically acquainted with sanitary engineering, and with the most efficient and economical methods of executing public health works, of water supply, sewerage, drainage, &c., in towns, villages, and houses, and who could aid in the due consideration of improved building plans.

2. An officer of health acquainted with local causes which engender disease, capable of estimating their importance and of giving sound advice to the executive as to how they had best be dealt with.

I was glad to find that this matter had been already under discussion, and that it had been proposed to send to Netley for special training in sanitary work a well educated and otherwise competent Maltese physician and to appoint him officer of health. I would strongly advise that this be done at once. The result would be to give to the executive an adviser on whose knowledge and judgment they might depend.

3. An inspector of nuisances accustomed to deal with inspecting works. Perhaps the best step to take in the first instance would be to appoint a good practical English inspector, and to give him the ordinary duties of an inspector of nuisances under the Public Health Act, with such other duties as local circumstances render necessary.

The sphere of duty of these three officers should include the cities and villages of both islands. They would not only do efficient work at once, but they would originate a better practice than at present exists, and they might train other native officers as assistants and successors.

In order to save expense it might be advisable to connect the police force with the sanitary service, at least for the country districts. The police officers know all the people, and all their houses and habits, and they are moreover on the spot, while the officer of health and inspector of nuisances could only visit the rural districts from time

to time. The inspecting officers might also give such instructions to the officers of police as would enable them to do certain inspecting duties with more or less efficiency.

All arrangements respecting the service would of course have to be considered and decided on the spot, and it would be advisable to consolidate and place under one authority all ordinances, rules, &c. having reference to public health questions, such as vaccination, inspection of food, drink, and such like.

The following is an outline of the sanitary works and measures required for the towns within the garrison :—

1. Most of the streets within the garrison are sewered in the manner already described; that is, the sewers are constructed of porous material, without reference to sectional area or inclination; they have no necessary connexion with water supply, and the outlets are all more or less offensive and dangerous to health. In the "Report of the Sanitary Condition of the Mediterranean Stations" general principles for improving the sewerage were laid down. It was there shown that impervious glazed pipe sewers of suitable sections, and carefully laid, should be substituted for the present large porous conduits; that all street and court gratings should be trapped; that the whole system of outlets required to be re-arranged, so as to keep the sewage out of the harbours; and that special arrangements for flushing out and ventilating the main lines of sewers were required.

Experience derived from the late epidemic has confirmed the necessity for the adoption of such measures, and I have therefore to recommend that a survey be made of the cities and that a plan for improving the sewerage on these principles be drawn up for consideration.

Taking into account the value of manure in the island, I would further suggest whether the whole or part of the sewage of the cities might not be advantageously applied by irrigation for agricultural purposes. But in such a climate, and with so thin a covering of soil over the porous rock beneath, care would have to be exercised in selecting localities and in applying the sewerage so as not to injure the public health. A trial of it might very well be made in the first instance on a limited scale. It would be quite worth while to do this, because of the great pecuniary gain which would accrue to the island if the sewage could be utilized in such a way.

2. The water supply requires to be increased, and the existing system of distribution must be completely changed. So long as underground tanks below surfaces of courts and floors of houses are allowed to exist, there can be no security either against damp or against the use of foul water for domestic purposes. There is no reason why the most recent improvements in water distribution should not be applied to every house within the garrison. Looking at the question simply from the side of the public health, I consider this improvement to be imperatively required.

3. The intensity of cholera has been so obviously connected with a bad state of house drainage and want of suitable domestic conveniences, that an entire reconstruction of house drainage is absolutely necessary. After water has been laid on to the houses, and the sewerage has been remodelled, every house should be provided with earthenware soilpans, supplied with water and trapped. The ordinary Maltese latrine which people have been in the habit of using is in some sense an approximation to a healthy domestic arrangement, and there would be no difficulty in substituting a proper soilpan for it. It need scarcely be said that the sinks at present in use for such purposes in many houses, whether in courts or on landings, should be destroyed. The proposed soilpans should be connected with street sewers by glazed earthenware pipes carefully laid, with impervious joints.

4. Every court should be paved in hard stone with as few joints as possible, and the surface drainage should be conducted by an impervious pipe drain from a small trapped gulley in the court to the main sewer. All street gulley grates should be carefully trapped.

5. A strict supervision is required over the sanitary police of courts and lodging houses. Dung rooms and all such contrivances ought to be forthwith abolished. The dry refuse of every house should be removed every day. It should never be lost sight of that every hour of delay in cleansing houses such as are many of those in the cities and villages is an hour of danger to health, especially if epidemics are in the air. House refuse should not be thrown down anywhere in these close confined localities. Carts for removing it should be sent round once every day at the least, and the refuse collected in moveable dust bins or boxes should be carried out and thrown at once into the cart.

6. House cleansing, scraping, limewashing of walls, ceilings, and the like, requires far more attention than has been bestowed upon it. During my inspection of houses where there had been deaths from cholera in the cities I scarcely saw a room which was clean. If cholera were to return, it would find its former habitats ready to receive it.

7. There are houses or parts of houses formerly affected with cholera which are unfit for human habitation. Some have no windows and no light. I had to examine a house of this kind, inhabited by a poor woman and several children, by the light of a lucifer match. Some power is required to deal with such cases and to shut up the houses.

8. Unfortunately a large proportion of houses in the epidemic districts of the cities are of so inferior a character that it is difficult to decide whether they would admit of sufficient improvement to recompense the outlay, or whether it would not be better to incur the cost of rebuilding them on better plans. I examined house after house of this character in street after street, until I almost arrived at the conviction that the most economical and certain way of preventing outbursts of cholera and other pestilential diseases would be simply to destroy these epidemic nests. This measure has answered completely in several places—in Marseilles amongst others—where cholera has been unable to find entrance into healthy houses built on part of its old sites, and has been compelled to confine itself to the bad old houses not yet removed.

The Manderaggio is a district which should be rebuilt entirely. Many houses on the lower levels, especially close to St. Elmo and to the garrison hospital, are of a similar class, and should be dealt with in the same way. What is wanted is a good rebuilding plan of the cities, showing a healthy arrangement of blocks, and also of rooms of houses, allowing a free passage of air from the sea or country through streets, courts, and rooms. There are one or two good recent examples of improvements of this class, but there are others, as at Floriana, in which new blocks of houses have been constructed in such a way as to interfere injuriously with free air currents through adjacent streets. Whether houses be built in streets or courts, the height of the house should always bear a proper proportion to the breadth of the street or court. Mere narrow wells inside blocks of buildings, such as are frequent in the garrison, are sufficient for no purpose of health. Any attempt to save ground by limiting the area required for free circulation of air is sure to defeat itself, that is, if it be intended to construct healthy houses.

Some existing houses where epidemic diseases have occurred among the inmates might possibly be improved by introducing windows or ventilating openings in directions from which air currents could be obtained. The soft character of the building stone enables improvements of this class to be easily and cheaply carried out.

The construction of the Camerata and of some other houses which have been improved on similar principles shows the general outline suited for houses built in courts. There should always be simplicity of construction, admitting of a through draft across the house, and in such a climate care should be taken to isolate waterclosets from living rooms. It is safer to have separate entrances for these from the outer air.

9. It appears necessary to state in regard to all constructive improvements required for health in existing houses, such as improved water distribution, waterclosets, drains, flagging or paving of courts, and the like, that these things, so far as regards the adaptation of houses for healthy habitation, are really parts of the house. Without them the house cannot be considered as complete and fit to live in, and it would hence be no hardship to call on proprietors to complete their houses in these particulars, and to maintain the works in efficiency and repair. These works should either be done by the executive and the cost charged to the proprietor, or by the proprietor at his own cost to the satisfaction of the executive.

Next as regards the villages :—

1. The first great improvements required in village houses are abolishing dung rooms and middens, provision for separating animals from dwelling houses, and a rigid sanitary police; but there are certain local customs which have to be considered in dealing with this matter. Manure is scarce and valuable, and, as already stated, it is collected in village houses both for use and for sale. It is questionable, however, whether epidemics do not sweep off a far greater amount of wealth by destroying households than the entire value of the manure, to which epidemics owe much of their intensity in these villages. Admitting the importance of manure collecting, it is a dangerous and unwholesome trade as at present carried out, and requires to be regulated like any other similar trade; moreover, it is not only dangerous to individual households; it is dangerous to entire neighbourhoods, even to families who do not collect manure. There can, I apprehend, be little doubt that this practice also leads to cultivation of uncleanly household and personal habits.

The simplest way of dealing with the question would be to vest the property of all manure in the executive authority, as is done with household refuse in towns under the Public Health Act, the authority being responsible for immediate removal of all refuse matters. But if this cannot be done, and if the right of property is to be respected, then it must be exercised under the condition that no manure is to be retained within villages

at all, but that it must be at once taken to some place appropriated for its reception outside the villages and away from houses altogether.

If it be practicable to prohibit the keeping of animals in small confined courtyards or under village houses, there is no doubt that public stalls or stables away from houses, where horses and cattle could be kept under suitable regulations, would be far safer for the health both of people and animals than the present practice of keeping them in houses, even under regulation.

Unless there be reasons sufficient to justify entailing the inevitable risk of pestilence which must accrue to the people so long as the present practice is continued, it should not be allowed to exist for a day.

Where animals are fed for the market a strict supervision should be kept up over the yards and stalls. The state of many of these is at present most unwholesome and hazardous to the public health.

2. A prohibition against keeping manure in houses would also be a prohibition against keeping domestic filth in houses, and would necessitate a provision of domestic conveniences for the inhabitants. The best way of doing this would be to drain the villages and provide soilpans for houses on the same general principles as for the cities within the garrison. Were this done, the sewage of every village would become an article of considerable value if carefully applied on suitable ground. Until sewerage can be carried out some system of moveable vessels, to be taken away every day, would be apparently the most suitable arrangement.

3. There is no apparent reason why almost every village should not have water laid on to the houses. Generally the villages are arranged with sufficient compactness to render this a work of no great difficulty. The present method of using underground tanks affords a supply altogether incommensurate with the real wants of the people, and the quality can never be depended on. The present supply from public village fountains, if properly stored and distributed, would go some way at least in providing for this want.

4. The surface paving of nearly every court I visited was rough, or broken, or otherwise in bad repair, so that both surface drainage and cleansing were generally in a most inefficient state. The courts of many village houses require to be repaved with hard stone and properly surface drained just as much as some of the courts in Valletta, and this improvement should be enforced.

5. Although the living rooms of village houses are generally in a better condition than those in Valletta, there are apartments in most of the houses which are far from being clean; some of them, indeed, in a noxious and unwholesome state. The sanitary police should see that these places are kept clean, and that nuisance is prevented.

6. Improvements in ventilation of houses by making windows and ventilating openings are almost as much needed in the villages as they are in the cities.

Lastly. There is one sanitary measure urgently required for the inhabitants of epidemic districts both in cities and villages, and that is additional means of personal cleanliness. The people of these houses generally appeared to be little acquainted with the cleansing efficacy of water, and they often looked as if a thorough ablution either of persons, clothes, or houses was a somewhat uncommon event. This has partly arisen, no doubt, from absolute deficiency of water, but it is to be feared also to some extent from bad habits.

The first step towards improvement in this matter is to provide enough of good water, and this can be done without much difficulty. I would venture to suggest whether, after water has been obtained, the establishment of public baths and wash-houses would not be a great boon in all the towns and in most of the villages of both islands. It would also be a great encouragement in acquiring better habits if means of personal cleanliness were provided at all public schools. Any one who desires to see practically what can be done in improving the habits of children in this respect should visit the orphan asylum in Valletta, and he will scarcely fail to remark the striking difference which has been produced in the poor children there by a bath, a few wash-hand basins, and considerate management.

Natural unimpeded action of the skin is, moreover, an important protection against epidemic diseases, especially in southern climates, hence the necessity of careful attention to cleanliness and clothing. Many attacks, both of fever and cholera, have been traced directly to the influence of cold on the surface checking the eliminating and excreting power in a skin already weakened by neglect of its functions. In cholera, indeed, the balance of life or death is often determined by the direction taken by the eliminating process. Every one knows what will probably happen if this process takes place through the intestinal canal, but few consider to what an extent such a result is determined by the failure of action of the skin from want of attention to its condition.

A strong reason for urging forward the various structural improvements required for the garrison towns is afforded by the well known fact that the health of troops is so closely connected with the state of health of the civil population in their vicinity that barracks can never be safe from invasions of epidemic diseases so long as districts, either in town or country, in which barracks happen to be placed are liable to suffer from such diseases.

I now proceed to give the history of cholera in the barracks and hospitals, which will show how much the healthiness of the present defective accommodation for troops must necessarily depend on the degree of purity of the air around them.

IX.—Statistical Distribution of Cholera in Barracks and Married Quarters.

We have already seen that the first case of the Malta epidemic of 1865 took place on June 20th, among married soldiers and their families quartered in the plague hospital, and that the disease continued to manifest itself amongst those of them who were transferred to St. Salvatore counterguard. Ten days afterwards, on the 1st July, the 29th regiment landed at Malta. Part of it was placed in Fort Ricasoli and part at Pembroke camp. Among the men landed at Fort Ricasoli was an old soldier of weakly constitution, who had accompanied the regiment contrary to advice. This man was seized with what was considered to be "cholera biliosa" on the 6th of July and died on the 8th. The rapidity of the termination indicated the case as being one of sporadic cholera. It was the nineteenth case of the epidemic in order of succession, and was the first which occurred in any barrack, except the cases transferred from the plague hospital to the counterguard.

Floriana barrack was attacked on the 13th July, on which date two cases occurred.

Upper St. Elmo yielded a case on the 16th, and on the same day there was a case in the tents of the Horn work outside Floriana.

Lower St. Elmo was attacked on the 18th.

St. James' Cavalier yielded its first case on the 20th in a man of the royal artillery.

A single case occurred in the Couvre Porte barrack, Vittoriosa, among the Maltese Fencible Artillery on the 22nd.

Marsamuscetto barrack and St. John's curtain had each a case on the 26th.

Pembroke camp yielded the first case among men on the 27th July, but there was a previous case in a woman on the 20th July.

Fort St. Salvatore had a case on August 1st.

St. Francesco de Paolo had a case on the 8th August.

Isola Gate barrack was attacked on the 12th.

Fort Lascaris on the 14th and Fort Verdala on the 17th.

Fort Tigne had a single case on September 1st.

There was another solitary case in Fort St. Angelo on November 12th.

Fort St. Angelo was the last barrack attacked during the epidemic of 1865.

Table XXV., Appendix, gives the details of the epidemic in every barrack and corps, and the following abstract shows the occupation of all the barracks in June 1865, together with the total attacks and deaths from diarrhœa and cholera in each. It also gives the attacks and deaths among troops who were removed out of barracks and placed under canvas.

Name of Barrack.	Corps in Occupation, June 1865.	Average Strength.	Diarrhœa.		Cholera.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Upper St. Elmo	R. A.	256	31	—	5	2
Lower St. Elmo	100th Regt.	642	26	—	12	9
Fort Manoel Encampment	Do.	—	48	—	6	5*
Marsamuscetto	R. A.	61	8	—	3	2
St. James Cavalier	R. A.	85	7	—	3	2
Fort Lascaris	R. M. F. Art.	267	44	—	8	4
Floriana Barracks	2/4th Regt.	557	16	3	5	4
Floriana Encampment	Do.	—	44	—	13	9
St. Frances, Floriana	R. E.	153	10	1	—	—
St. Salvatore Counterguard	R. A.	13	—	—	—	—
St. Francis Ravelin	2/8th and R. E.	22	—	—	—	—
Horn Work	2/4th and 100th	31	—	—	4	3
Crown Work	100th	21	5	—	—	—
Notre Dame Ravelin	2/4th and 2/8th	155	2	—	—	—
Fort Manoel	R. A. and 2/8th	344	7	—	—	—

* Two of these fatal cases took place in men who went into Lower St. Elmo.

Name of Barrack.	Corps in Occupation, June 1865.	Average Strength.	Diarrhœa.		Cholera.	
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Fort Tigne	R. A.	62	5	—	2	2
Fort St. Angelo	R. A.	82	6	—	1	—
Fort Ricasoli	R. A. and 29th	601	62	—	6	5
Fort St. Salvatore	Do.	128	12	—	2	2
Vittoriosa Gate	R. A.	5	—	—	—	—
Isola Gate	1/22nd	251	—	—	3	2
Polverista Gate	Do.	225	—	—	3	1
Burmola Curtain	Do.	17	—	—	1	1
San Francesco de Paolo	Do.	153	2	—	3	1
St. John's Bastion	Do.	24	—	—	2	2
Fort Verdala	84th	654	51	—	12	7
St. Clement's	Do.	54	—	—	—	—
Couvre Porte	R. M. F. Art.	53	8	—	1	—
St. Elena Gate	Do.	116	12	—	—	—
Zabbar Gate	29th	85	11	—	—	—
Zeitun Gate	84th	45	—	—	—	—
Pembroke Camp	2/8th and 2/22nd	Varied	65	—	11	9
Tents, St. Salvatore	R. A.	—	—	—	1	—
Vittoriosa Hospitals	84th, 29th, and 1/22nd	—	1	—	7	6
General Hospital	2/8th and 100th	—	2	—	3	3
Forrest Hospital	29th and 2/8th	—	—	—	3	3
Sanitarium, Citta Vecchia	84th	—	—	—	2	2
Plague Hospital	R. A. and 2/8th	—	—	—	1	—

As regards the distribution of cases throughout barracks, we learn, from statistical facts contained in Table XXI., that out of 67 rooms in barracks where cholera broke out there were 56 rooms, or 83 per cent. of the whole, in which there was only one case per room; in nine rooms there were two cases in each, one room yielded three cases, and one four cases.

The influence of different heights of barrack rooms above the level of the ground on liability to cholera cannot be ascertained as most of the rooms are on the ground floor.

Married quarters.—The following table gives the distribution of diarrhœa and cholera among women and children in different classes of married quarters.

Quarters.	Women.					Children.				
	Strength.	Diarrhœa.		Cholera.		Strength.	Diarrhœa.		Cholera.	
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Upper St. Elmo	29	1	—	1	—	57	—	—	—	—
Lower St. Elmo	30	2	—	—	—	39	2	1	1	—
Marsamuscetto	3	—	—	—	—	16	—	—	1	1
St. James Cavalier	6	1	—	1	—	6	1	1	—	—
St. Salvatore Counterguard	14	—	—	8	3	29	—	—	1	1
Horn Work	29	6	—	7	5	48	5	2	—	—
Crown Work	21	2	—	1	1	38	—	—	—	—
Notre Dame Ravelin	15	—	—	1	1	27	2	2	—	—
Fort Manoel	5	2	—	—	—	7	1	—	—	—
Fort Ricasoli	63	8	—	6	6	45	27	8	3	3
Burmola Curtain	17	1	—	3	2	31	2	—	—	—
St. John's Bastion	24	2	—	—	—	50	2	—	2	2
Fort Verdala	17	2	—	1	1	11	9	1	—	—
Pembroke Camp	80	—	—	4	3	151	4	4	4	4
Notre Dame Bastion	5	—	—	—	—	8	2	2	—	—
St. Nicholas and Polverista Married Quarters.	58	15	—	2	2	74	17	8	2	2
Plague Hospital	—	—	—	2	2	—	1	1	2	2
Zeitun Gate	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	2

This table is an abstract from Table XXV.

In 31 rooms in these quarters, the particulars of which are given in Table XXII., 29 rooms yielded each a single case of cholera, one room had two, and another room three cases of the disease.

The statistical history of the epidemic in barracks and married quarters leads to the same conclusion as that already demonstrated by the statistical history of the epidemic among the civil population, namely, that cholera attacked the various buildings at different intervals of time and distance, as if they had been villages; that it radiated from no central

point; that the epidemic in barracks and married quarters was chiefly made up of single attacks taking place one in each affected room, and that cases where more than one attack took place in the same room were exceptional.

X.—Sanitary Condition of Barracks, Hospitals, and Married Quarters at the time Cholera appeared.

I next proceed to give a brief account of the sanitary condition of barracks, hospitals, and married quarters at the period of the epidemic.

(*a.*) *Sanitary Condition of Barracks.*

In our report on the sanitary condition of the Mediterranean stations, after pointing out that the great casemated structures in Malta were never originally intended for permanent occupation as barracks, but for stores and places of refuge during a siege, Capt. Galton and I gave a summary of the condition of these barracks as we found it in 1861, which it may be well to introduce here in order to show what influence the local position and construction of barracks was likely to have exercised on the health of troops when cholera was present in the island.

"Although great improvements have been effected of late years in the sanitary condition of the towns, there is sufficient in the present state of the drainage and in the outlets to occasion impurity of the air in the neighbourhood of some of the barracks.

"With the exception of Lower St. Elmo all the barracks are at a sufficient elevation above the sea to ensure good drainage; but the local position of several of them as regards the surrounding levels is prejudicial to health, especially where the rooms are built against the rock.

"The local position of nearly all the barracks is very disadvantageous to free external ventilation, from the proximity of high walls or other buildings.

"The barracks, except the new Pembroke barracks, are all casemates, and are all built of soft sandstone, which absorbs a large quantity of moisture and under certain conditions gives rise to dampness of the rooms.

"With few exceptions the barrack rooms are deficient in light and ventilation, and many of the rooms are overcrowded, especially as regards the superficial area per bed.

"The barracks are drained, but the drainage is not of a healthy kind on account of deficient water supply, the disproportionate dimension of sewers, and bad porous material of which the sewers have been formed.

"The latrines are constructed of a bad material and give rise to nuisance and impurity of the air around the barracks. They have generally no seats nor divisions, no doors, no water supply except what is carried by hand, and they are generally deficient in light and ventilation. The urinals are bad both as regards construction and material.

"There are ashpits in close confined situations injurious to the purity of the air.

"There is no water laid on for any purpose. All water for ablution, cooking, washing, drinking, and for drainage purposes has to be raised and carried by hand labour. Drinking water is not filtered.

"The means of personal cleanliness are very deficient.

"The cookhouses are with few exceptions deficient in light and ventilation and the cooking apparatus is of an inferior kind.

"There are no proper means of washing soldiers' linen.

"The married quarters are not sufficient for the requirements of the garrison.

"Many of the guard rooms are of an inferior description, overcrowded, and deficient in ventilation.

"The prison and cell accommodation is deficient.

"There are no means of recreation.

"Considered as a whole, excepting the new Pembroke barracks there are no good barracks in Malta. There are several, such as lower St. Elmo, Strada Torre, St. Elena Gate, Isola Gate, and the lower floor of St. Peter's counterguard, which are not suited for human habitation except temporarily, and we would strongly recommend that this view of the subject be taken and as few men as possible barracked in the worst class of buildings.

"Better accommodation and on healthier ground is what is required to preserve the health both of officers and men, and Pembroke barracks afford an excellent precedent, although the accommodation is not all that could be desired in a sanitary point of view.

"Improved barrack accommodation is more required in Malta generally than at any home station.

In 1861, deducting Strada Torre barrack, which was unfit for habitation and has since been abandoned, there was space according to existing regulation (including the Pembroke barrack just completed) for 6,955 men, while in our opinion there was accommodation for no more than 5,014 men.

The actual number of men in barrack rooms of all classes when cholera appeared was 6,446, showing an excess of 1,432 men over the number we considered safe when all the sanitary works were completed. The garrison was thus overcrowded to the extent of 28 per cent. Sanitary defects connected with the sewerage and water supply of the towns were just as we saw them in 1861, and the sanitary improvements we recommended for barracks were only very partially carried out, although the works have been progressing since the last cholera epidemic. The works executed previous to the cholera of 1865 are given in Appendix XXVI.

During my recent inspection of the barracks and hospitals in Malta I was struck with their generally improved appearance as compared with the aspect presented by the same buildings in 1861. All the sanitary measures then recommended by us have, it is true, not been executed, particularly as regards space and area per man. Much has already been done for the health and comfort of the troops, and existing facilities, such as they are, appeared to be fully appreciated and made use of by the military authorities; but I by no means consider that the fundamental objections against the barracks which were stated in our former report have been removed. This is, indeed, impossible, for these objections refer to plan, construction, and locality.

As already stated, between the date of our report and the time cholera appeared, in June 1865, not much had been done in the way of improvement; and I think it would be safe to take the experience of the epidemic of 1865 rather as an index of the sanitary condition of barracks as we saw them in 1861, than as affording any test of the result of improvements since that time.

I shall now proceed to state briefly the experience derived from cholera, as it occurred in 1865, of each barrack in relation to the works which had been carried out when the disease appeared.

Upper St. Elmo.—Cholera began in Upper St. Elmo on July 16th, nearly a month after the first case in the plague hospital. The average number of men in the rooms and huts of the fort was 256. There were five cases and two deaths from cholera. Two of these cases and one death took place in old wooden huts much exposed to changes of temperature from their construction and position and not suitable for occupation, especially in hot weather and during unhealthy seasons. There were three cases and one death in barrack rooms; two of the cases which recovered were in ground floor rooms. The hut cases were also in ground floor rooms. One case, a fatal one, took place on the first floor. The rooms had been ventilated by shafts and inlets and the windows enlarged and glazed, but the space per man was only 44¾ square feet and 493 cubic feet in two of the affected rooms; and it was 535 cubic feet in the other. This last room, where the fatal case occurred, contained 11 men, and the superficial area was 37¼ square feet per man. The affected rooms on the ground floor were eight-men rooms. Each room contained two men more than the number we recommended. Hence overcrowding existed to the same extent as it did in 1861.

The only other improvement which had been carried out was in the ablution room, which had been better supplied with water. Three baths and footpans had been introduced, but the objectionable latrines and drainage were apparently the same in 1865 as we found them in 1861.

The medical officer reports that the water, derived from tanks within the fort, was of good quality, and sufficient in quantity.

Lower St. Elmo.—This barrack was occupied by 642 men of the 100th regiment at the time cholera appeared on July 18th. Between this date and the 27th there were 12 cases of cholera, of which no fewer than 11 proved fatal. On July 27th the barrack was vacated, and the troops were encamped on the glacis outside Fort Manoel, in a dry healthy locality exposed to the sea breeze. An immediate arrest was put on the progress of the disease by this measure. The troops were in camp for two and a half months, and there were during this period four cases and three deaths from cholera. When the disease had declined in the island the troops were transferred to Lower St. Elmo. There were a few cases of diarrhœa among the men, but the only case of cholera took place in a married soldier who lived in one of the condemned ground floor casemates. This case recovered.

It unfortunately happened that when the 100th regiment was encamped at Fort Manoel two or three men had to go into Lower St. Elmo on duty. Two of these men, who worked in the armourer's shop, were seized with cholera, one on the 28th and one on the 30th July, and both died. And another, an officer's servant, who slept in the Hotel de Baviere, took cholera on August 10th and died next day.

Lower St. Elmo was never built for a barrack, and cannot by any improvements be made a suitable place for troops to live in. It has repeatedly been condemned because of epidemic diseases among the men. The lowest of the three floors of which the barrack consists had to be struck off the accommodation on account of great unhealthiness, and is now used for day rooms, married quarters, &c. The barrack is in a pit 60 feet deep; the parade ground is close to the sea level; when cholera appeared its dangerous and offensive drainage system was in the same state as in 1861, and occasioned nuisance in all the rooms attacked by the disease. These rooms are 55 feet

and more in depth. They have windows only at one end, and their opposite extremity, 55 feet from the windows, is formed by soft porous rock. There is hence no through draught, and although means have been adopted to obtain some movement of the air by shafts cut in the rock, yet the men had damp stagnant foul air to breathe. There was nuisance from the town sewers in the vicinity, and also from officers' stables within the fort. All the casemates on each floor communicate with each other by open doors in the walls, so that each floor is really one complicated casemated room.

The epidemic experience in regard to Lower St. Elmo may be summed up in a few words. The outbreak was one of excessive severity. It was intensified by very obvious and well known unhealthy conditions. It was arrested by removal of the troops to an airy locality, and by subdivision under tents; and as if to indicate purely local reasons of the outbreak, two or three men whose duties, unfortunately, required them to go into the fort were attacked and died of cholera.

Water for Lower St. Elmo is derived from a large tank filled from the aqueduct. It is said to have been good and clear in quality and sufficient in quantity at the time the epidemic appeared.

This barrack will be further improved when the works recommended by us after our inquiry in 1861 are completed, but it will always be a bad barrack.

Military Prison, Lower St. Elmo.—The structural defects of this prison were stated generally in the Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Mediterranean Stations. They exist now as they did when that report was presented. If it were not that the ventilators in the floor of the corridor are very properly covered, foul air from an adjacent privy would still find entrance by the openings into the cells. Water is raised by a pump in the corridor, and a large grated opening connected with the sewers is provided for running off the drippings of the pump. The nuisance from this is so great that it has to be covered by a wooden lid. I would in the strongest manner urge that immediate instructions be given to fill up the ventilating shafts and sewer, and to provide other means of supplying air. It would be better to have neither pump nor drain within the building; both can easily be dispensed with.

The warder's quarters are as objectionable as the prison cells. They consist of small rooms, one side of which is formed by the rock, with the large water tank of the barrack close to the room walls. The drainage and gulley grate are very bad, and nuisance from them was experienced in the quarters at the time of the cholera. A severe outbreak of the disease took place in the warder's family, and his wife and children all suffered. Both prison and quarters are exposed to the same unhealthy local conditions as Lower St. Elmo barracks.

St. James, Cavalier.—This barrack is embedded in the solid stonework of the Cavalier. It consists of a range of parallel casemates, having a window at each end overlooking the town of Valletta, and communicating with each other at the ends opposite the windows. There is thus only one divided casemated room in which the troops are barracked. There were 85 men, six women, and six children in the casemates before cholera appeared among them. The rooms were not overcrowded, but the structure provides for too many people breathing the same atmosphere for safety during an epidemic. There are side windows in the two end casemates, so that cross ventilation can be obtained; but the ventilation might be further improved by large shafts carried up through the stonework at the ends opposite the windows. The latrine arrangements are imperfect and offensive, and nuisance was experienced at the time of cholera from drains, latrines, and the state of the ditch. The tank water was impure and tasted badly.

The epidemic first showed itself in the Cavalier as diarrhœa, by which one man was attacked on the 4th and another on the 10th July. On the 16th a woman was seized with diarrhœa and recovered, and on the same day a child was attacked, and died of diarrhœa on the 20th. On the same day, the 20th, the first case of cholera took place in a man and proved fatal. On the 25th another man was attacked with cholera and recovered. Next day a woman was attacked and recovered, and on the 30th a man was attacked and died. This was the last case of cholera in the Cavalier.

Marsamuscetto Barrack.—The objections to this barrack are that it is unsuitable both in position and construction. It was originally a store, and consists of two casemates 73 feet in length, with windows at one end only, the opposite end being formed out of the soft sandstone rock of the rising ground above. One of the town aqueducts is carried through the rock above and behind the rooms and causes damp. There is no through draft and no sufficient ventilation. The rooms were in the same state in 1865 as

they were at the time of the previous inspection, except that the number of men had been reduced according to our suggestion. There were 61 men in these barracks at the time of the cholera. In one of the ground floor rooms containing 30 men there were two fatal cases. There was a case which recovered in quarters on the floor above. There was no nuisance complained of at the time, although the latrines had not been improved. Water derived from the aqueduct was good and sufficient in quantity. The experience of cholera in this barrack affords another illustration of the importance of free moving air and subdivision of men during epidemic seasons.

Fort Lascaris.—This work was occupied by 267 men of the Royal Malta Fencible Artillery, among whom there were eight cases of cholera, four of which proved fatal. The sanitary defects in construction, position, and overcrowding in the building were described in the former report. Before cholera appeared Macfarlane's latrines, supplied with water, had been introduced, and the surface drainage of the upper level had been improved. We recommended that the number of men placed in this fort should not exceed 138, or little more than half the number who were in it during the cholera. In rooms giving 407 cubic feet per man there were three cases of cholera, two of which proved fatal; all the other cases except one occurred in rooms giving less than 600 feet per man. Water was obtained from the aqueduct, and was considered to be good in quality and sufficient in amount. In this instance the two injurious elements were overcrowding and want of free movement of the air, together with dampness in certain of the rooms.

Floriana Barracks.—Except that the small rooms under the civil hospital had been ventilated and better lighted, none of the improvements recommended for this barrack had been carried out when cholera appeared, and 557 men of the 2nd battalion 4th regiment were accommodated in rooms with space for only 362. Water was obtained from the aqueduct, and was sufficient in quantity and of good quality. Cholera broke out among the men on July 13th, when the first fatal case occurred. During this and the succeeding ten days there were six cases of cholera, of which five proved fatal, besides one fatal case of diarrhœa, and another case of diarrhœa which passed into cholera and died. There were thus seven deaths within the time. The regiment was then encamped in the neighbourhood, where it remained for the next two months. During this period there were 13 cases of cholera, nine of which proved fatal, but four of the cases and three of the deaths took place within three days of the time of camping out, and were really due to the barrack. Since the cholera this barrack has been much improved. The long casemates have had large end windows introduced, as recommended in our report. These overlook the quarantine harbour, so that there is now a possibility of through draft. The foul surface drain mentioned by us as passing the doors of the barrack rooms has also disappeared. It was stated to me by Inspector General Dr. Anderson that since these improvements were carried out the barracks had been remarkably healthy, affording a striking contrast in this particular to all experience since the casemates were first turned aside from their original purpose of a manufactory to that of a barrack. If Floriana barracks remain healthy it will be for the first time in their history.

St. Francis, Floriana.—This barrack had been very much improved in drainage, ventilation, and internal arrangements before the cholera of 1865. The window space had been enlarged; the number of men had been reduced considerably below the number proposed by us as requisite for health. There were 153 men of the Royal Engineers quartered in the building at the epidemic period. There were ten cases of diarrhœa among them, one of which proved fatal, but no cholera, although there were fatal cases in the city close at hand. The barracks are now in an excellent state, except that improved cooking arrangements have still to be introduced. But the neighbouring district of Floriana requires much improvement in its sanitary condition.

Fort Manoel.—The barracks of Fort Manoel were occupied by 344 men at the time of cholera. The buildings have great advantages as regards external ventilation arising from their elevated open position and exposure to the sea breeze. There was occasional smell from the latrines before the morning cleaning, and the water derived from tanks is stated to have had a bad taste at the time. All the rooms had been ventilated as recommended by us previous to the advent of cholera. The men appear to have been better distributed over the buildings, for although there was no reduction in numbers, the cubic space was improved. It has been already stated that the fort is close to and overlooks the quarantine establishment, which was crowded with inmates from Alexandria, among whom cholera and choleraic disease had broken out. There was, nevertheless, no cholera in Fort Manoel. The troops escaped with seven cases of diarrhœa, none of

which proved fatal. Free moving air and open elevated position appear to have exercised a preservative influence in this case.

Fort Tigne.—There were 62 men of the Royal Artillery quartered in this fort, among whom there occurred two fatal cases of cholera. But one of these was in a man who was taken ill on July 9th, not at Fort Tigne, but at St. Salvatore counterguard at the time cholera was there. The second case, that in the fort, was on September 1st. There were also five cases of diarrhœa in the fort. Although overlooking the sea, the rooms in Fort Tigne are imbedded among the works, and have inferior internal ventilation. Except diminishing the number of men in the fort generally, nothing had been done to improve the rooms. The men in the affected room had little more than 500 cubic feet each. Water is obtained from tanks, and was muddy at the time.

Fort St. Angelo.—There were six cases of diarrhœa and one case of cholera on November 12th, not fatal, among 82 men of the Royal Artillery stationed in the fort. The cholera case took place in a ground floor room giving 542 cubic per man. The only improvement which had been carried out in this barrack was in the drainage outlet. Fort St. Angelo has the advantage of lofty position and exposure to winds.

Fort Ricasoli.—The accommodation in this fort consists of two sets of casemates, one under part of the land defences, the other in smaller casemates formed out of the counterforts of the S.W. wall of the enclosure. The first set are occupied by single men, the second used to be occupied by troops, but are now chiefly appropriated as married quarters, cells, &c.

Besides the single case of cholera already referred to, which died on July 8th, there were two outbreaks of cholera in part of the 29th Regiment at Fort Ricasoli. The earlier began on August 8th and ended on the 26th. The second outbreak began on October 22nd, and lasted ten days. During these two periods there were six cases of cholera among men, five of which proved fatal, besides deaths among women and children.

One case of cholera took place in a man under punishment in the cells, four in barrack rooms, and one in a married quarter.

When cholera appeared in the larger casemates the space per man was 40 superficial feet, and 616 cubic feet. The superficial area was hence little more than one half of that necessary for health. The construction of the casemates is unfavourable to health. They contain too many men, the window space is too limited and not suitably placed. Improvements in drainage, water supply, and ventilation had been carried out before the disease showed itself. But no improvement could remove the objections arising out of overcrowding and defective construction.

Fort St. Salvatore.—There was a single fatal case of cholera in this fort, and another fatal case in a man in the adjacent married quarters.

The ventilation of the rooms had been improved, and also the water supply, drainage, and latrines. There were 128 men in the barrack rooms. The single fatal case occurred in a room (1. A) where there were 56 men at 600 cubic feet per man.

Isola Gate Barrack.—This very inferior barrack was occupied by 251 men of the 1st battalion 22nd regiment, among whom there took place three cases of cholera, two of which proved fatal. Before the epidemic appeared something had been done to improve the light and ventilation, but in as far as regards health, the barrack still remains essentially what it was. The comparative immunity of the men from cholera was due apparently to the fact that whenever a case occurred, the place was vacated and the troops were camped out.

Polverista Gate Barrack.—This barrack consists of a range of casemates constructed along the top of a lofty curtain, through which Polverista Gate passes. The situation is high and well ventilated externally, but there are doors and windows only at one end of the rooms, and as the end of each room, next the dead wall of the works, is 33 feet from the door there is no through draft. We recommended increased means of ventilation by large shafts and inlets, besides improvements in drainage, latrines, water supply, &c. These had been mostly carried out, but at the time of cholera the ventilation was insufficient, mainly for the reason mentioned; the latrines were not in good working order, and when I was in the barrack there was still nuisance proceeding from them. There were several cases of diarrhœa and three cases of cholera, one of which proved fatal, one in each of three casemates, among 225 who were in this barrack. The further

improvement required, if it can be carried out, is that a large window should be opened in the end wall of each casemate, so as to ensure perflation of air in the rooms.

San Francesco de Paolo.—Before cholera appeared there were 153 men in this barrack, but they were fortunately camped out. There were three cases of cholera in the barrack, one of which proved fatal, besides three cases of diarrhœa. Nothing had been done to improve this place, which, as stated in our report, "is a defensible work rather than a "barrack, and is not suited for permanent occupation in such a climate."

Fort Verdala.—The construction of this fort has been described in the "Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Mediterranean Stations." The chief sanitary defects in it are ascribed in that report to overcrowding, deficient ventilation, imperfect drainage, and insufficient water supply. Cholera appeared on August 17, and there were during the epidemic 51 cases of diarrhœa, 12 cases of cholera, and seven deaths. In June 1865 there were 654 men in the barrack rooms, a number which was 104 in excess of the number we had proposed to place in them. Nothing had been done to carry out the improvements recommended in the report. The drains were still bad and offensive, the latrines insufficiently flushed, and the men had only 490 cubic feet each in rooms where cholera appeared. Between the 28th August and 12th September about a third of the men were placed under canvas to sleep, and these escaped with one case of cholera, while cases continued to occur in the barracks among men left behind. Some improvement has, I believe, been effected in this barrack since 1865. The greatest of all, after drainage, water supply, and reduction of numbers, would be that of opening an end window opposite the door of each barrack room.

Pembroke Camp.—The accommodation at Pembroke Camp consists partly of a new stone barrack, married quarters, and other accommodation, and partly of wooden huts. The barrack rooms are built in two lines at a sufficient distance from each other. They are all ground floor rooms and resemble successive arches of a bridge in construction, except that instead of being arched above, the roof is laid on horizontal beams. Each room is 30 feet in length from front to back, and there are windows and doors at each end. The beds are arranged seven on each side, with their heads to the dead walls. All these barrack rooms occupy the best and highest portion of the ground and are well exposed to the sea breeze.

The huts are by no means in so good a position, for they are constructed on sloping ground in a valley, across the natural fall of the drainage. The permanent married quarters likewise occupy less favourable ground than the barracks. They are situated at the foot of the slope falling from the barracks to St. George's Bay. Between the barracks and these quarters are large blocks containing schoolrooms, dayrooms, and offices of various kinds. All the buildings are constructed of the porous absorbent sandstone of the island. The drains, partly from the porous character of the stone, are by no means safe, and the first outbreak of cholera was apparently connected with this circumstance.

In June 1865 the camp was occupied by 1,126 men of the second battalion 8th regiment and second battalion 22nd regiment, besides 80 women and 151 children.

On the 5th and 6th July, fourteen days after cholera had broken out at the plague hospital, and a fortnight before the first case showed itself in the camp, the second battalion 22nd regiment marched in perfect health from the camp through Floriana, without approaching any locality where there was cholera, and walked on board the "Orontes" on their way to the Mauritius. The vessel sailed for Gibraltar on the 6th, she arrived on the 10th at Gibraltar without having had any new case of sickness on board, the troops were landed and marched to the north front, and on the 18th a man was seized with cholera of which he died next day. Twelve days afterwards, on the 31st July, another man was seized with cholera and died. The regiment was embarked in two transports for the Mauritius, where it arrived without having had any cholera on board. Sufficient cause is shown, in the report on the Gibraltar epidemic of 1865, for the occurrence of these cases while the regiment was there. Pembroke Camp was afterwards partly occupied by the 29th, 84th, and 100th regiments. Amongst the last of these and in the 29th cholera appeared.

The first case among men occurred on July 27th, and there were altogether 11 cases in men, nine of which proved fatal. Ten cases and eight deaths took place among men occupying barrack rooms, and there was a fatal case in a man living in a married quarter.

The two earliest cases among men were in clerks engaged in the orderly and telegraph room in one of the detached blocks on the slope of the hill. When I saw this place

there were sufficient evidence of percolation of the porous stonework by sewage matter from a porous drain, and to this circumstance was attributed these attacks at the time.

All the barrack cases occurred in five rooms. No. 1 yielded three fatal cases; No. 2 had four cases and three deaths; and Nos. 3, 4, and 12 yielded each a case; the two last rooms had a death each. There was some special susceptibility in the men occupying these rooms, for besides cholera cases all of them yielded a much larger proportion of diarrhœa cases than any others in the barrack. No. 1 room yielded six cases of diarrhœa, No. 2, sixteen cases, No. 3 had eleven, No. 4 had seven, and No. 12 yielded four cases.

The rooms would have been more healthy with fewer men in them, but among local causes I am inclined to attach more importance to nuisance from a latrine in their vicinity, complained of at the time, and to the general unsatisfactory condition of the drainage.

The smaller gate barracks occupied by a few men yielded some cases of diarrhœa and a case or two of cholera. They were much in the same state as when seen by Captain Galton and me in 1861.

(*b.*) *Sanitary State of Military Hospitals.*

So far as can be ascertained from Table XXI., there were 14 indigenous cases of cholera in the military hospitals, no less than 12 of which proved fatal. Of these the bad hospitals in Vittoriosa yielded six cases and five deaths. There were three cases, two fatal, in the General Hospital, Valletta. Three fatal cases took place in the Forrest Hospital at St. Julian's, and two fatal cases in the Sanitarium, Citta Vecchia. In the Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Mediterranean Stations, it had been shown that with the exception of the Sanitarium at Citta Vecchia there was really no good hospital accommodation in the island; and while recommending that certain improvements should be carried out in the existing hospitals, Captain Galton and I advised that two new hospitals should be provided, one for Valetta and another for the Cottonera side of the garrison. We prepared plans of these proposed establishments, but the old hospitals are still in use.

General Hospital.—Appendix XXVI. shows that more had been done to improve the general hospital before cholera appeared than had been accomplished for any other building in the garrison. New windows had been opened, additional ventilation provided, some subsidiary latrine accommodation had been remodelled, but the grave defects in drainage and latrines which we found in the hospitals still existed, and they do so at the present time.

Two of the cases in the General Hospital were in ward orderlies of the 100th regiment, serving in 20 C ward. The first case was in a man who had been attacked with diarrhœa, and was re-admitted for cholera on July 23rd, of which he died next day. The second admission was on August 5th; this man recovered. The ventilation of the ward was complained of as insufficient, and there was nuisance in the ward from foul drains and latrines outside. The third case was on August 7th, in a man of the 2nd battalion 8th regiment, who died the same day.

Vittoriosa Hospitals.—The first case in Upper Vittoriosa Hospital took place on August 17th, the other cases followed on August 27th, 28th, and September 9th and 25th. A fatal case took place in Lower Vittoriosa Hospital on August 17th. Nuisance was complained of in wards where these cases originated from latrines, drains, and vicinity, and the wards were insufficiently ventilated. Both buildings should be abandoned as speedily as possible.

Forrest Hospital.—The cases in this hospital took place on the 21st August and on the 10th and 11th September, all in the same ground floor ward, in which both window space and means of ventilation are deficient. Half the entire height of the ward is above the top of the window, and this is always a bad arrangement, but more especially during epidemics. The hospital is an old private house, and not suitable except as to local position, which is good. There was cholera close at hand, both at Pembroke camp, from which cases had been admitted into the hospital, and also at St. Julian's, where the hospital is situated, at the time these cases occurred in it.

Sanitarium, Citta Vecchia.—Two fatal cases at the Sanitarium, Citta Vecchia, took place on the 2nd and 22nd September in the immediate vicinity of localities in Rabato and Notabile, where cholera was prevailing at the time, and where it had been very fatal for six weeks or two months previously.

Close to the Sanitarium, in a room over the gate at Notabile, the wife of a man of the

Army Hospital Corps, who kept herself from all intercourse with the people outside, was attacked with cholera on the 6th August, and died on the same day. On August 11th a child of the corps, living in the tower of Notabile, was attacked and recovered. This last case was attributed to nuisance from the Sanitarium cesspit. There was moreover a severe outburst of the disease in Saura's Hospital, at a short distance from the Sanitarium. It began on the 24th August, and continued until the 9th September. These indigenous cases in the Sanitarium were at one time supposed to have been caused by the arrival of two convalescents from the garrison; but the attacks in the Sanitarium appear to have been part of this local epidemic. It is certain that they occurred when cholera was committing ravages in the immediate neighbourhood. Deaths from cholera continued to take place among the civil population in the vicinity of the Sanitarium until the 10th October.

In so far as concerns epidemic susceptibility of patients in existing hospitals within the garrison, I fear there is no escape from this contingency. The hospitals are totally unfit for sick. It is satisfactory, however, to know that a new hospital will be shortly provided for the Cottonera side; there is, however, quite as great a necessity for a new hospital in Valletta.

(*c.*) *Sanitary State of Married Quarters.*

Great advances have recently been made in providing married accommodation for the different barracks within the garrison. Most of it has been obtained by remodelling and repairing counterforts in curtains belonging to the defences. Those which I examined are far superior in comfort and conveniences to any which existed at the time of our former inspection in 1861, and no doubt they will be more healthy. Unfortunately they have windows and doors only on one side, and this defect admits of no remedy except the partial one adopted of forming a ventilating shaft in the crown of the arch at the extremity of the room furthest from the door. They have generally an appearance of comfort; some, however, are rather dark, and will be liable to damp in winter from their position, but taking these disadvantages into account, much real improvement has been and is still being effected in providing married quarters, although much still requires to be done before existing necessities are provided for.

There are besides three blocks of altogether new quarters affording excellent accommodation. One is at Pembroke camp, the other in the ravelin outside Floriana. The third is near Polverista gate. These quarters are all constructed on the principle of having doors and windows on opposite sides, so as to ensure a through draught.

A number of barracks have no special married quarters, and families have still to find accommodation either in misappropriated rooms or in old, unhealthy wooden huts.

Upper St. Elmo.—Families in Upper St. Elmo are lodged in small separate rooms in airy exposed situations chiefly on the Cavalier, overlooking the sea on three sides. There were 29 women and 57 children in these rooms at the time of the cholera; there was a single case of cholera, not fatal, in a woman.

Lower St. Elmo.—There were 30 women and 39 children in Lower St. Elmo accommodated in the ground floor of the barrack and in small rooms built against the rock. There was a fatal case of diarrhœa in a child, and a case of cholera, not fatal, also in a child.

Suitable married quarters are much required for the troops doing duty at St. Elmo. The existing quarters do not admit of material improvement.

Part of the families belonging to the 100th regiment which occupied this barrack at the time of cholera were lodged in some miserable huts at the Crown work and Horn work, Floriana.

Marsamuscetto.—There were three women and 16 children in the upper rooms of this barrack. One child died of cholera.

St. James Cavalier.—Families are accommodated in the same line of casemates as the single men. The married casemates are divided longitudinally by a low screen. There were six women and six children in this work. One woman had cholera and recovered, but a child died of diarrhœa. The married accommodation has no proper conveniences, and is otherwise unsuitable.

Crown Work, Horn Work, and Notre Dame Ravelin, Floriana.—There are no suitable married quarters belonging to Floriana barrack. Families of the 2nd battalion 4th regiment, which occupied this barrack when cholera appeared, were accommodated

in wooden huts in the Horn work, Floriana, together with families of the 100th regiment stationed at Lower St. Elmo.

In huts of the Horn work there were 29 women and 48 children. The women yielded seven cases of cholera, of which five proved fatal, and there were two fatal cases of diarrhœa among children. They were then tented out at Floriana. A woman and child died directly afterwards of cholera, but the disease was at once arrested.

In the Crown work huts there were 21 women and 38 children of the 100th regiment. One woman died of cholera. The huts are all very old and unfit for permanent occupation. The place looks like a used-up camp. It has no proper drainage; their was nuisance from privies at the time of cholera.

Notre Dame ravelin contains similar accommodation. There were 15 women and 27 children of the 2nd battalion 4th regiment, and 2nd battalion 8th regiment in the huts, besides 155 men. The men escaped with two cases of diarrhœa, but there was a fatal case of cholera in a woman, and two fatal cases of diarrhœa in children.

Fort Manoel.—There are no married quarters in Fort Manoel; there were five women and seven children in the fort at the time of cholera. There were only three cases of diarrhœa among them, all of which recovered, but no cholera.

Fort Ricasoli.—Married quarters have been provided for this fort by improving and appropriating for this purpose a line of small casemates formed out of counterforts of the south-west wall of the fort. They were formerly occupied by troops, and their inmates were frequently attacked with fever. When the 29th regiment arrived in Malta part of the families were placed in these quarters, and on August 14th the first case of cholera took place in them.

As already stated there were two distinct outbreaks of the disease, and from first to last there were eight cases of diarrhœa and six fatal cases of cholera among women; 27 cases of diarrhœa, eight of which proved fatal, in children, and three cases of cholera in children, all fatal. Besides the eight deaths from diarrhœa among children, there were thus 15 cases of cholera, all of which except one, proved fatal. These epidemic outbreaks in Fort Ricasoli were not so much remarkable for the number of cases as for their excessive fatality, and for the virulence of the disease in the small casemates. The same rooms have generally been the chief seats of endemic attacks of fever in the fort. From their peculiarity of construction they have no through draught. There is a dead wall of the works at the end of the casemates opposite the door where windows should be, and this defect cannot be remedied. The rooms are imbedded in the wall, and can never be very healthy. At the time when Captain Galton and I inspected them in 1861 our attention was called to the unhealthy state of the quarters from the occurrence of fever, and we recommended the introduction of special means of ventilation to obtain some movement in the stagnant air of the rooms. These had been carried out, but the movement of the air is insufficient and is not such as can only be obtained by windows. There appears to have been considerable overcrowding in the fort at the time of the cholera. We recommended specially that more superficial area should be given, that all windows should be enlarged, all the casemates ventilated, and the drainage and water supply improved. The commanding Royal Engineer's list, Appendix XXVI., shows that these improvements, excepting enlargement of the windows, had been carried out.

The chief removable defects which existed at the time of the epidemic were hence, overcrowding and insufficient movement of the atmosphere of the rooms. An incidental confirmation of this opinion is afforded by the results of camping out families from the lowest and most unhealthy portion of the married quarters.

They were placed under canvas in wet weather at no great distance from their quarters, and an immediate arrest was put on the disease. Only one case occurred after removal.

In 1866, a year after cholera ceased, families living in these quarters were attacked with endemic fever. In a report on the subject, kindly prepared by Dr. Boileau, he states, "that the haunts of cholera in 1865 were the habitat of fever in the following "autumn."

The most unhealthy of these married quarters are the rooms on the lower level, where there is a sudden drop of the floors of six or seven feet. Part of the back wall of these rooms is formed by the rock, a construction always hazardous to health.

Burmola Curtain.—Improved married quarters have been formed out of the counterforts of Burmola curtain. There were 17 women and 31 children in them in June 1865. Three women took cholera and two died. There were two cases of diarrhœa, not fatal, in children. The quarters overlook a low unhealthy neighbourhood of houses where there was cholera. Unfortunately the nature of the works prevented access of fresh air

to the rooms from any other quarter, and there was some nuisance from sewers at the time. Otherwise the accommodation is as good as the nature of the locality admits of.

St. John's Bastion.—These married quarters are also in counterforts. They have recently been improved and some were not occupied at the time I saw them. There were 24 women and 50 children in them during the cholera period. Two children died of the epidemic.

Fort Verdala.—Married people residing in Fort Verdala were subject to the same local conditions as the troops in the fort. There were 17 women and 11 children in the fort, one woman died of cholera, and one child of diarrhœa.

Pembroke Camp.—In July 1865 married people were accommodated in two classes of quarters at this camp, namely, wooden huts, and in a block of specially constructed rooms.

The huts are erected on the slope of a valley, and the permanent quarters on sloping ground close to the sea level at St. George's Bay. There were 80 women and 151 children in both classes of quarters before cholera appeared, but the proportion of these occupying huts is not known. The first outbreak of cholera took place in a family living in one of the wooden huts. A child was attached with diarrhœa on July 15th and died on the 19th. The mother was attacked with cholera on the 20th and died on the 28th, and another child of the same family was attacked on the 24th and died on the 29th. There were altogether 11 deaths from cholera and diarrhœa and one case of cholera not fatal in both classes of married quarters. The deaths were distributed as follows :—In wooden huts four children and one woman died of cholera, and two children died of diarrhœa. In rooms in permanent quarters one woman died of cholera, and two children of diarrhœa. The place where another woman died of cholera is not known.

The permanent married quarters thus yielded one cholera death in a woman besides a fatal case already mentioned in a man.

The wooden huts were crowded at the time and some nuisance was complained of from latrines in the vicinity.

The permanent quarters are in two floors with through draft across the rooms. They overlook the bay and have higher ground with lofty buildings immediately behind them. An imperfectly covered drain passed from the quarters and discharged into the bay at a short distance from them, from which nuisance was experienced at the time cholera appeared.

New Married Quarters, Polverista.—This block of married quarters, built across the throat of a bastion, was occupied by families of the 84th regiment at the time of cholera. They are constructed on a good principle in three floors except that the verandah is on the northern side. I have not been able to obtain the exact number of individuals in these quarters at the period of the epidemic. There was one death from cholera in a man living in them. Two women and one child also died of cholera. Eight children died of diarrhœa. A number of these fatal diarrhœa cases were of a protracted character, lasting over several days or even weeks.

So far as can now be ascertained the only probable local circumstance which might have tended to predispose to these attacks was the small amount of accommodation—one rather small room for each family. The civil population nearest these quarters were suffering from cholera at the same time.

XI.—Improved Barrack Accommodation required.

As already stated, considerable advances have been made since the cholera in carrying out improvements in barracks, hospitals, and married quarters, which we recommended; these are still in progress; the late epidemic experience has fully justified the necessity for completing them with as little delay as possible, and especially for giving the fullest effect to our recommendations respecting ventilation and increased space and area for the men.

In every instance the intensity of cholera was greatly influenced by deficient air movement. If any one lesson was more powerfully taught by the epidemic than another, it was that absence of nuisance, subdivision, and free air currents appeared to interpose an almost impassable obstacle to the progress of the disease.

Unfortunately most of the existing barracks, from their local position and construction, render the attainment of these objects all but impossible, at least to the necessary extent. After a careful consideration of facts disclosed by the epidemic, I can find no reason for altering the unfavourable estimate given of the barracks and hospitals in our "Report "on the Sanitary Condition of the Mediterranean Stations," an estimate which is confirmed by a report made to the Governor in August 1865, while cholera was progressing,

by Inspector-General Dr. Anderson, in which he says that very few of the barracks " are " from position or construction fitted for habitation for troops in this climate." He further adds, that he is morally certain " that were Government to authorize an outlay " of money in building capacious quarters in healthy sites, the saving in the expenditure " of men from diminished death rate and invaliding, would in a few years more than " compensate for any present disbursement."

Although everything practicable should be done to render existing barracks healthy, I fear there is no escape from the conclusion that the cheapest way in the end would be to allow several of the present barracks to revert to their original uses as stores and refuges during siege, and to provide suitable barrack and hospital accommodation on healthy sites.

XII.—Quarantine Restrictions in reference to Public Health.

In a former part of this report I alluded to the interest which must necessarily attach to restriction of intercourse as a means of protecting the public health, if it be really a fact that cholera can be carried on board ship from affected to healthy ports, and if epidemics themselves are made up of the sum total of cases in which germs of the disease have been transferred directly or indirectly from affected to healthy individuals.

It has already been shown from the simple facts and dates of events that whether cholera was or was not exported from Egypt by ships, it broke out in Malta under circumstances amounting to a proof of its indigenous origin.

I have also alluded to the belief in personal communication of the disease existing among certain influential persons in the islands as an obstacle to sanitary improvements. This belief rests on what is considered to be evidence, and I shall now give in detail some of the cases adduced in proof of the spread of cholera having been, solely or mainly, brought about by personal intercourse, and not by any general epidemic constitution, together with the results arrived at by quarantine after the cessation of cholera in the islands.

In doing this I have no intention of entering into any controversy on the subject of quarantine. My sole object is to place on record corrected statements of these events, as I have been able to obtain them in order that they may be compared with the statistical facts already adduced, so that a decision may be arrived at as to whether the public health of Malta is to be protected in future by sanitary improvements or by restrictions on commerce.

The fundamental fact in the few cases which have been brought under my notice in this inquiry is of the following kind :—

" Such and such a person had been in the house of, or had washed, or handled the clothes of such and such another person who had suffered from cholera, and the visitor or washerwoman had suffered, or had visited, or been in contact with some other person who had suffered."

A natural question which suggests itself is to what extent coincidences of this kind constitute evidence? No doubt, carefully observed coincidences, from which sources of error have been eliminated, may, in one sense, be said to be a basis of knowledge, but just in proportion as they are so, coincidences imperfectly observed have always been fruitful sources of mistake.

The question of how far the communication of epidemic diseases is due to human intercourse, really includes two quite distinct and separate questions. First, there is the question of communicability. Second, whether the fact of communicability (provided it be a fact) can account for the phenomena of epidemics. There is yet a third question, namely, assuming that epidemics are caused by communication, how far it is practicable so to cut off intercourse as to protect the public health from danger?

It is no easy matter to determine the extent to which epidemic diseases are communicable, mainly on account of the numerous causes of disease of another kind which tend to complicate the inquiry. When we are called, on the one hand, to accept and act upon doctrines regarding epidemics, the practical result of which would be to put an end to human intercourse, we are bound to be very sure indeed of our facts. But, on the other hand, there is something truly lamentable in the idea of ships and persons, while engaged in lawful pursuits, being the means of destroying thousands of human beings by merely coming among them, and no one can doubt the propriety of checking human intercourse during epidemic seasons, provided the idea be a true one. It is certainly time that all doubt on this point should be settled one way or other, and it can only be done by more careful observation than has hitherto been bestowed on it.

In dealing with this subject the first important fact is, that when compared with the

number of instances in which cholera appeared without even suspected communication, the whole number of alleged cases of communication would scarcely make a fractional difference in the history of the epidemic; and if they were all expunged they would make no difference in the law of progress of the disease, as shown by the statistical facts already given. I shall, however, take the most important and best attested of these cases, and let them speak for themselves.

The first case I shall take is one given me by the Chief Police Physician:—

The steamer "Behera" left Alexandria on June 26, and arrived at Malta on July 1st. There had been one death on board, suspected at Malta to have been cholera, although the captain stated that he did not know the cause of death. The vessel landed 337 passengers at the Lazzaretto, and left the quarantine ground after coaling. Three days after the passengers were landed (viz., on July 4th), three of them took diarrhœa, of which two recovered on the 5th, and one on the 6th July. They received pratique on the 10th.

Of these passengers, a family of four went to Vittoriosa on the evening of the 10th in apparent good health, and slept there. Next morning they went to Corradino to a lodging house, Molo di San Francesco, No. 37. The part of the house to which the people went consists of a number of rooms, each entered from an open balcony facing the Creek. These various apartments were inhabited by different families. The people from the "Behera" occupied a room entered from the western extremity of the balcony, to reach which they had to pass all the other rooms. The room at the opposite or eastern end of the balcony was occupied by a family, a child belonging to which visited the people from Alexandria. We have seen that these people left the Lazzaretto in perfect health. They remained so in this lodging house. They had neither diarrhœa nor cholera. The child was seized with cholera on the 18th, and died. The dates show that the people left Alexandria on the 26th June, *i.e.*, three weeks before they are believed to have given the child the infection, they themselves having continued in perfect health all the time. They passed daily the doors of the other dwellings on the balcony, and no evil result followed to anybody but the child. This fact by itself is presumed to have established the connexion between the disease in Alexandria and the child's case. And then the child, it is said, gave it to others of its family. Its sister was attacked on the 20th, and died on the 21st. A brother was attacked, and died on the 22nd. And another young man who had been in the house took cholera a week after, and died.

Taking for granted that the statements are correct, and that they include all the facts (although many are obviously wanting), we must not forget that the events took place just a month after cholera had broken out in the island, and 9 or 10 days after the first case of cholera had taken place on the same side of the great harbour; besides this the Malta Board of Health had itself certified that the people were in good health.*

The question which may be fairly raised by this case is simply whether persons in perfect health can carry pestilence about them for three weeks, affecting no one out of hundreds they may be daily in contact with in a crowded ship and lazaret, and can then pass the disease over at the end of the time to a young child, without ever having suffered themselves in the slightest degree from it.

I need scarcely say that a conclusion such as this would require a very large number of well observed similar cases, from which sources of error have been carefully eliminated, to justify it, and that a more satisfactory cause of the child's death, as well as of the apparent coincidence, might probably have been found elsewhere.

The next case is one which was supposed to have been very carefully observed, and the facts, so far as they go, are no doubt correct, for I have received them from several sources.

On one of the highest points of Valletta is St. James Cavalier, a huge lofty mass of masonry, rising high above the works and mounting guns on its top. There is a barrack for 136 men, as it were, hollowed out of its interior. The accommodation consists of eight casemates all communicating with each other at one end, as there is no separate passage to give entrance to the rooms. At the time of the cholera of 1865 several soldiers' families were lodged in the casemates, besides unmarried men, and one of the casemates is divided longitudinally by a partial partition to separate the families from each other. The ventilation, such as it is, is common to all the rooms. In one division

* "The passengers by the steam ship "Behera" from Alexandria having continued to enjoy perfect state of health up to this date, as stated by the lazzaretto physician, the Board do recommend that they may be released from quarantine, this day being the ninth clear day since the "Behera" entered port."—(Board of Health Minute, July 10th, 1865.)

of the divided casemate lived a man, named Morgan, and his wife. It is stated that the woman had not been near any affected person or district, only she received into her division of the casemate a child of a woman, Mrs. Gadd, who had died of cholera on July 10th at San Salvatore. The child appeared to be in perfect health. The statement is that the child, Emily Gadd, was attacked with cholera six days after, on the 16th, and died in four days. That on the 26th, about a week after the child's death, the woman was herself taken ill of cholera, and recovered; but that her husband who attended on her took cholera, and died on the 30th. It was, moreover, confidently stated that no case had occurred in the barracks until the child's death, and that, except in the cases arising out of the child's case, there was no cholera in St. James Cavalier.

Such are the reputed facts. Let us now see how far they are borne out by the official returns. Tables XXI. and XXII. give the attacks and deaths from diarrhœa and cholera in St. James Cavalier, and these I have abstracted in the following summary, which shows all the cases in the Cavalier, their dates and results.

Dates.	Name of Patient.	Disease.	Result.
July 4	Francis Monk	Diarrhœa	Recovered.
„ 10	William Rees	Diarrhœa	Recovered.
„ 16	Mrs. Forrester	Diarrhœa	Recovered.
„ 16	Emily Gadd	Diarrhœa	Died, 20th July.
„ 20	George Garment	Cholera	Died, 22nd July.
„ 25	William Bourdell	Cholera	Recovered.
„ 26	Mrs. Morgan	Cholera	Recovered.
„ 26	George Rodber	Diarrhœa	Recovered.
„ 30	William Morgan	Cholera	Died, 30th July.
August 22	James Weakly	Diarrhœa	Recovered.
„ 24	Edward Ives	Diarrhœa	Recovered.
„ 26	John Caple	Diarrhœa	Recovered.
„ 29	W. Tasker	Diarrhœa	Recovered.

It will be seen that these statistical facts give a very different account of the disease in St. James Cavalier. They show, 1st, that diarrhœa had shown itself among the men before the child Emily Gadd was brought into the casemate, and that there were three cases of diarrhœa before the child was taken ill. 2nd. That the child was not affected with cholera but with diarrhœa, of which it died (this might indeed have been inferred from the duration of the case four days). 3rd. The very day the child died of diarrhœa, a soldier named Garment was seized with cholera in another casemate of which he died on the 22nd. On inquiry this man was found to have been an officer's servant. He slept in the Cavalier and attended in his master's house in Floriana. It was stated to me that the officer's wife and servant had had cholera, and that Garment was at the house at the time, and waited on the servant. But the particulars of these cases, their dates, their relation to Garment's case, or even their precise nature, could not be ascertained. Besides, Garment's case was not the only case of cholera in the Cavalier before Mrs. Morgan's, for on the 25th June as shown by the table, a soldier named Bourdell was seized with cholera. This was on the day before that on which Mrs. Morgan was taken ill, and five days before her husband was attacked. I was informed that this man slept in the Cavalier, that he was on picket duty at the gate of Upper St. Elmo, and went from thence to the hospital ill. He is not known to have been near any cholera case. 4th. As already stated, the Morgans lived on one side of a partial partition in one of the casemates. No one in the same casemate and on the other side of the partition was in any way affected; the other cases were in other casemates. Lastly, All these cases in St. James Cavalier took place after cholera had been between three weeks and a month in the garrison, a fact which cannot be ignored, although it still further complicates this and all similar inquiries, inasmuch as the evidence derived from all epidemics shows conclusively that when an epidemic is present among a population, fatal cases continually take place in the absence of communication with affected persons. This outbreak in the Cavalier was obviously a portion of the epidemic.

I shall next give a case or two of alleged propagation of the disease by clothing. One instance of this nature has been already mentioned. A death took place in Strada Mezzodi in Valletta on July 14th. Two washerwomen living at Misida, in a very unwholesome locality, washed the linen of the patient; it is stated that they frequented a house in the neighbourhood of their own house, and that an inmate of the house they went to took cholera and died, and finally that the two women died. The case is adduced as showing that cholera was carried to Misida in foul linen, and that women

apparently in health at the time gave the disease to another person. The following is the chronology of the events :—

Patient in Strada Mezzodi attacked - -	July 14th,	died July 14th.
Washerwomen attacked - - - -	„ 16th,	„ 16th.
Their neighbour to whom they are considered to have communicated the disease was attacked -	„ 16th,	„ 16th.

These dates alone afford very strong reason for doubting the presumed causation, and the statistics show that while these cases were the first in this village, they were followed by other cases and deaths in other parts of the village on the 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 23rd, and onwards for many weeks. Misida, as will be seen on the maps, lies at the upper end of Misida Creek, close to a shallow stagnant fish-pond, in which fresh water from a sluggish stream close to the houses affected and salt water from the harbour are intermingled. The houses where the cholera cases took place are very bad, and the whole place requires thorough sanitary improvement. With these facts before us, and in absence of any knowledge as to the previous state of health of the women or their neighbour (who may for anything we know have been already suffering from diarrhœa before they got the clothes), should we be justified in ignoring the sanitary condition of the place, the fact that the disease was epidemic in the island, that these three cases were the 50th, 51st, and 52nd in the order of attacks among the civil and military population, and in assuming the fact of sequence as a sufficient proof of causation ?

A somewhat similar class of cases is reported to have taken place in the Fortini at Fort Ricasoli, a set of married soldiers' quarters notoriously subject to epidemic diseases. In an interesting report prepared by Dr. Boileau, he shows there were two outbreaks of cholera in the quarters in 1865, and an endemic outbreak of fever in 1866.

During the first cholera attack 14 men, women, and children died in the fort, and it is not alleged that there was any communication of the disease at that time.

Two and a half months afterwards, when the epidemic was declining, but when Fort Ricasoli " became more crowded in consequence of companies from Pembroke Camp " arriving," there was another outbreak. The first case was a fatal indigenous one of diarrhœa in a child. A woman who lived at the opposite end of the Fort, but who happened to talk to the child's mother outside the door, in the open air, while the child's body was in the room, was attacked within 24 hours and died.

In another quarter there appear to have been three families. One of the women nursed the woman who died, and is supposed to have got some of her clothes, which she took home. Another woman, whom Dr. Boileau describes as having been "one of the " dirtiest women in the regiment, quite regardless of all but enforced cleanliness and very " much addicted to drinking," is also supposed to have got some of the deceased woman's clothes. The third woman is supposed to have had some clothes belonging to a woman who died during the first outbreak of cholera. Of the three women who are reported to have received clothes, one, the dirty drunken woman, died, and her child died of diarrhœa. The other two had no disease, but the child of one of them and the husband of the other died. Nothing certain is known about these clothes, or what state they were in. There is no direct evidence, only presumption. On the other hand we have positive evidence that there was cholera at the same time in the barracks, that the quarters are unhealthy, that their inmates are at all times liable to epidemic diseases, that they were crowded at the time cholera broke out, that the cases presumed to have arisen from intercourse took place in the same rooms where cholera cases occurred during the first outbreak ; and that the disease was arrested as soon as the families were camped out.

The only other cases requiring examination are those of the alleged importation of cholera into Xeuchia in Gozo, and from Xeuchia to Rabato. I have already given Dr. Ghio's account of the facts, and I shall now state certain other facts, most of which he and I obtained in the house where the first case of cholera occurred. But before doing so it may be well to call attention to the state of health of the island before cholera appeared. We have already seen that a change had come over the public health in Malta during the first six months of 1865, and a reference to Table XII. will prove that a similar change had passed over Gozo. During the three years 1859, 60, 61, there had been 172 deaths from gastro-enteritis, a number which, if divided by six, gives 28 as the approximate mortality for half a year. During the half year preceding the cholera in Gozo the mortality from gastro-enteritis was 27 ; but two other fatal intestinal affections, diarrhœa and dysentery, made their appearance for the first time in this half year. There were 13 deaths from the former, and four deaths from the latter disease, raising the half year's mortality from these affections to 44.

It may enable us further to estimate more correctly the facts as regards Gozo, if we bear in mind, as already stated on Mr. Inglott's authority, that premonitory symptoms commenced to prevail in the Ospizio at Gozo *about the middle of July*, before the alleged date of importation, and that cases of cholera had appeared in Algeria, from 500 to 600 miles west from Malta, before the disease prevailed in Gozo, and that these cases were entirely of local origin.*

The man Cilia who is supposed to have carried the disease from Malta arrived in Gozo on July 21st. ill of diarrhœa and was seized the same evening with symptoms of cholera from which he recovered. But Cilia was not the only person who had arrived from Malta since the outbreak of cholera there. There was no restriction on intercourse between the islands, and numerous boats and persons departed from Gozo, and arrived from Malta.† Nothing was known of their state of health and probably nothing would have been remembered of Cilia's case had it not been from certain events which followed it in the village.

Plan XII. contains a sketch of Cilia's house. On the upper floor are two rooms, one entered from the top of an outside stair, the other is a small inner room.

When the young man became worse he was laid on the floor of the outer room and the house was crowded with neighbours who came to assist. It was stated that as many as 14 or 15 persons were engaged in rubbing the patient, which they did so effectually that he suffered for some time afterwards from the operation.

It was stated that not one of the persons engaged in rubbing the patient suffered subsequently.

There were in the house at this time several members of Cilia's family besides two or three neighbours from adjacent houses, and we shall now see what took place among these persons.

The information was partly given by themselves, partly by the officer of police in charge at the time. It will be seen from the map that Xeuchia is a long straggling village with houses chiefly along the roads, and that the distances are considerable.

Counting Michael Cilia's case, on July 21st, as the first case, there were four cases on the 24th.

One of these, was a woman named Maria Buttigieg, living at a considerable distance from Cilia's house in another branch of the village. She had had no communication with the Cilias. She was sent to the Ospizio at Rabbato. The same day two of Cilia's sisters were taken ill, and were nursed in the small inner room of the house. One died, the other recovered.

The other case was in a woman named Cattarina Attard. This woman had been in Cilia's house. She was attacked, and died at home.

Next day, July 25, a woman named Maria Cassar, whose house was exactly opposite Cilia's, and who had been in Cilia's house was taken ill and died.

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* The facts (Appendix XVII.) regarding the earlier cases of cholera in Algeria in 1865 have been kindly communicated to me by Mr. Churchill, Her Majesty's Consul-General there, in a report presented by M. Perier, principal medical officer to His Excellency the Duc de Magenta, the Governor. M. Perier had done what must always be done under similar circumstances, if we are to arrive at a correct knowledge of epidemic diseases, he had taken steps to keep himself informed of the very first appearance of the disease, and he received the following information on the subject. It is of importance to compare the dates with those of the earliest cases in Gozo :—

1. A Kabyle prisoner coming from Fort Napoleon in the Kabyle country to Dellys, on the sea coast, was seized with symptoms of cholera. He was received into hospital at Dellys, on July 10th, and died on the 11th.

2. A mother and four children arrived by sea from Bona, where there was no cholera, at Dellys, and on the same date, the 10th, one of the children was admitted into hospital with cholera. She recovered. There was no disease at Dellys except a few customary cases of diarrhœal and dysenteric affections. Cholera did not spread in the town.

3. On July 12th a European servant employed by the Kaid of Djelali, in the interior of the country, about 35 miles south of Medea, and 100 miles from Dellys, was brought to the hospital at Medea with cholera, and recovered.

4. A European workman living at L'Arba, who had recovered from fever at Medea, went to Algiers, where there was no cholera, and passed the day of July 23rd. He arrived at Medea, 60 miles S.W. of Algiers on his way home at 5 o'clock p.m. of the 24th. He entered the hospital with cholera at 8 p.m., and died at 2 p.m. of the 25th. M. Perier considers the first of these Medea cases as "une fièvre pernicieuse "algide choleriforme." Similar cases occurred at subsequent dates over a large area of the country for some time before the disease became epidemic.

† A memorandum prepared by the inspector of police at Gozo gives the following approximate number of boats and passengers leaving Gozo for Valletta and Marfa during three months preceding the date of Cilia's return to Gozo. The numbers indicate a corresponding number of arrivals in Gozo.

	Number of Boats.	Number of Passengers.
From 1st to 31st May, 1865	217	775
„ 1st to 30th June, „	210	750
„ 1st to 21st July, „	147	525

On the same day, Orsola Farrugia was attacked in a house not far from Cilia's; but without any communication. She was sent to the hospital at Rabbato, and recovered.

On July 26, Cattarina Saliba, living at a considerable distance from any other case, and without any communication, was attacked with cholera.

Next day, the 27th, Salvatore Xuereb was attacked, also at a considerable distance from any other cases, and without communication. He died in hospital.

On the 28th, Giovanna Mizzi was attacked and died in her house at a considerable distance from any other case and without communication.

On the same day an aunt of Cilia's, Maria Mercieca, who lived near Cilia's house and came to it, was attacked and died.

On the 29th, Carlo Attard, brother-in-law to Cattarina Attard, living behind Merciera's house, was attacked and sent to hospital.

On the 30th, Giovanna Xuereb, living at a considerable distance from any other cases and without communication, was attacked and died. This woman's sister, living in the same house, was attacked next day, the 31st.

And on the same day, the 31st July, a woman, Maria Spitere, was attacked at a considerable distance from other cases and died in hospital; and a man, Antonio Rugeja, was attacked far away from the others and without any communication. This case recovered.

The next case was at Rabato.

These 16 earlier cases in Gozo I believe give a faithful account of the facts, and whatever importance may be attached to personal communication or proximity as media of the spread of cholera, the fact cannot be doubted that out of four simultaneous cases which constituted the first outbreak of the disease, one took place a long way from the house supposed to have been the focus and without any communication, and that one-half of the 16 cases had no communication with Cilia's case, or with any other.

Several of the cholera cases which occurred at Xeuchia were taken to the Ospizio at Rabato, about a mile distant, for treatment, and because cholera subsequently appeared at Rabato it has been averred that the disease was really imported from Xeuchia. After examining the facts regarding the disease at Xeuchia we went to Rabato and visited the houses where the five earlier cases of cholera took place.

The first case was in a boy whom we saw. Before his attack he had been sleeping on the roof of a house about a quarter of a mile from the Ospizio where there were three or four cholera cases under treatment. No part of the Ospizio could be seen from any part of the house. The boy was taken ill at 2 a.m. on August 3rd, and had no communication with any place where cholera was.

The second and third cases took place in a husband and wife who lived mid-way between the house of the last case and the Ospizio. But the husband was taken ill on board his boat at Marsalforn bay, 1½ miles from Rabato, at half-past 7 p.m. on August 4th. He died. The following morning, August 5th, the wife was taken ill, and recovered. On August 4th, another case took place in a small detached cottage at about 600 yards from the Ospizio, and a long way from the preceding cases. This case had no communication with any other.

The next case took place in a woman living quite at the outskirts of the town without any communication with any other cases.

It appeared to us that the examination into these cases was sufficient to disprove the assertion that cholera had been imported into Rabato, and we did not consider it necessary to carry the inquiry further.

Mr. Inglott's Report, already referred to, shows besides that fatal diarrhœa cases had begun to appear in the Ospizio two days before the outbreak of cholera at Xeuchia. All the houses we visited where these cases had taken place were in a wretched sanitary condition. The people at Xeuchia live over dunghills.

None of the supposed importation cases either prove or disprove the communicability of cholera by personal intercourse, but unquestionably, in so far as they enter into the history of the epidemic, they do not support the presumption that the epidemic was due to personal communication.

In estimating the value of such facts we must bear in mind that during the course of the epidemic there were multitudes of instances of persons going from affected to unaffected districts without even a suspicion having been raised of their having carried cholera about with them. Intercourse throughout the islands went on as usual, and without apparent injury to the public health. The few exceptional instances in which endeavours were made to trace the spread of the disease to communication have resulted in obtaining such evidence as I have just given. Nor must we forget well attested cases where every popularly required condition for spreading the disease existed without any such event following.

The table already given of the attacks in villages in Malta shows that a solitary case of cholera occurred in the village of Dingli. This village is extremely filthy. The redeeming points about it are that it has only a small population and stands on an

elevated site. The people appear never to have taken any steps towards improving their sanitary state. The fatal cholera case in the table was an imported one. There were favouring conditions and personal communication, but something else was wanting, for nobody in the village took the disease.

The very first case among the civil population of Malta was, as we have seen, that of a man who went from the plague hospital, where cholera existed, to Attard where he took cholera and died. In this instance there could be no doubt of intercourse under favouring conditions, but no evil result followed.

Other cases of marked immunity from cholera after intercourse with affected persons have already been mentioned in connexion with the public institutions, in which the reasons for exemption were more apparent than in the Attard and Dingli cases.

The striking evidence afforded by statistics already referred to, showing the distribution of cholera mortality throughout the islands, points to some law of propagation of cholera quite apart from communication, mediate or immediate. We have seen that 82 per cent. of all houses where there were deaths from cholera yielded only a single death per house, that 60 per cent. of the deaths took place in lower floors of houses, and that in Valletta the law of distribution of cholera in 1865 was the same as the law of distribution of plague in 1813. We have seen besides how marked has been the statistical relation of deaths from cholera to the condition of dwellings, and the striking immunity from disease which was apparent wherever there was cleanliness and a free moving atmosphere of pure air in and about dwellings.

During this inquiry an objection by no means new was raised against the fact of bad sanitary condition being a predisposing cause of cholera, viz., that the disease had frequently passed over houses in a bad sanitary state without touching their inmates. This is no doubt true, but the important practical point which has been established anew at Malta during the epidemic of 1865 is, that while cholera attacked people living under obviously unhealthy conditions, it did not attack dwellings where the same unhealthy conditions were absent.

When these facts, which are facts and not opinions, are compared with the evidence adduced in favour of a hypothetical agent passing mediately or immediately from affected to unaffected persons and districts, and leaving death in passing, we can surely have no difficulty in selecting a basis on which to erect a superstructure of improved public health. We have besides experience to guide us. We know by what measures the epidemic susceptibility of a population can be reduced or removed, and we know also that interruption of human intercourse to an extent required by any germ hypothesis (and nothing short of absolute interruption can on this hypothesis fulfil the requirements of reason), is simply an impossibility.

There are abundant instances of cholera having been mitigated or arrested by no very difficult or costly methods, but among these methods the obstruction of human intercourse has certainly not been one.

Interruption of intercourse has been long in use, and nevertheless cholera and other epidemic diseases have followed their appointed march. Quarantine did not arrest the progress of cholera over Europe in 1865.

And when we examine what has been the result of the various quarantines enforced since cholera declined in Malta, the question may fairly be asked whether the loss to commerce has not vastly exceeded any hypothetical gain to health.

In Appendix XXVII. are given three sets of quarantine returns, showing the vessels placed in quarantine after cholera declined at Malta. A number of ships did not ride out their quarantine, but still quarantine was an obstruction to commerce, with results such as the following:—

We learn from the tables that between the 1st of August 1865 and the 31st December 1866 no fewer than 1,008 vessels entered Malta in quarantine. The aggregate tonnage of these vessels was 502,507 tons; their crews amounted to 28,622 men, and they had 1,663 passengers on board. If all the vessels had rode out their quarantine, no less than 1,944,504 tons of shipping would have been detained for a day, and 101,632 men, with 16,734 passengers, would also have been detained for a day.

As the whole of this immense obstruction to commerce took place in ships arriving from affected ports, we should naturally expect that a considerable number of cholera cases would have been found on board or in quarantine, and yet what is the fact?

Two vessels, each with a case of cholera on board, were refused admittance, so that the only vessels which might apparently have justified quarantine were not placed in quarantine, but were sent away. Among the other ships passengers and crews there was not a single case of cholera, and there were only eight cases of diarrhœa, all of which, with one exception, took place while cholera was in Malta.

Such was the result to the public health obtained by obstructing the commerce of the islands to so great an extent.

The mere pecuniary loss resulting from the practical working of this method of dealing with cholera, while these quarantines were in force, would in all probability have been more than sufficient to have placed every house in the cities in a proper sanitary condition.

The facts of the epidemic of 1865 are, in my opinion, quite sufficient to show that to trust to restrictions on intercourse for keeping pestilence out of Malta, in its present most unhealthy condition, is a costly and fatal mistake; and that the public health must be protected by removing local causes of disease, everywhere visible enough at present.

But unfortunately popular opinion in other countries often renders quarantine compulsory at Malta. At the present time the Mediterranean sea ports, with few exceptions, are in so bad a sanitary state as to be in constant danger of epidemic outbreaks, and, instead of adopting vigorous measures of improvement, the past practice has been to put each other in quarantine when any danger appeared in the distance. Any recusant port would be sure to have its commerce arrested, and hence the authorities in Malta, whatever their convictions may be, are obliged to comply with the requirements of other countries in this respect. There is no remedy for this except the spread of more enlightened views regarding the true nature of epidemics, and unless Governments recognize and act on the principle that the only real safeguard against pestilence is to root out its local causes.*

JOHN SUTHERLAND.

War Office, July 1st, 1867.

* The town of Gibraltar, which is now undergoing efficient sanitary improvement, has been even more unfortunately situated than Malta in respect to enforced quarantines, put on for the purpose of keeping the garrison communications open with their less enlightened neighbours. The fixed population of Gibraltar is about 15,500, almost entirely dependent on commerce for its support. Quarantine against cholera was declared in June 1865, and information received from the Government shows that up to the end of September 1866 no fewer than 634 vessels, amounting to 323,409 tons, were placed in quarantine. Of these vessels 244 were quarantined at the instance of Spain. 240 vessels, with a tonnage of 45,278 tons, rode out their quarantine, and 395 vessels with 278,131 tons sailed in quarantine. The loss arising from these proceedings must have been very great for so small a community. So far as concerns public health, the practical result was that not a single case of cholera appeared on board these vessels, and yet that Gibraltar was visited by one of the most severe cholera epidemics on record.

POSTSCRIPT.

Since this report was in type, I have received two documents of great interest in their bearing on the question of whether the protection of a community from cholera should rest on restrictions on commerce, or on measures of hygiène.

The first is an account by Dr. Ghio, chief police physician, of a re-appearance of cholera in Malta, in spite of quarantine against countries where the disease existed.

The second is an extract from a communication from R. S. Ellis, Esq., president of the Madras Sanitary Commission, relating to measures which have been successfully used to arrest the development of cholera in India. I have alluded to this experience in a previous part of the report.

On July 17, 1867, Dr. Ghio writes from Malta as follows:—

" You are aware that quarantine has, here, been established for arrivals from places " infected with cholera. There are, consequently, at present in the Lazzaretto 268 " passengers, of whom the greater part came from the Regency of Tunis. One of the " lots, consisting of three families, numbering 30 persons, came in four days from Susa, " on the 16th June last. They have been lodged in four large rooms on the left side " of the 9th division, at the western end of the Lazzaretto. On the 5th instant (19 days " after arrival), one of those passengers, a woman, aged 26 years, was at half-past 11 a.m. " seized with cholera, and died of it on the 6th, at three-quarters past 4 a.m., on which " day (the 6th), at 2 o'clock p.m., another case followed in another woman, aged 42 " years, belonging to the same lot, but who was lodged in the fore-room of the division, " and contiguous to the room where the first case took place; she died on the 7th at " three-quarters past 8 a.m.

" Those passengers informed me that the deaths from cholera at Susa, when they left, " were about ten daily; the disease was in quarters a little distant from their houses; " the corpses were carried to the cemetery by the street, and before the houses where " they (the passengers) lived. They said also that none of their families had the disease, " nor any of them had frequented infected houses.

" It is, further, important to be noticed that all the soiled clothes and linen of those " passengers were, from the very day in which they landed at the Lazzaretto, put several " times into water, and afterwards ventilated, and that till the day previous to the first " attack, all clothes, bedding, &c., were twice regularly fumigated with chlorine in close " rooms, under the supervision of three good health guardians, one of whom, an old and " experienced man, is extremely strict to his duties. The passengers in question did " not, nor could they, communicate with other passengers in quarantine.

" On the 7th inst. a man aged 33 years, the master of the Italian Trabaccolo ' Giaco- " mina,' was attacked with cholera on board his vessel at 12, m., and died at the Lazzaretto " on the 8th, at half-past 7 o'clock p.m. The vessel, laden with barley, had arrived from " Trani on the 24th June last, after nine days' passage, and had already performed 13 " days' quarantine, and was anchored on the side of the Lazzaretto, in front of the old " plague hospital. They say that the sister of that man died of cholera at Trani a few " days before he left.

" On the 10th, another case of cholera took place in a boy, six years old, who, with " other 28 persons had come also from Susa on the 22nd June (18 days before the " attack), and he and the others were lodged in the 1st and 2nd subdivisions of the " old plague hospital, a low building lying a little above the level of the sea, at the " western end of the Lazzaretto, and below the right side of the 9th division. These " passengers were also, since their landing, subjected to the same sanitary measures as " the other passengers. The boy is getting better.

" While these cases of cholera were taking place at the Lazzaretto, other cases of " cholera occurred in other country places of this island. The first case reported took " place at Casal Gargur on the 5th inst., in a man aged 45 years, who with two other " persons were sent from Valletta to the Lazzaretto to take care of cattle, in quarantine, " arrived from Tunis on the 13th June. The man was admitted to pratique on the 4th " instant, and early in the morning conducted the cattle by land to Corradino, where on " arriving, he drank a great quantity of fresh water, and ate some fish. He confessed " that on leaving the Lazzaretto he suffered from a slight diarrhœa.

" On the 9th inst. another case of cholera occurred at Casal Curmi in a woman aged " 30 years.

" On the 11th a woman, aged 36 years, was seized with aggravated symptoms of " cholera at Casal Gargur. She had, the day previous, lost a child in consequence of " suspicious symptoms of cholera.

"On the 12th, finally, at 2 o'clock, a. m. Mr. G. M., aged 75 years, was suddenly "seized with aggravated symptoms of cholera at Casal Zebbug.

"All these persons are in the way of recovery, and no fresh cases have since taken "place either at the Lazzaretto or in the island."

Mr. Ellis' communication, of which the following is an extract, is dated Madras, June 5, 1867:

"The place where the experiment was first tried was at a great Hindu shrine called "Conjeveram, about 40 miles from Madras, and now accessible by railway. Here in "the month of May vast numbers of pilgrims from all parts of India assemble, and prior "to 1864, the assemblage of the pilgrims was always attended by an outbreak of cholera, "which they carried into Madras and along their various lines of march. In 1864, I got "attention directed to the necessity of sanitary precautions. The measures I advised "were simple enough. A regiment of scavengers was enlisted during the time of the "feast. The streets were thoroughly watered and cleansed twice a day.

"The wells used for drinking purposes were carefully guarded, and the greatest care "was taken to prevent any contamination of the water.

"All carts and animals brought by the pilgrims were picketted in proper places "assigned to them, and were not allowed to remain in the streets. Public latrines in "sufficient numbers, and made of bamboos and leaves, were erected, and nuisances in "the streets and highways were entirely prevented. These latrines were constantly "cleaned, and all sweepings and dirt of the town were buried in pits to leeward of the "town and covered with earth. These precautions were observed during the whole "period of the festival, from 10 to 15 days. The result was most successful. The "festival of 1864 passed without any outbreak of cholera. The same arrangements "have been made during the last three years, and with entire success. This has been "done without grumbling, through the influence of the local officers. The residents "who profit by the pilgrimage, and the managers of the temples, have borne a large "share of the expense. What has been done so successfully at Conjeveram in the "Madras district has also been done with almost equal success for the great Humphy "festival in the Bellary district. All that is necessary is to make these sanitary "precautions obligatory by law."

On considering these facts it appears that this new outbreak of cholera in Malta, occurring almost simultaneously in the Lazzaretto and villages, was a portion of an extensive epidemic, covering a large area. Susa is 220 miles west of Malta. Trani is 380 miles north-east of Malta. We know from other sources that cholera was severe and fatal in Sicily at the same time; and persons coming from Susa and Trani were attacked at Malta above three weeks after leaving these ports.

Dr. Ghio shows that on July 5th there were two attacks, one in a Maltese cattle driver, the other in a woman from Susa. Next day, the 6th, another woman from Susa was attacked. On the 7th the man from Trani was seized. On the 9th there was a case at Casal Curmi, two miles from the Lazzaretto. On the 10th a boy from Susa was attacked in the Lazzaretto. On the 11th there was a case at Gargur, three miles away, and next day, the 12th, a case occurred at Zebbug, four miles distant from the quarantine establishment.

I have already described the sanitary condition of the villages and Lazzaretto, and I have shown from the experience of 1865 that they are very likely places for cholera to become developed during epidemic seasons.

In the present instance it is certain that neither quarantine nor disinfection kept cholera out of the villages.

The Indian experience, on the contrary, proves that the immemorial annual outbreak and spread of cholera from Conjeveram has been put a stop to by measures of hygiène alone, without interfering with human intercourse.

J. S.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.—DEATH RATE of MALTA and GOZO.

Year.	Ratio per Cent. per Annum.	
	Malta.	Gozo.
1864 - - -	2·7	2·3
1865 - - -	4·7	4·6
1866 - - -	2·5	2·3

The above per-centage is reckoned on population as per census of 1861:—

Malta - - - - 118,596.
Gozo - - - - 15,459.

Yearly increase of population:—

Malta - - - about 1,000.
Gozo - - - „ 80.

Decrease in 1865 in consequence of cholera:—

Malta - - - - 1,366.
Gozo - - - - 68.

(Signed) H. ZIMELLI,
Superintendent of Police.

23rd April 1867.

TABLE II., showing the ADMISSIONS and DEATHS among TROOPS and among SOLDIERS' WIVES and CHILDREN in MALTA and GOZO from DIARRHŒA and CHOLERA.

Average Strength during 1865 { Men - - 6,105. Women - - 526. Children - 838.

From 1st April to 30th November 1865.				From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1865.				From 1st January to 31st December 1865.			
Men.				Women.				Children.			
Diarrhœa.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.		Cholera.	
Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
653	5	126	90	83	—	48	34	206	57	25	18

TABLE showing the TOTAL ADMISSIONS and DEATHS from DIARRHŒA and CHOLERA among MEN of each CORPS in MALTA and GOZO between April 1st and November 30th, 1865.

Name of Corps.	Average Strength.	Total Diarrhœa.		Total Cholera.	
		Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
3/ Royal Artillery -	791	83	—	17	11
Royal Engineers - -	181	13	1	—	—
2/4 - - - -	742	84	2	21	16
2/8 - - - -	771	51	—	6	5
1/22 - - - -	713	35	—	13	8
29 - - - -	706	116	—	18	16
84 - - - -	724	100	—	20	12
100 - - - -	719	95	—	22	18
R. M. F. A. - - -	582	71	2	9	4
A. H. Corps - -	40	1	—	—	—
2/22* - - - -	758	4	—	—	—
Total -	—	653	5	126	90

* Embarked for the Mauritius on the 6th July 1865.

A. H. ANDERSON, M.D., I.G.H.

TABLE III.—DAILY CASES and DEATHS from CHOLERA among the various CLASSES of POPULATION in MALTA and GOZO during the Epidemic of 1865.

Date. 1865.		Cases.			Deaths.			Total.	
		Soldiers and their Families.	Malta.	Gozo.	Soldiers and their Families.	Malta.	Gozo.	Cases.	Deaths.
June	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
„	21	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
„	22	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
„	23	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
„	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„	25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„	27	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
„	28	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
„	29	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	1
„	30	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
July	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
„	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
„	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	1
„	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„	6	4	—	—	2	—	—	4	2
„	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
„	8	—	2	—	2	1	—	2	3
„	9	2	—	—	—	1	—	2	1
„	10	—	2	—	2	1	—	2	3
„	11	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	1
„	12	—	2	—	1	1	—	2	2
„	13	3	3	—	1	1	—	6	2
„	14	1	4	—	1	2	—	5	3
„	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„	16	1	10	—	1	8	—	11	9
„	17	2	12	—	2	10	—	14	12
„	18	1	7	—	—	4	—	8	4
„	19	1	2	—	1	3	—	3	4
„	20	2	22	—	1	9	—	24	10
„	21	—	15	1	—	12	—	16	12
„	22	6	17	—	3	12	—	23	15
„	23	5	15	—	4	13	—	20	17
„	24	5	20	4	4	8	1	29	13
„	25	4	22	2	5	16	—	28	21
„	26	7	27	1	2	17	2	35	21
„	27	5	33	1	1	15	—	39	16
„	28	4	33	2	3	13	1	39	17
„	29	2	27	1	6	19	—	30	25
„	30	6	27	1	3	20	2	34	25
„	31	—	30	3	6	18	2	33	26
August	1	3	31	—	2	16	—	34	18
„	2	2	32	3	1	23	1	37	25
„	3	1	25	2	2	24	1	28	27
„	4	2	47	6	—	24	1	55	25
„	5	2	54	7	3	35	3	63	41
„	6	3	46	3	2	29	1	52	32
„	7	4	66	5	3	31	1	75	35
„	8	2	48	10	1	24	3	60	28
„	9	3	73	7	4	32	10	83	46
„	10	1	42	10	—	28	2	53	30
„	11	—	45	9	1	25	6	54	32
„	12	6	61	4	2	30	7	71	39
„	13	8	48	10	4	33	4	66	41
„	14	3	52	7	3	35	4	62	42
„	15	3	60	11	—	32	2	74	34
„	16	2	50	11	5	29	9	63	43
„	17	5	44	10	2	35	1	59	38
„	18	1	41	3	1	25	3	45	29
„	19	3	49	3	2	21	3	55	26
„	20	4	35	14	6	19	8	53	33
„	21	1	36	10	—	21	2	47	23
„	22	1	32	13	1	25	6	46	32
„	23	—	38	10	—	26	7	48	33
„	24	1	47	6	1	27	6	54	34
„	25	2	36	15	1	19	5	53	25
„	26	1	48	5	1	20	6	54	27
„	27	3	29	10	1	20	3	42	24
„	28	2	38	12	1	26	5	42	32
„	29	2	41	9	1	29	6	52	36
„	30	—	42	12	2	21	5	54	28
„	31	2	48	8	2	26	1	58	29

Table III.—Daily Cases and Deaths from Cholera—*continued.*

Date. 1865.	Cases.			Deaths.			Total.	
	Soldiers and their Families.	Malta.	Gozo.	Soldiers and their Families.	Malta.	Gozo.	Cases.	Deaths.
September 1	5	18	7	2	16	3	30	21
„ 2	1	29	10	3	17	6	40	26
„ 3	2	29	7	1	16	6	38	23
„ 4	2	20	8	1	17	3	30	21
„ 5	—	16	6	1	14	3	22	18
„ 6	1	14	4	—	8	2	19	10
„ 7	4	15	7	2	4	2	26	8
„ 8	—	21	5	—	12	2	26	14
„ 9	1	17	5	—	15	3	23	18
„ 10	3	13	8	2	12	2	24	16
„ 11	1	18	4	1	6	2	23	9
„ 12	1	22	4	1	13	1	27	15
„ 13	—	15	7	—	17	4	22	21
„ 14	—	26	6	—	11	2	32	13
„ 15	1	22	7	—	16	2	30	18
„ 16	1	33	6	2	14	4	40	20
„ 17	—	25	7	—	19	1	32	20
„ 18	—	35	6	—	18	6	41	24
„ 19	—	14	8	—	21	3	22	24
„ 20	5	21	7	—	21	5	33	26
„ 21	3	19	9	2	8	—	31	10
„ 22	3	27	10	1	11	4	40	16
„ 23	—	11	10	—	14	4	21	18
„ 24	1	11	6	1	18	4	18	23
„ 25	3	7	8	—	6	2	18	8
„ 26	1	7	9	2	6	4	17	12
„ 27	1	3	11	1	5	2	15	8
„ 28	—	7	1	—	5	—	8	5
„ 29	—	12	4	1	3	5	16	9
„ 30	—	9	7	1	6	1	16	8
October 1	1	7	3	—	8	1	11	9
„ 2	—	7	8	—	8	3	15	11
„ 3	—	—	4	—	4	7	4	11
„ 4	—	7	3	—	6	—	10	6
„ 5	—	4	—	—	5	1	4	6
„ 6	—	6	6	—	4	1	12	5
„ 7	—	1	8	—	2	4	9	6
„ 8	—	5	3	—	1	1	8	2
„ 9	1	3	2	1	2	—	6	3
„ 10	—	6	10	—	2	3	16	5
„ 11	—	8	2	—	4	1	10	5
„ 12	—	3	3	—	3	2	6	5
„ 13	—	3	5	—	3	1	8	4
„ 14	—	1	5	—	—	—	6	—
„ 15	—	4	4	—	—	1	8	1
„ 16	—	6	4	—	1	6	10	7
„ 17	—	6	2	—	6	—	8	6
„ 18	—	2	2	—	3	—	4	3
„ 19	—	3	2	—	4	1	5	5
„ 20	1	5	1	—	6	1	7	7
„ 21	1	4	—	—	1	—	5	1
„ 22	—	—	1	—	5	—	1	5
„ 23	1	1	—	1	1	—	2	2
„ 24	1	—	2	—	—	—	3	—
„ 25	1	3	—	—	2	—	4	2
„ 26	1	1	—	—	2	—	2	2
„ 27	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
„ 28	—	2	—	2	2	—	2	4
„ 29	2	2	—	—	1	—	4	1
„ 30	—	1	—	2	1	—	1	3
„ 31	—	2	—	—	2	—	2	2
November 1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
„ 2	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
„ 3	1	1	—	—	1	—	2	1
„ 4	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
„ 5	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
„ 6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 9	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
„ 10	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
„ 11	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
„ 12	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
„ 13	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1

TABLE IV.—Specifying the Sex and Age of the Persons among the Civil Populations of Malta and Gozo who died of Cholera during the Epidemic of 1865. (Prepared by Dr. Ghio).

| Malta. | Months. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Years. | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

TABLE V.—Showing the DAILY NUMBER of PERSONS in QUARANTINE from 14th June to 31st July 1865, and the Cases of DIARRHŒA and CHOLERA which occurred among them whilst in the LAZARETTO. (Prepared by Dr. Ghio.)

Date.	ADMITTED. Number of Passengers landed.	From which Ship landed.	Persons who communicated with Passengers or Crew.	Health Guards.	IN QUARANTINE. Number of Passengers.	Persons who communicated with Passengers or Crew.	Health Guards.	Total.	DISCHARGED. Number of Passengers.	From which Ship landed.	Persons who communicated with Passengers or Crew.	Health Guards.
June 14	22	"Memnon"	..	2					..	..	..	..
	47	"Cairo"	..	4	76	..	7	83				
	7	"Nyanza"	..	1								
15	..	..	..	..	76	..	7	83	..	..	..	..
16	..	..	..	..	76	..	7	83	..	..	..	..
17	1	"M. Antonietta"	..	1	77	..	8	85	..	..	..	..
18	..	..	..	..	77	..	8	85	..	..	..	..
19	30	"Assyrien"	..	4	107	..	12	119	..	..	..	..
20	147	"Rhone"	10	12	254	10	24	288	..	..	..	..
21	..	..	..	..	254	10	24	288	..	..	..	..
22	44	"Laconia"	14	6	222	24	23	269	22	"Memnon"	..	2
									47	"Cairo"	..	4
									7	"Nyanza"	..	1
23	65	"Christina"	10	6	287	34	29	350	..	..	..	..
24	176	"Italian"	2	9	462	36	37	535	1	"M. Antonietta"	..	1
25	2	"Tarifa"	1	1	464	37	38	539	..	..	..	..
26	..	..	..	..	464	37	38	539	..	..	..	..
27	..	..	..	..	289	27	24	340	30	"Assyrien"	..	4
									145	"Rhone"	10	10
28	302	"Wyvern"	7	12	591	34	36	661	..	..	..	..
29	20	"Danube"	1	3	566	21	33	620	44	"Laconia"	14	6
									1 *d*	"Wyvern"	..	..
30	..	..	..	..	499	11	25	535	65	"Christina"	10	6
July 1	8	"Ellora"	42	4					2	"Rhone"	..	2
	60	"Delta"	4	6								
	34	"Morocco"	..	3								
	337	"Behera"	6	9	840	64	44	948	176	"Italian"	2	9
	37	"Ionia"	2	4					1 *d*	"Wyvern"	..	..
	42	"Ceylon"	1	2								
2	129	"Cella"	..	7	967	63	50	1,080	2	"Tarifa"	1	1
3	13	"Dalmation"	..	2	980	63	52	1,095	..	..	..	..
4	..	..	4 *a*	..	979	66	52	1,097	1 *d*	"Wyvern"	1 *a*	..
5	1	"Grecian"	14	1	982	90	54	1,126	..	..	..	..
	2	"Asie"	10	1								
6	..	..	..	1	961	89	52	1,102	20	"Danube"	1	3
									1 *d*	"Wyvern"	..	..
7	249	"Luxor"	..	10	1,208	89	62	1,359	1 *d*	"	..	..
									1 *d*	"Dalmatian"	..	..
8	..	..	..	..	1,112	83	53	1,248	60	"Delta"	4	6
									34	"Morocco"	..	3
									..	"Grecian"	2 *d*	..
									1 *d*	"Asie"	..	..
									1 *d*	"Wyvern"	..	..
9	..	..	3	..	1,033	83	47	1,163	37	"Ionia"	2	4
									42	"Ceylon"	1	2
10	..	..	..	..	1,033	82	47	1,162	..	"Grecian"	1 *d*	..
11	1	"Tripoli"	..	..	704	76	39	819	337	"Behera"	6	9
	7	"Poonah"	..	1								
12	..	..	..	..	696	34	35	765	8	"Ellora"	42	4
13	..	..	..	..	695	34	34	763	1 *d*	"Luxor-Wyvern"	..	1 *d*
14	..	..	..	..	695	34	34	763	..	..	..	..
15	140	"Sahara"	..	8	458	34	25	517	129	"Cella"	..	7
									248	"Luxor"	..	10
16	..	..	..	..	447	34	23	504	11	"Dalmatian"	..	2
17	..	..	..	..	447	34	23	504	..	..	..	..
18	..	..	..	..	446	24	22	492	..	"Asie"	10	1
									1 *d*	"Wyvern"	..	..
19	..	..	..	..	444	24	20	488	1	"Tripoli"	..	1
									1	"Wyvern"	..	1
20	1	"Arcadia"	..	1	406	9	15	430	39	"	6	5
									..	"Grecian"	9	1
21	1	"Prince of Wales"	..	1	397	9	16	422	1 *d*	"Wyvern"	..	..
									1	"Dalmatian"	..	..
									1	"Asie"	..	..
									7	"Wyvern"	..	..
22	5	"Poonah"	..	..	262	9	8	279	140	"Sahara"	..	8
23	2	"Ripon"	..	1	264	9	9	282	..	..	..	..
24	93	"Atlantic"	.	5	345	9	13	367	12	"Poonah"	..	1
25	15	"Wyvern"	.	..	346	9	14	369	..	..	..	..
		"Sicilian"	..	1								
26	1	"Delta"	..	1	346	10	15	371	1	"Grecian"	1	..
		"Aghia Sophia"	2	..								
27	..	..	..	..	345	10	14	369	1	"Arcadia"	..	1
28	..	..	..	..	344	10	13	367	1	"Prince of Wales"	..	1
29	..	..	..	..	96	2	7	105	248	"Wyvern"	7	6
									..	"Grecian"	1	..
30	2	"Egyptian"	1	1	96	5	8	109	2	"Ripon"	..	1
		"Corcyra"	2	1								
31	1	"Euxine"	1	1	98	7	10	115	..	..	..	..
	1	"Ceylon"	1	1								
	2,031		138	134	98	7	10	115	1,933		131	124

(*a*) Hospital servants. (*b*) Born at Lazaretto. (*d*) Died.

CASES of DIARRHŒA and CHOLERA in the LAZARETTO.

Date of Attack.	Name of Persons.	Sex.	Name of Ship from which landed or with which they communicated.	Date of Ship's Arrival.	Form of Disease.	Result and Date.	Date of Attack.	Name of Persons.	Sex.	Name of Ship from which landed or with which they communicated.	Date of Ship's Arrival.	Form of Disease.	Result and Date.
June 23	C.S.	M	"Christina"	June 22	Diarrhœa	*r.* June 24	July 5	T.F.	M	"Grecian" (*c*)	July 5	Cholera	*r.* July 12
23	S.B.	F	"Rhone"	20	Diar. & vomit.	*r.* 25	5	J.F.	F	"Asie"	5	Do.	*d.* 8
24	E.S.	M	"	20	Diarrhœa	*r.* 26	6	L.B.	M	"	5	Do.	*r.* 8
24	G.M.	M	"	20	Do.	*r.* 26	6	S.M.	M	"Cella"	2	Diarrhœa	*r.* 8
26	G.C.	M	"Italian"	23	Diar. & vomit.	*r.* 27	6	R.G.	M	"Wyvern"	June 28	Cholera	*d.* 6
28	G.M.	M	"Wyvern"	28	Cholera (*b*)	*d.* 28	6	G.P.	M	" (*g*)	28	Do.	*r.* 8
28	S.M.	M	"	28	Do. (*b*)	*r.* July 8	6	C.C.	M	" (*g*)	28	Do.	*d.* 12
28	C.P.	F	"	28	Do.	*d.* 3	7	C.M.	F	"	28	Do.	*d.* 8
29	G.P.	F	"	28	Do.	*d.* June 29	7	G.Z.	M	"Grecian (*c*)	July 5	Do.	*d.* 7
29	F.C.	M	"	28	Do.	*d.* July 1	7	C.T.	M	" (*c*)	5	Do.	*r.* 17
30	R.D.	F	"	28	Diarrhœa	*r.* 5	7	C.A.	M	" (*c*)	5	Do.	*d.* 8
July 2	A.P.	M	"Delta"	28	Do.	*r.* 4	7	G.A.	M	" (*c*)	5	Do.	*r.* 13
3	R.T.	M	"Wyvern"	28	Diar. & vomit.	*r.* 5	8	P.C.	M	" (*c*)	5	Do.	*d.* 9
3	J.F.	M	"Dalmatian"	July 3	Cholera (*l*)	*d.* 6	8	F.M.	M	" (*c*)	5	Diarrhœa	*r.* 9
4	W.G.G.	M	"	3	Do.	*r.* 8	8	S.B.	M	"Behera"	1	Do.	*r.* 8
4	G.M.	M	"Behera"	1	Diarrhœa	*r.* 5	9	G.V.	F	"Luxor"	7	Do.	*r.* 10
4	L.B.	M	"	1	Do.	*r.* 5	9	G.F.	M	"Wyvern"	June 28	Cholera	*r.* 17
4	G.A.V.	M	"	1	Do.	*r.* 6	11	E.F.	F	"Cella"	July 2	Diarrhœa	*r.* 13
4	T.G.	M	"Cella"	2	Do.	*r.* 5	16	G.V.	M	"Wyvern"	June 28	Cholera	*d.* 17
4	A.C.	M	"Wyvern"	June 28	Cholera	*d.* 5	24	E.W.	M	"Atlantic"	July 24	Do.	*r.* 29

(*g*) Health guard. (*c*) Coal labourer. *r.* Recovered. *d.* Died. *l.* Landed from the ships.

All the above-mentioned ships arrived from Alexandria.

TABLE VI.—Weekly Abstract of CASES of CHOLERA among the CIVIL POPULATION in the Cities and Villages of Malta during the Epidemic of 1865.

Places.	Weeks ending July 5.	July 12.	July 19.	July 26.	Aug. 2.	Aug. 9.	Aug. 16.	Aug. 23.	Aug. 30.	Sept. 6.	Sept. 13.	Sept. 20.	Sept. 27.	Oct. 4.	Oct. 11.	Oct. 18.	Oct. 25.	Nov. 1.	Nov. 8.	Nov. 15.	Total Cases.
Attard	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	7	1	.	.	.	5	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	19
Valletta	1	2	7	36	81	93	71	52	42	20	12	24	8	.	4	.	.	1	.	.	454
Cospicua	.	1	6	15	18	33	20	18	18	3	12	11	7	3	3	3	3	1	.	.	175
Floriana	.	1	8	11	16	12	13	2	7	3	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	76
Misida	.	.	7	8	3	8	12	7	6	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	55
Rabato and Notabile	.	.	1	3	4	13	25	17	24	22	19	8	4	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	143
Birchircara	.	.	1	3	13	37	34	19	7	13	7	2	3	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	142
Corradino	.	.	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Vittoriosa	.	.	.	4	6	29	35	25	17	10	7	23	8	6	3	1	.	1	.	.	175
Curmi	.	.	.	3	13	24	34	35	28	10	6	5	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	159
Musta	.	.	.	2	4	1	2	1	3	5	2	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	22
Senglea	.	.	.	5	13	12	13	6	24	15	4	3	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	99
Naxaro	.	.	.	3	.	3	4	10	6	3	1	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	33
Micabiba	.	.	.	3	7	9	4	6	.	.	.	1	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	34
Zebbug	.	.	.	2	7	16	13	13	14	9	10	8	2	.	2	1	2	.	.	.	99
Zabbar	.	.	.	3	5	24	13	7	8	4	2	9	7	2	3	1	.	.	.	.	88
Via San Giuseppe	.	.	.	3	4	3	15	3	8	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	40
Sliema	.	.	.	1	1	5	6	3	4	1	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	24
Zurrico	.	.	.	.	3	2	.	1	3	2	3	3	2	2	2	2	4	2	3	.	34
San Giuliano	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7
Gargur	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	3	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	9
Zeitun	.	.	.	.	5	3	16	18	16	17	13	40	13	9	5	7	1	1	.	.	164
Calcara	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	2	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	8
Gudia	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	1	2	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	11
Axiack	.	.	.	.	.	1	5	1	3	6	3	5	1	11	.	.	1	.	.	.	37
Balzan	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Lia	.	.	.	.	.	3	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	1	.	1	1	2	.	.	12
Paola	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4
Tarxien	.	.	.	.	.	4	7	6	3	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	22
Siggieui	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	6	15	1	10	16	6	3	1	5	2	.	.	.	70
Crendi	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2
Luca	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	.	.	1	2	5	3	4	2	.	.	.	.	20
Melleha	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3
St. Paul's Bay	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Safi	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	4	1	.	.	.	.	8
Chircop	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	4
Dingli	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1
Weekly totals	2	4	31	108	207	345	354	272	264	158	119	175	85	49	33	25	16	8	3	1	2,259

TABLE VII.—Weekly Abstract of DEATHS from CHOLERA among the CIVIL POPULATION in the Cities and Villages of Malta during the Epidemic of 1865.

Places.	Weeks ending July 5.	July 12.	July 19.	July 26.	Aug. 2.	Aug. 9.	Aug. 16.	Aug. 23.	Aug. 30.	Sept. 6.	Sept. 13.	Sept. 20.	Sept. 27.	Oct. 4.	Oct. 11.	Oct. 18.	Oct. 25.	Nov. 1.	Nov. 8.	Nov. 9–11.	Total Deaths in each Place.	Population 1861.	Deaths per 1,000.
Attard	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	3	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	11	1,239	8
Valletta	1	2	6	26	36	51	48	30	34	10	11	15	8	1	1	1	.	1	.	.	282	23,993	11
Cospicua	.	1	5	10	14	21	10	11	10	3	8	13	5	2	.	2	4	3	.	.	122	10,933	11
Floriana	.	1	5	6	11	8	7	.	3	4	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	48	5,791	8
Misida	.	.	6	8	2	4	7	5	4	3	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	39	1,858	20
Rabato and Notabile	.	.	1	3	3	10	13	9	14	10	14	9	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	91	5,916	15
Birchircara	.	.	1	1	7	17	26	16	7	10	5	2	3	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	98	5,978	16
Corradino	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	187	16
Vittoriosa	.	.	.	2	4	11	21	18	10	7	5	15	4	6	3	.	.	1	.	.	107	5,712	18
Curmi	.	.	.	1	10	10	19	20	17	7	2	4	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	92	6,001	15
Musta	.	.	.	1	4	1	.	.	1	5	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	3,828	3
Senglea	.	.	.	.	4	8	10	5	13	12	5	2	4	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	64	6,887	9
Naxaro	.	.	.	2	1	2	2	7	2	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	2,768	6
Micabiba	.	.	.	3	4	6	1	1	1	.	.	1	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	19	894	21
Zebbug	.	.	.	1	3	10	8	12	6	5	5	5	3	.	1	1	2	.	.	.	62	4,884	12
Zabbar	.	.	.	.	5	16	5	2	4	3	3	6	3	4	1	1	.	1	.	.	54	4,327	12
Via San Giuseppe	.	.	.	2	1	2	8	8	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	26	1,578	16
Sliema	.	.	.	.	1	2	4	3	2	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	14	324	.
Zurrico	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	1	2	2	2	2	.	1	5	1	2	1	.	24	2,797	8
San Guiliano	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	7	476	.
Gargur	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	.	3	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1,200	5
Zeitun	.	.	.	.	1	4	7	8	5	7	3	21	11	8	3	4	2	.	.	.	84	5,491	15
Calcara	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	2	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	436	11
Gudia	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	932	5
Axiack	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	.	2	4	1	4	2	5	2	.	1	.	.	.	24	1,200	20
Balzan	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	662	.
Lia	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	1	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	8	1,371	5
Paola	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	485	4
Tarxien	.	.	.	.	.	1	2	2	3	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	10	1,265	7
Siggieui	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	3	3	1	4	9	8	3	1	5	1	.	.	.	40	2,641	15
Crendi	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	949	2
Luca	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	4	4	2	3	1	1	.	.	.	16	1,592	10
Melleha	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	975	2
St. Paul's Bay	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	476	.
Safi	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	2	.	1	.	.	.	.	4	286	14
Chircop	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	409	.
Dingli	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	594	.
Weekly totals	2	4	25	68	116	190	210	171	151	99	77	120	68	40	20	16	19	8	2	2	1,408	.	.

TABLE VIII.—Weekly Abstract of CASES of CHOLERA among the CIVIL POPULATION in the Cities and Villages of Gozo during the Epidemic of 1865.

Places.	Weeks ending July 27.	Aug. 3.	Aug. 10.	Aug. 17.	Aug. 24.	Aug. 31.	Sept. 7.	Sept. 14.	Sept. 21.	Sept. 28.	Oct. 5.	Oct. 12.	Oct. 19.	Oct. 26.	Total Cases in each Place.
Xeuchia	9	7	2	1	7	2	—	5	3	1	—	—	1	—	38
Rabato	—	1	26	33	32	33	23	12	11	7	—	—	—	—	178
Caccia	—	1	2	—	1	—	1	3	12	26	12	11	8	2	79
Nadur	—	—	1	3	—	6	1	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	13
Sannat	—	—	6	9	3	14	3	4	3	1	—	—	—	—	43
Marsalforn	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Garbo	—	—	2	—	3	7	7	5	6	10	9	6	12	1	68
Munxar	—	—	1	3	—	1	—	3	—	1	1	2	—	—	12
Santa Lucia	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Kercem	—	—	—	3	2	2	6	1	3	1	—	1	—	—	19
Zebbug	—	—	—	1	5	4	6	1	5	6	4	7	2	1	42
Ghain Sielem	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Kala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
Ghammar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	3	3	1	—	11
Weekly totals	9	9	41	56	53	69	48	38	46	55	29	32	24	4	513

TABLE IX.—Weekly Abstract of DEATHS from CHOLERA among the CIVIL POPULATION in the Cities and Villages of Gozo during the Epidemic of 1865.

Places.	Weeks ending July 27.	Aug. 3.	Aug. 10.	Aug. 17.	Aug. 24.	Aug. 31.	Sept. 7.	Sept. 14.	Sept. 21.	Sept. 28.	Oct. 5.	Oct. 12.	Oct. 19.	Oct. 26.	Total Deaths in each Place.	Population 1861.	Deaths per 1,000.
Xeuchia	3	5	2	1	2	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	18	1,345	13
Rabato	—	—	9	19	14	12	10	6	1	3	—	—	—	—	74	4,023	18
Caccia	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	1	3	6	7	6	2	1	30	1,996	15
Nadur	—	—	—	1	1	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	6	2,546	2
Sannat	—	—	2	4	5	6	2	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	25	793	31
Marsalforn	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	25	80
Garbo	—	—	1	—	1	2	6	2	6	4	4	2	5	—	33	1,295	25
Munxar	—	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	5	147	34
Santa Lucia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	232	4
Kercem	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	9	793	11
Zebbug	—	—	—	—	3	2	1	1	2	2	4	3	—	—	18	556	32
Ghain Sielem	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	916	—
Kala	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	500	2
Ghammar	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	—	—	5	263	19
Weekly totals	3	5	16	29	29	29	25	16	18	19	18	12	7	1	227	—	—

TABLE X.—METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS for the Year 1865, noticing the PRESSURE of the ATMOSPHERE, the TEMPERATURE and HUMIDITY of the AIR, the FALL of RAIN, the AMOUNT of OZONE and CLOUD, the prevailing WINDS, and the VARIATIONS in the WEATHER.

Year and Month, 1865.	Locality at which Observations were made.	Reading of Barometer, No. 517. Mean for Month.	Highest in Month.	Lowest in Month.	Range.	Temperature of Air. Highest in Month.	Lowest in Month.	Range in Month.	Mean of all Highest.	Mean of all Lowest.	Mean Daily Range.	Approximate Mean for Month.	Dry and Wet Bulb. Mean of Dry Bulb.	Mean of Wet Bulb.	Mean deduced Dew Point.	Mean Degree of Humidity.	Rain. Number of Days it fell.	Amount collected.	Ozone. Mean at 9h. a.m.	Mean at 3h. p.m.	Wind. General Directions.	Estimated Strength.	Cloud. 9 a.m. 0-10.	3 p.m. 0-10.
		in.	in.	in.	in.	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°	°			in.						
January	Garrison Hospital, Valetta.	29·764	30·162	29·410	·752	71·1	48·5	22·6	62·3	53·6	8·7	57·9	59·2	54·6	50·5	73	8	1·83	Not taken		N.W.	1·5	5·4	5·1
February		29·663	30·048	29·328	·720	64·8	37·1	27·7	57·5	48·7	8·8	53·1	54·3	49·8	46·2	73	19	4·13	Do.		N.W.	2·2	6·4	6·7
March		29·648	30·030	29·112	·918	70·2	45·8	24·4	60·0	51·4	8·6	55·7	57·2	51·2	45·2	66	11	·67	Do.		N.W.	2·3	6·5	5·6
April		29·978	30·230	29·593	·632	70·2	47·3	22·9	63·5	55·4	8·1	59·4	61·5	55·8	50·9	72	4	·15	Do.		N.E.	1·8	4·1	3·8
May		29·915	30·248	29·784	·464	85·1	56·0	29·1	75·2	64·0	11·2	69·6	71·3	63·6	57·9	65	None		5·7	3·0	N.E.	·9	4·3	4·2
June		29·900	30·120	29·878	·244	86·0	64·2	21·8	79·5	69·5	10·0	74·5	76·4	68·4	62·6	63	3	·21	5·1	2·7	N.E.	1·0	4·2	4·0
July		29·831	30·093	29·800	·293	92·1	71·8	20·3	85·2	74·5	10·7	79·8	82·1	72·8	66·5	73	None		4·6	2·6	N.W.	·7	2·0	1·5
August		29·837	30·082	29·850	·232	94·5	72·6	21·9	87·1	76·3	10·8	81·7	83·5	74·6	67·8	63	None		4·8	2·4	N.W.	·8	2·1	1·9
September		29·963	30·184	29·908	·276	86·2	61·6	24·6	81·1	70·4	10·7	75·7	78·1	69·7	63·9	62	6	4·61	6·0	4·5	N.E.	·9	3·0	2·9
October		29·772	30·108	29·609	·503	84·2	59·6	24·6	76·3	67·8	8·5	72·0	73·6	66·9	61·9	68	6	2·75	5·9	4·2	N.W.	1·4	6 2	6·0
November		29·895	30·214	29·526	·688	77·2	48·6	28·6	69·1	59·1	10·0	64·1	65·9	58·9	58·3	64	11	2·75	5·4	4·0	N.W.	1·3	5·3	5·2
December		29·955	30·300	29·726	·574	69·8	47·9	21·9	61·7	53·9	7·8	57·8	58·7	53·0	47·0	69	14	4·31	5·6	3·4	N.E.	1·5	5·6	6·4
Mean		29·889	30·152	29·626	·526	79·2	55·0	24·2	71·6	62·0	9·6	66·8	68·5	61·6	56·5	67·5	6·8	1·82	5·4	3·3		1·4	4·6	4·4

TABLE XI.—Showing the COMPARATIVE NUMBERS of CASES of GASTRIC AFFECTIONS brought under Medical Treatment by the Police Physicians in the under-mentioned Districts of Malta and Gozo, during the first Six Months (Jan. 1st to June 30th) of 1864 and of 1865, preceding the Cholera of the latter Year.

Localities.	Dyspepsia and Gastricism.		Colic.		Diarrhœa.		Dysentery.		Sickness and Vomiting.		Enteritis and Gastroenteritis.		All other Diseases.	
	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.	1864.	1865.
Valetta	160	148	76	100	46	66	7	5	—	1	52	42	1,071	1,035
Cospicua	220	256	10	43	132	94	76	108	—	—	267	293	2,296	1,748
Floriana	16	17	2	9	13	19	2	2	—	—	58	73	235	311
Misida	60	65	8	47	74	141	9	10	25	42	15	26	214	209
Rabato and Notabile	21	26	3	—	12	43	—	—	—	—	41	51	666	668
Birchircara	58	86	18	13	3	3	4	4	2	—	—	2	363	369
Vittoriosa	101	100	43	21	81	67	31	18	25	8	13	12	771	876
Curmi	129	199	—	—	9	15	6	9	1	—	36	29	400	463
Musta	116	151	54	51	46	39	18	15	—	—	38	43	903	873
Senglea	39	32	12	10	13	15	1	—	—	—	8	3	303	335
Micabiba	98	104	6	8	4	4	—	—	1	1	17	4	469	272
Zebbug	70	33	74	93	82	114	48	57	42	44	17	19	617	815
Zabbar	21	9	3	4	59	29	24	11	—	2	3	5	698	770
Via San Giuseppe	34	94	1	36	15	26	4	17	—	—	24	62	168	870
Sliema / San Giuliano	10	—	—	—	2	8	—	2	—	—	2	1	29	127
Zurrico	2	27	5	3	6	5	3	6	—	—	2	2	569	1,409
Naxaro / Gargur	33	22	69	86	11	12	9	4	—	—	11	4	250	371
Zeitun / Axiack	118	108	26	46	111	126	73	119	13	9	174	217	1,472	1,877
Luca and Gudia	70	97	8	9	28	20	15	20	—	—	2	13	187	333
Lia	12	12	11	7	41	45	16	31	2	8	4	4	603	541
Tarxien	43	39	63	33	84	64	39	51	16	15	51	75	1,209	1,228
Siggieui	97	94	47	77	14	37	29	27	4	26	31	48	507	730
Crendi	61	81	5	9	2	7	—	—	—	—	26	14	432	269
Melleha	42	26	6	6	9	29	5	3	11	11	18	18	419	357
Chircop	25	33	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	8	4	244	82
Dingli	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	31	10
Rabato, Gozo	121	81	14	28	22	27	5	4	4	3	2	9	492	487
Caccia / Nadur / Kala / Ghain Sielem	101	85	17	26	90	120	33	27	—	—	370	326	1,703	1,737
Sannat	15	27	6	7	—	14	—	1	1	—	1	—	112	132
Garbo	9	17	—	4	1	7	2	1	—	2	—	2	57	103
Zebbug, Gozo	13	15	7	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	3	50	50
Hospitals.														
Central, Floriana	—	—	—	—	15	26	1	2	—	—	5	4	637	897
Sto. Spirito, Notabile	—	1	—	—	5	9	—	3	2	8	—	—	106	105
Civil Hospital, Gozo	—	—	—	—	10	11	4	—	—	—	3	1	100	88
	1,915	2,086	595	777	1,042	1,243	465	559	149	180	1,308	1,418	18,383	20,547

TABLE XII., showing the CAUSES of DEATH in MALTA and GOZO for Three Years, 1859–60–61, in comparison with the corresponding CAUSES of DEATH during the First Six Months of 1865. (Abstracted from the Census of 1861; and from Tables by Dr. Ghio for the First Six Months of 1865.)

Causes of Death.	Malta and Gozo.		Gozo alone.	
	Total Deaths in 1859–60–61.	Deaths, Jan. 1st to June 30th, 1865 (Dr. Ghio).	Total Deaths in 1859–60–61.	Deaths, Jan. 1st to June 30th, 1865 (Dr. Ghio).
Fevers	371	115	51	9
Small-pox	389	54	6	—
Hooping cough	154	62	26	—
Croup	95	34	7	—
Measles	131	56	1	—
Cholera	—	4	—	—
Other zymotic diseases	76	2	—	—
Cephalitis	127	30	7	—
Apoplexy	621	129	65	11
Convulsions	597	119	79	31
Other nervous diseases	132	12	5	3
Quinsy	49	43	5	26
Bronchitis	363	165	6	13
Pneumonia	393	118	65	13
Other respiratory diseases	251	56	36	7
Heart diseases	210	60	7	2
Gastro enteritis	1,214	406	172	27
Diarrhœa	—	—	—	13
Dysentery	—	—	—	4

Table XII.—Showing the Causes of Death in Malta and Gozo—*continued.*

Causes of Death.	Malta and Gozo.		Gozo alone.	
	Total Deaths in 1859–60–61.	Deaths, Jan. 1st to June 30th, 1865 (Dr. Ghio).	Total Deaths in 1859–60–61.	Deaths, Jan. 1st to June 30th, 1865 (Dr. Ghio).
Teething - - -	1,827	84	153	4
Other diseases of digestive organs.	106	12	6	3
Liver disease and spleen disease	302	43	22	1
Diseases of urinary organs -	57	7	5	—
Diseases of organs of generation	68	14	8	2
Diseases of bones - -	1	—	—	—
Diseases of integumentary system.	196	46	10	4
Phthisis - - -	332	75	18	3
Atrophia mesenterica - -	566	92	42	1
Other constitutional diseases -	138	29	10	2
Hœmorrhagies - -	64	10	11	—
Diseases of uncertain seat -	669	142	85	12
Developmental diseases -	—	—	—	1
Accidental - - -	214	37	27	10
Old age and marasmus senilis	182	41	8	5
Unknown - - -	12	—	—	—

Table XIII.—Statistics of Fever in 1865 in the under-mentioned Districts of Malta, received for Treatment into the Central Civil Hospital at Floriana.

District or Village.	Fever.		Dates of Cases.		Remarks.
	Cases.	Deaths.	Of 1st Case.	Of last Case.	
Zabbar - - -	11	1	3rd January -	28th November.	The disgusting state of personal filth in which each patient was received appeared to be the cause of the disease.
Valletta - - -	38	6	8th „ -	29th December.	
Cospicua - - -	6	2	10th „ -	21st September.	
Crendi - - -	1	1	18th „	—	
Zeitun - - -	67	12	23rd „ -	19th July.	
Floriana - - -	16	2	24th „ -	26th December.	
Vittoriosa - - -	1	—	31st „	—	
Merchant ships in great harbour.	12	1	11th February	10th December.	In proportion as the cholera invaded the island the fever diminished, but straggling cases continued to arrive as usual during the heat of summer.
Micabiba - - -	5	—	14th „ -	27th June.	
Curmi - - -	4	—	23rd „ -	13th July.	
St. Julian - - -	1	—	„ „	—	
Safi - - -	32	5	24th „ -	19th June.	
Zebbug - - -	1	—	3rd March.	—	
Axiack - - -	5	—	7th „ -	2nd June.	
Luca - - -	4	1	8th „ -	9th October.	
Zurrico - - -	10	1	16th „ -	11th June.	
Senglea - - -	3	—	22nd „ -	24th June.	
Marsa - - -	2	—	12th April -	27th May.	
Tarxeen - - -	3	—	14th „ -	12th October.	
Paola - - -	1	—	17th May.	—	
Gargur - - -	1	1	2nd June.	—	
Marsascirocco - -	1	1	8th „	—	
Birchircara - -	1	1	29th July.	—	
Corradino - - -	1	—	3rd October.	—	
San Giuseppe - -	1	—	29th December.	—	
Misida - - -	1	—	31st „	—	
Total - -	229	35			

Office of the Charitable Institutions, Valletta,
30th March 1867.

J. V. Inglott, Comptroller.

No. XIV.

Report on Cases of Disease at Birchircara in May 1865.

(Translation.)

Sir, Valletta, 13th April 1867.

I have to report to you that, with a view of making the necessary inquiries relative to the queries you were pleased to communicate to me, I proceeded yesterday to the village of Birchircara.

From the information I obtained on the subject the following deductions may be made, which I transmit as replies to the above-mentioned queries.

1st Query.—The date at which the diarrhœa first appeared in Birchircara in May 1865.

Dr. P. Mifsud, the police physician of Birchircara, is unable to state with precision the day on which the first case of diarrhœa occurred in the month of May 1865, as no case was reported to him in his capacity of physician to the poor. He recollects to have been called upon to cure very few cases in his private practice, but is unable to point out the date when such cases occurred. I have, however, been informed that Dr. A. Cassar, a medical man practising in the same village, reported on the 20th May 1865 to the syndic of the district two cases of cholera, which occurrred on the person of M. A. Psaila, aged 46, living in Strada Vallone, No. 7, and on that of Elena Gafà, aged 80, living in Strada Misida, No. 59. The former woman was attacked on the 17th and the latter on the 20th May. It is necessary to observe that a commission composed of Dr. Hume, late Inspector General of Military Hospitals, Dr. Matthews, Dr. Ghio, and Professor Engerer, appointed by his Excellency the Governor (on the same date of the report made by Dr. Cassar, and consequently on the first day when Elena Gafà was attacked,) declared that no symptoms of Asiatic cholera could be traced out. And I may further state that having yesterday expressly called at the house of Elena Gafà, I obtained correct information, confirmed by two of her sons, one of whom is a respectable person, being a clergyman and a canon, that their mother's case was not Asiatic cholera, as the characteristic symptoms were wanting, and others were not completely developed, and the disease disappeared after a few moments. Consequently it is my opinion that very likely this was a violent case of diarrhœa. The information obtained from the family Gafà is to be relied upon, as its members are very respectable and intelligent and are well informed about the symptoms of Asiatic cholera, as their mother had an attack in the year 1854 which endangered her life. The Gafàs further state that since that attack their mother became subject to bowel complaints very often accompanied by diarrhœa, cramps, and hœmorrhoids.

2nd Query.—The date of the last case or the time at which it ceased.

Dr. Mifsud being unable to answer the first query, it follows that he cannot give any information as regards the second. However, he stated that the last case of diarrhœa which preceded the first attack of Asiatic cholera occurred, not in May, but on the 20th July.

3rd Query.—An estimate of the probable number of cases, and of deaths if any.

In the month of May 1865, except the two cases of M. A. Psaila and Elena Gafà, Dr. Mifsud cannot point out but very few cases observed by him in his private practice; the exact number he cannot state. But from the 1st June to the 20th July he reported 15 cases. These cases, and those reported by Dr. Cassar, were attended with recovery more or less speedy.

4th Query.—An account of the symptoms of the disease.

Dr. Mifsud gives the following symptoms of the cases of diarrhœa as observed by him in his private practice in May and from the 1st June to the 20th of July: Pain and a sensation of heat in the intestines, and diarrhœa.

5th Query.—To what causes it could be distinctly traced.

The cases of diarrhœa which generally occur in the month of May are caused by the sudden changes of temperature, capable of disturbing the cutaneous transpiration, and by the copious drinking of cold water immediately after hard bodily exercise; these causes make a deep impression on the mucous membrane of the stomach. Another cause, very likely, is the eating of early fruit, which is very often unripe

6th Query.—Whether the disease was scattered over the village or only confined to certain parts of it.

The cases observed during the month of May, as well as those which took place between the 1st June and the 20th July, occurred in different parts of the village, and showed no tendency to become localized any where particularly.

7th Query.—What interval of time elapsed between the disappearance of the disease and the first case of Asiatic cholera in the village?

As the cases of diarrhœa continued to occur from the month of May and became more frequent up to the 20th of July, on which day the last case was reported which preceded the first attack of Asiatic cholera in the village, the interval of time elapsed was of three days, as the first attack of cholera took place on the 24th of July (Giuseppe Borg, aged 75, living in Strada Ganu, No. 42). The person who died of cholera in Birchircara on the 18th July cannot be considered as a case which occurred in the village, because the manifestation or the invasion of the disease *took place at Misida*, whence the individual was removed to Casal Birchircara, where he died.

I have, &c.

(Signed) Dr. P. Grillet,
Police Physician for Valletta.

The Superintendent of Police, Valletta.

No. XV.

Extract from Report addressed by Dr. Aubert-Roche to M. Ferdinand de Lesseps regarding the Epidemic Cholera of 1865.—("Journal de l'Isthme de Suez," No. du 15e Sept. 1865.)

"En Mai 1865 l'épidémie est constaté à Djedda et à le Mecque 150,000 pèlerins y étaient réunis, les cadavres restaient sans sépulture dans les rues.

"Le 19 Mai arrive à Suez le premier navire venant de Djedda, vapeur Anglais, chargé de quinze cents pèlerins, et ayant jeté pendant la traversée des morts à la mer.

"Le 21 Mai des cas de choléra sont constatés à Suez sur le capitaine du navire et sa femme; ils ont été traités par le Dr. Papathodor, médecin de la compagnie.

"Le 22 Mai un cas de choléra est reconnu à Damanhour près d'Alexandrie, dans un convoi de pèlerins venant de Suez à Alexandrie, par le Dr. Fibich, médecin de la Compagnie du Canal, et qui se rendit à son poste.

"De 22 Mai au 1er Juin plusieurs milliers de pèlerins ont débarqué à Suez et sont venus camper à Alexandrie, près du Canal de Mahmoudieh.

"Le 2 Juin un premier cas de choléra se manifeste parmi les habitants d'Alexandrie qui demeuraient au milieu des pèlerins.

"Le 5 Juin deux autres cas se déclarent dans les mêmes conditions.

"A partir de ce moment les cas vont en augmentant; jusq'au 12 ils se manifestent dans le même foyer."

No. XVI.

EXTRACTS from the Memorandum by the Police relating to Arrivals from Alexandria in May and June 1865.

"On the 31st May the British steamer "Ephesus" arrived here in five days from Alexandria with 235 hadjis or pilgrims in pratique, of which 61 were landed on the steamer's departure for Tunis the next day. According to the report of the master, three hadjis had died during the passage and were buried at sea—one of mortification, the second of constipation, and the third through senile exhaustion. There was no medical officer on board.

Between the 1st and 9th June seven steamers arrived from Alexandria with 237 passengers, chiefly hadjis.

On the 10th June the British steamer "Olympus" arrived here in four days from Alexandria, one of the crew affected with bowel complaint.

On the 12th June three P. and O. steamers arrived in three days from Alexandria with 268 passengers for England and 28 for Malta.

On the 13th June the British steamer "Alexandra" arrived in five days from Alexandria with six passengers for Malta and three for Liverpool.

On the morning of the 14th June the British steamer "Hellenis" arrived in five days from Alexandria with two passengers for Malta and three for Liverpool.

After the arrival of the above last-mentioned steamer, a telegram was received by Government stating that cholera existed in Egypt, and all vessels coming from Alexandria were from that instant (14th June) subjected to a quarantine of seven full days from their arrival at Malta.

The first vessel thus subjected to the established quarantine was the British steamer "Memnon," which arrived at 5 p.m. of the 14th June in four days from Alexandria with 22 passengers for Malta, of which 11 were hadjis. The master reported that one hadji had died of bowel complaint during the passage, and had been committed to the deep.

The second, the British steamer "Cairo," arrived at 6 p.m. of the 14th June in four days from Alexandria with 47 passengers for Malta, of which 37 were hadjis.

The third, the "Nyanza," P. and O. steamer, arrived at 11 p.m. of the 14th June with seven passengers for Malta.

The fourth, the "Maria Antonietta," Ottoman steamer, arrived on the 17th with one Maltese passenger.

The fifth, the "Assyrien," French steamer, arrived on the 19th with 30 passengers for Malta.

The sixth, the "Rhone," British steamer, arrived on the 20th at 7.30 a.m. with 147 passengers for Malta. The master reported that a passenger and a fireman had died of cholera during the passage.

Thus on the 20th June the number of persons in quarantine at the Lazaretto amounted to 288 ; viz., 254 passengers, and 34 others in communication with them."

No. XVII.

HISTORY of the earliest Cases of Cholera in Algeria in 1865.

(Extracts from "Rapport sur l'Épidémie de Choléra de 1865 dans la Province d'Alger, A.S. Excellence le Maréchal de Mac-Mahon, Duc de Magenta, Gouverneur-Général de l'Algérie, par Jules Perier, Médecin en chef de la division, etc.)

After having stated that he had directed the medical officers to inform him of the first occurrence of cholera, M. Perier states as follows :—

"Le premier avis parti le 13 Juillet de Dellys nous signalait l'apparition, à peu près simultanée dans la place, de deux cas de choléra sporadique, le premier chez un prisonnier Kabyle venant de Fort-Napoléon, l'autre dans une famille pauvre venant de Bone, par le courrier parti le 9 de cette dernière ville. Cette famille se composait d'un mère et de quatre enfans, tous plus ou moins malades. . . . Le Kabyle entré à l'hôpital le 10, et mort le 11 avec de symptoms de choléra, était atteint depuis longtemps de fièvre intermittente et de diarrhée. . . . Quant à l'aînée des enfants venus de Bone, fille de 14 ans, admise le 10 à l'hôpital pour une diarrhée intense, dont l'invasion remontait à huit jours, et qui avait été prise le 11, de refroidissement général avec faiblesse extrême du pouls, voix éteinte, selles et vomissements bilieux, coliques, crampes vives et taches cyaniques de la face. C'était bien un cas de choléra que l'état sanitaire de Bone non suspect, et celui de Dellys plus que les symptômes eux-mêmes, devraient faire considérer comme devant rester sporadique. . . . Si quelques jours avant mon arrivée M. Messager avait observé en certain nombre des diarrhées ou des dyssenteries avec vomissements quelques fois avec tendence au refroidissement ces affections n'offraient rien d'insolite."

"Deux cas de choléra contractés loin de Médéah venaient de se terminer dans l'hôpital de cette ville; l'un par guérison l'autre par la mort. Le premier était relatif à un domestique Européen employé chez le Caïd Djelali, habitant à 50 kilomètres environ de Médéah, sur la route de Boghar. Cet homme a été transporté le 12 Juillet à l'hôpital, présentant les symptômes suivants : vomissements, selles dyssentériques, sensation de chaleur vive avec refroidissement général, teinte cyanosée, yeux enfoncés, voix éteinte, sub-delirium, faiblesse du pouls, sans crampes. Le second cas se rapportait à un menuisier Européen, âgé de 45 ans, habitant ordinairement l'Arba, où il avait contracté en Juin une fièvre intermittente. Cet homme, après être venu à Médéah pour se traiter dans sa famille, était rentré bien guéri à l'Arba. Il ne tarda pas à rechuter, quitta de nouveau l'Arba pour se rendre à Alger, où il a passé le journée du Dimanche, 23 Juillet ; revint ensuite à Médéah, où il arrivait le 24, à cinq heures de soir : à huit heures il entrait à l'hôpital dans l'état suivant ; refroidissement général, avec sensation de chaleur intense, sueur froide, cyanose très-prononcée, nez effilé, yeux enfonces, entourés d'un cercle noirâtre, langue humide, légèrement blanchâtre, froide, soif modérée, vomissements de nature glaireuse, légèrement colorés par la bile, ventre retracté, indolore; selles nombreuses bilieuses, crampes douloreuses dans les membres ; urines rares ; pouls filiforme, à peine perceptible ; intelligence parfaite. . . . Son état alla toujours en s'aggravant, et il mourut le 25 à 2 heures de l'après midi."—(Rapport sur l'Épidémie de Choléra de 1865 dans la province d'Alger.)

M. Perier considers the first of these Médéah cases as "une fièvre pernicieuse algide cholériforme," and the second a case of sporadic cholera.

TABLE XVIII.—STATISTICAL RETURN showing the SANITARY CONDITION of DWELLINGS of the CIVIL COSPICUA, during the

Town of

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly payed," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yrs.		1865.										
28	F.	3 July	Vescovo, 96	Drained	Macadamized.	Good	No	Mezzanine	Indifferent	Crowded	1	Street
1½	M.	16 August	„ 69	„	Prop. paved	„	„	1st Floor	„	Not crowded	2	„
37	F.	4 September	Manderaggio, 23	„	Bad	Bad	Yes	Mezzanine	Not clean	Crowded	3	Street and terrace.
2⅔	M.	13 August	„ 27	„	„	„	„	Ground	Indifferent	„	5	Both
80	F.	7 „	„ 63	„	„	„	„	Mezzanine	Not clean	Not crowded	1	Street
81	M.	10 „	„ 68	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	3	Terrace
11	F.	28 „	„ 92	„	„	„	„	3rd Floor	Clean	„	2	Street and terrace.
20	M.	9 September	„ 116	„	„	„	„	Mezzanine	Not clean	„	1	Street
2½	F.	5 August	„ 179	„	„	„	„	2nd Floor	Indifferent	Crowded	2	Yard, terrace
42	M.	6 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
50	„	26 August	„ 190	„	„	„	„	Basement	Not clean	„	1	Yard
1⅞	F.	8 July	„ 223	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Clean	„	1	Street
29	M.	9 August	„ 220	„	„	„	„	Mezzanine	Indifferent	„	1	„
32	„	22 July	„ 239	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
75	F.	21 „	„ 245	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Not clean	Net crowded	None	„
31	F.	2 August	„ 246	„	„	„	„	„	Indifferent	Crowded	1	Yard
75	„	14 „	„ 271	„	„	„	„	„	Not clean	Not crowded	1	Street
8	M.	25 „	„ 278	„	„	„	„	Mezzanine	Indifferent	„	2	„
23	F.	15 „	„ 283	„	„	„	„	„	Not clean	„	2	„
7	„	27 July	„ 308 E	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	Crowded	1	Terrace
40	„	2 August	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
75	M.	14 „	„ 324	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	Not crowded	1	Yard
12	„	11 July	Marsamuscetto, 7	„	Macadamized.	Good	No	1st Floor	Clean	„	2	Yard, corridor
3½	„	16 „	„ 44	„	Prop. paved	„	„	2nd Floor	„	„	1	Yard
52	„	6 September	„ 54	„	Macadamized.	„	Yes	Ground Floor	„	„	None	„
55	„	21 July	„ 58	„	„	„	„	Mezzanine	„	„	1	Street
29	„	4 August	„ 60	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	Crowded	1	„
52	„	31 July	„ 119	„	„	„	„	Basement	Indifferent	Not crowded	1	Mandaraggio
66	F.	16 August	„ 135	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	Yard
22	M.	14 July	Mezzodi, 37	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Clean	„	2	Street
2⅔	F.	11 August	Britannica, 42	„	„	Indifferent	„	„	Not clean	Crowded.	None	—
55	M.	12 „	„ 44	„	„	„	„	„ (a stable).	„	„	1	Yard
45	„	22 „	„ 57	„	„	Good	No	Mezzanine	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street
21	„	9 September	„ 58	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	2	„
2	F.	16 July	„ 61	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	Yard
50	M.	23 September	„ 64	„	„	„	„	2nd Floor	„	„	2	„
3	„	25 August	„ 65	„	„	„	Yes	Mezzanine	„	Crowded	2	Street
14	„	24 „	„ 135	„	„	Indifferent	„	Ground Floor (coach-house).	Not clean	Not crowded	None	—
60	„	18 „	„ 166	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	Clean	„	1	Street
53	„	2 „	St. Giuseppe, 18	„	„	Bad	„	„	„	„	1	„
7	„	5 „	„ 21	„	„	„	„	Mezzanine	„	„	5	Both
24	F.	7 „	„ 56	„	„	Indifferent	No	„	„	Crowded	1	Street
1⅔	„	17 July	„ 83	„	„	„	Yes	„	„	Not crowded	1	„
10	M.	18 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	F.	19 August	St. Guiseppe, 105	Drained	Macadamized.	Indifferent	Yes	Mezzanine	Indifferent	Not crowded	2	Street
65	M.	5 „	Fontana, 9	„	„	Bad	„	3rd Floor	Not clean	„	1	Yard
50	F.	31 July	„ 13	„	„	„	„	Basement	„	„	None	—
4⅓	M.	19 „	„ 23	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Clean	„	1	Street

POPULATION where DEATHS from CHOLERA occurred in VALETTA, FLORIANA, SENGLEA, VITTORIOSA, and Epidemic of 1865.

Valetta.

Doors: whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						Remarks.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gulley or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gulley or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked: or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommodation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	
Outer air	Rain and aqueduct.	Good	Sufficient	Drawn from tank.	Under, near house.	Yes	No	Yes	Common privy.	By hand	Yes	—
„	„	Tasted badly.	„	„	Under house	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
„	Aqueduct	Good	„	Carried	Under house, water not used.	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
„	„	„	„	„	No tank	„	Yes	„	Open sink	„	„	—
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
Common stair	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
Outer air	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
Common stair	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„		„	„	„	—
Outer air	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
Common stair	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
Outer air	„	„	„	„	„	No	„	„	No privy	—	No	—
„	„	„	„	„	„	Yes	„	„	Open sink	By hand	Yes	—
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
Common stair	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
„	„	„	„	„	„	No	„	„	No privy	—	No	—
Outer air	Rain and aqueduct.	„	„	Tank	Under yard	Yes	No	No	Common privy.	By hand	Occasionally, yes.	—
„	„	Tasted badly.	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
„	„	„	„	Carried	Under room	„	Yes	Yes	„	„	„	—
„	„	Good	„	„	„	„	„	„	Open sink	„	„	—
„	„	„	„	Tank	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
Common stair	Aqueduct	„	„	Carried	No tank.	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
„	Rain and aqueduct.	„	„	Tank	Under yard	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
Outer air	„	„	„	„	„	„	No	No	Common privy.	„	Yes	—
„	„	„	„	Carried	No tank	„	„	„	Open sink	„	„	—
„	„	„	„	Tank	Under room	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
„	„	„	„	„	Under house	„	„	„	Common privy.	„	Occasionally, yes.	—
„	„	„	„	„	Under yard	„	„	„	„	By pipe	No	—
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	Com. privy and sink.	By pipe & by hand.	Occasionally, yes.	—
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	Common privy.	By pipe	No	—
„	„	„	„	„	Under house	„	„	Occasionally, yes.	Open sink	By hand	Occasionally, yes.	—
„	„	„	„	„	Under room	„	Yes	Yes	„	„	Yes	—
„	„	„	„	„	Under yard	„	„	Occasionally, yes.	Common privy.	„	No	—
„	Aqueduct	„	„	Carried	Under house (empty).	„	No	Yes	Open sink	„	Occasionally, yes.	—
„	„	„	„	„	Under house	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
„	„	„	„	„	No tank	„	Yes	„	„	„	„	—
„	Rain and aqueduct.	„	„	Tank	Under house	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Outer air	Rain and aqueduct.	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Under house	Yes	Yes	Yes	Open sink	By hand	Occasionally, yes.	—
—	Aqueduct	„	„	Carried	Under inlet (empty).	„	No	No	„	„	No	—
Outer air	„	„	„	„	None	No	Yes	Yes	None	—	„	—
„	„	„	„	„	„	Yes	„	„	Open sink	By hand	Yes	—

TABLE XVIII.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings of the Civil Population where Deaths from

Town of

Fatal Cases of Cholera.													
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.	Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.		
											State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."	
Yrs.	F.	1865. 6 August	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
45	M.	7 „	Fontana, 44	Drained	Macadamized.	Bad	Yes	1st Floor	Clean	Crowded	1	Street	
15	„	7 „	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
56	F.	3 „	Reale, 27	Drained	Macadamized.	Good	Yes	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	Yard	
40	M.	10 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	3rd Floor	Clean	„	1	„	
6	F.	13 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	Not crowded	1	„	
31	„	15 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„	
29	M.	20 July	„ 94	„	„	„	No	1st Floor	„	„	1	Street	
32	„	20 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„	
3	„	21 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„	
54	F.	22 „	„ 217	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	Crowded	2	Both	
15	„	26 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„	
23	M.	25 „	„ 94	„	„	„	„	„	„	Not crowded	1	Yard	
12	F.	7 August	„ 95	„	„	„	„	2nd Floor	„	„	3	Street	
33	„	16 „	„ 168	„	„	„	Yes	Ground Floor	„	„	1	Yard	
5	M.	29 „	„ 171	„	„	„	„	Mezzanine	„	„	2	Street, terrace	
28	F.	13 „	„ 189	„	„	„	„	„	Not clean	„	3	Street	
2	M.	11 „	„ 197	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	Clean	„	2	Stair	
70	F.	16 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	Yard	
3	„	2 „	„ 230	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	3	„	
73	„	14 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Not clean	„	3	„	
4	„	3 „	Mercanti, 12	„	„	„	„	„	„	Crowded	1	„	
50	„	13 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	2nd Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	„	
37	„	22 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	2 doors	Yard and stair	
23	M.	14 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	Basement	Not clean	„	None	—	
56	F.	15 September	„ 113	„	Properly paved.	„	„	Mezzanine	Clean	„	1	Street	
38	M.	20 „	„ 114	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	2	Yard	
38	F.	20 July	„ 134	„	Macadamized.	„	No	Mezzanine	„	„	4	Both	
53	M.	22 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	4	„	
42	F.	28 August	„ 143	„	„	„	Yes	„	„	„	1	Street	
48	„	31 „	„ 166	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„	
50	„	23 September	St. Ursola, 6	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	2	Both	
50	„	21 July	„ 79	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	„	1	Yard	
48	„	29 „	„ 150	„	„	Indifferent	„	4th Floor	„	„	2	Street	
30	M.	7 October	„ „	„	„	„	„	3rd Floor	„	„	1	Yard	
26	„	13 September	„ 155	„	„	„	„	Mezzanine	„	„	1	Street	
15	F.	29 July	„ 158	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Indifferent	„	2	„	
5	„	29 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„	
22	„	14 August	„ 181	„	„	„	„	Mezzanine	Clean	„	2	„	
49	„	22 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„	
66	„	18 September	„ 191D	„	„	„	No	„	„	„	1	„	
77	M.	20 „	„ „	„	„	„	—	„	„	„	1	„	
75	F.	23 „	„ „	„	„	„	—	„	„	„	1	„	
22	„	22 August	„ 201	„	„	„	Yes	—	Indifferent	Crowded	1	Yard	
4	„	25 „	Levante, 64	„	Properly paved.	Good	„	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street	
1½	M.	24 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„	
70	„	22 July	„ 69	„	„	„	No	Mezzanine	„	„	2	„	
78	F.	8 September	„ 70	„	„	„	Yes	Ground Floor	Indifferent	„	None	„	
40	M.	5 August	„ 87	„	„	„	„	Mezzanine	Clean	„	1	„	
65	F.	19 „	Tramontana, 11	„	Macadamized.	Indifferent	„	2nd Floor	„	Not crowded	2	Passage and stair.	

Cholera occurred in Valetta, Floriana, Senglea, Vittoriosa, and Cospicua, during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

Valetta—continued.

	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						
Doors: whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gulley or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gulley or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked: or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommodation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand" "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	Remarks.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common stair	Aqueduct	Good	Sufficient	Carried	None	Yes	Yes	Yes	Open sink	By hand	Yes	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common stair	Rain and aqueduct.	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Under inlet	Yes	Yes	Yes	Open sink	By hand	Yes	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,	—
Outer air	,,	,,	,,	,,	Under yard	,,	No	No	,,	,,	Occasionally, yes.	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Carried	None	,,	,,	Yes	,,	,,	Yes	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Tank	Under yard	,,	,,	No	,,	,,	Occasionally, yes.	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	No	—
Common stair	,,	,,	,,	,,	Under house	,,	Yes	Yes	,,	,,	Yes	—
Outer air	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
Common stair	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Under yard	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
—	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Died at Rabato of Notabile.
Outer air	,,	,,	,,	,,	Under house	,,	No	No	,,	,,	Occasionally, yes.	—
Common stair	,,	,,	,,	,,	Under yard	,,	Yes	Yes	,,	,,	Yes	—
Outer air	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	No	No	,,	,,	Occasionally, yes.	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Carried	Under house (not used).	,,	Yes	Yes	,,	,,	Yes	—
,,	Aqueduct	,,	,,	Tank	Under house	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	Rain	,,	,,	,,	Under yard	,,	,,	,,	Common privy.	,,	,,	—
—	Rain and aqueduct.	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	No	No	Open sink	,,	,,	—
Common stair	Aqueduct	,,	,,	Carried	—	,,	Yes	Yes	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
Outer air	Rain and aqueduct.	,,	,,	Tank	Under house	,,	No	No	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	Aqueduct	,,	,,	Carried	None	,,	Yes	Yes	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	Rain and aqueduct.	,,	,,	Tank	Under house	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	Aqueduct	Muddy	,,	,,	,,	,,	No	No	,,	,,	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
Common stair	Rain and aqueduct.	Good	,,	Carried	—	,,	Yes	Yes	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	Aqueduct	,,	,,	,,	None	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yes	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
Outer air	,,	,,	,,	,,	Tank under house, empty.	,,	No	No	,,	,,	No	—
,,	Rain and aqueduct.	,,	,,	Tank	Under room	,,	Yes	Yes	,,	,,	Yes	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Under house	,,	No	No	,,	,,	No	—
Common stair	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—

TABLE XVIII.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings of the Civil Population where Deaths

Town of

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yrs.		1865.										
11	F.	11 August	Tramontana, 12	Drained	Macadamized.	Indifferent	Yes	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Street
60	M.	15 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
50	„	13 „	„ 13	„	„	„	„	2nd Floor	Indifferent	„	1	Yard
30	„	2 „	„ 32	„	Prpoperly paved.	„	„	Mezzanine	Clean	„	1	Street
34	F.	23 July	„ 43	„	Macadamized.	„	„	Ground Floor	Indifferent	„	1	„
45	M.	26 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
98	F.	12 August	„ 82	„	„	Good	No	Mezzanine	Clean	„	2	„
37	„	24 „	Stretta, 3	„	Properly paved.	Indifferent	Yes	„	„	„	1	„
60	M.	23 July	„ 15	„	„	Good	—	—	—	—	—	—
62	F.	5 September	„ 55	„	„	Indifferent	Yes	2nd Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Yard
49	M.	16 August	„ 100 T	„	„	„	No	Ground Floor	Not clean	„	1	Stair
60	F.	27 „	„ 103	„	„	„	Yes	2nd Floor	Clean	„	1	Street
52	„	12 „	„ 117	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	Yard
80	„	12 „	„ 122	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street
70	„	23 „	„ 176	„	„	„	„	Mezzanine	Indifferent	„	2	„
55	„	19 September	„ 192 D	„	„	„	No	3rd Floor	Clean	„	1	Yard
20	M.	25 July	Fianco, 10	„	Bad	Bad	Yes	Ground Floor (a stable).	Not clean	„	1	Street
10	„	25 „	„ 42	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	Crowded	2	„
28	F.	19 August	St. Paolo, 61	„	Properly paved.	Good	No	2nd Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	„
2½	„	2 September	„ 164	„	Macadamized.	Indifferent	„	Ground Floor	Indifferent	„	2	„
28	M.	18 August	„ 189	„	„	„	Yes	2nd Floor	„	Crowded	1	Yard
32	„	2 „	„ 194	„	„	„	No	„	Clean	Not crowded	2	„
28	F.	17 „	„ 236	„	„	Good	„	„	„	„	2	Staircase and yard.
3	„	24 September	„ 317	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Not clean	„	1	Street
65	M.	25 July	„ 318	„	„	„	„	2nd Floor	Clean	„	2	Yard and terrace.
20	„	25 „	San Giovanni, 23	„	Properly paved.	„	„	Mezzanine	„	„	2	Street
30	F.	7 August	„ 46	„	Macadamized.	„	„	Terrace	„	„	2	Street, terrace
32	M.	13 „	„ 263 D	„	Properly paved.	„	Yes	Ground Floor	„	Crowded	3	Street
42	„	16 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	3	„
10	„	12 „	Toro, 6	„	„	Bad	„	Mezzanine	„	Not crowded	2	„
12	F.	4 „	„ 18	„	„	„	No	Oven	Not clean	„	Did not sleep in the same place.	—
19	„	5 „	„ 20	„	„	„	„	Mezzanine (oven).	Indifferent	„	1	Yard
19	M.	26 July	„ 22	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Not clean	„	1	„
40	F.	5 August	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
10	„	29 July	„ 24	„	„	„	„	Mezzanine (oven).	Indifferent	„	1	„
76	„	29 „	„ 36	„	„	„	„	2nd Floor	Clean	„	1	Street
23	M.	26 „	San Carlo, 3	„	„	„	Yes	Ground Floor (oven).	Not clean	„	2	„
2	„	26 „	„ 8	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	Both
52	„	26 „	„ 10	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	Yard
8	„	3 August	„ 13	„	„	Indifferent	„	2nd Floor	Clean	„	2	Street
2	„	2 „	„ 15	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
5	F.	30 July	„ 24	„	„	Bad	„	Mezzanine	„	„	3	„
7	„	1 August	„ 25	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Indifferent	„	1	„
47	„	1 „	„ 26	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	1	„
44	M.	29 July	„ 28	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Clean	„	2	„
50	F.	20 August	„ 32	„	„	„	No	Mezzanine	Not clean	Crowded	2	„
22	„	28 „	Cristoforo, 7	„	Macadamized.	Good	„	„	Clean	Not crowded	1	„

from Cholera occurred in Valetta, Floriana, Senglea, Vittoriosa, and Cospicua, during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

Valetta—continued.

	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						
Doors: whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room" or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gulley or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gulley or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommodation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	Remarks.
Outer air	Aqueduct	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Under house	Yes	Yes	Yes	Open sink	By hand	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stair	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	Carried	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	"	"	"	Tank	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	Tasted badly.	"	"	Under room	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	Good	"	"	Under house	"	No	No	Trapped privy.	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	Open sink	"	Yes	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Outer air	Rain and aqueduct.	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Under house	Yes	Yes	Yes	Open sink	By hand	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	No	No	No	—	—	"	—
Common stair	—	"	"	Carried	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Open sink	By hand	Yes	—
"	—	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	Tank	Under yard	"	No	No	Trapped Privies.	"	No	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	"	Under house	"	"	Yes	Open sink	"	Yes	—
Common stair	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	No	"	"	No	—
Outer air	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	"	"	No	Yes	Yes	—	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	No tank	Yes	"	"	Open sink	By hand	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Entrance	"	No	No	Common privy (trapped).	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	Under room	"	—	Yes	Open sink	"	Yes	—
Common stairs	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	—	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	Tank	Under house	"	No	No	"	"	No	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	Under yard	"	"	"	Common privy (trapped).	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Common privy	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Open sink	"	Occasionally yes.	—
"	Rain	"	"	"	Under house	"	"	"	Common privy (trapped).	"	No	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
—	"	"	"	"	—	"	Yes	Yes	Open sink	"	Yes	—
—	"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	Tank	Under house	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	Under house (not used).	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain and aqueduct.	Tasted badly.	"	Tank	Under house	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Under room	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Under house	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Aqueduct	Good	"	Carried	None	No	No	No	—	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	—	—	—	"	—
"	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	Tank	Under house	Yes	Yes	Yes	Open sink	By hand	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	"	"	"	"	Under yard	"	"	No	"	"	No	—
Outer air	"	"	"	Carried	Under room (not used).	"	"	Yes	"	"	Yes	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	"	None	"	—	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	Tank	Under house	"	No	No	"	"	No	—

TABLE XVIII.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings of the Civil Population where Deaths

Town of

Fatal Cases of Cholera.											Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.	Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street" "Court" or "both."
Yrs. 45	F.	1865. 10 September	Cristoforo, 35	Drained	Macadamized.	Good	No	Mezzanine	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street
1¼	M.	27 July	„ 64	„	Paved	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
21	F.	31 „	„ 64	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
8½	M.	3 August	„ 75	„	Macadamized.	Indifferent	—	„	„	„	1	„
14	F.	4 „	„ 75	„	„	„	—	„	„	„	1	„
43	„	20 „	„ 84	„	„	Good	Yes	1st Floor	„	„	1	Yard
30	„	30 July	„ 87	„	„	„	„	2nd Floor	„	„	1	Street
70	„	2 August	„ 87	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Indifferent	„	1	Yard
35	„	5 „	„ 89	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	Clean	„	None	—
55	„	13 „	„ 89	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	„	1	Passage
70	„	14 „	„ 89	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	2	Both
9	M.	26 July	„ 114	„	„	„	No	Terrace	„	„	3	Terrace
1¾	F.	1 August	„ 124	„	„	Indifferent	Yes	2nd Floor	„	„	1	Yard
38	M.	7 „	„ 126	„	Properly paved.	Bad	„	3rd Floor	„	„	1	Street
15	F.	11 „	Aquila, 7	„	„	„	„	Mezzanine	Not clean	„	2	„
48	„	1 „	„ 8	„	„	„	„	2nd Floor	Clean	„	1	Yard
56	„	27 July	„ 9	„	„	„	„	Mezzanine	Indifferent	„	1	Street
75	M.	20 September	„ 11	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Clean	Crowded	2	Both
25	„	28 July	Frederico, 19	„	„	Good	„	Mezzanine	Indifferent	„	1	Yard
50	F.	August	„ 26	„	„	„	No	„	Not clean	Not crowded	1	Street
14	M.	9 July	Molini, (?)	Undrained	Macadamized.	„	Yes	Ground Floor	Indifferent	Crowded	1	„
7	F.	8 August	Regina, 15	Drained	Indifferent	Indifferent	No	Mezzanine	„	Not crowded	2	Both
40	„	30 July	„ 34	„	Bad	Bad	Yes	Ground Floor	Clean	Crowded	2	„
66	M.	27 August	„ 34	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
37	F.	21 „	„ 39	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	Not crowded	4	Yard and terrace.
¾	M.	22 „	„ 39	„	„	„	„	2nd Floor	Indifferent	„	3	„
4	„	23 „	„ 42	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	Street
24	„	30 July	„ 49	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	1	„
75	„	14 August	San Nicola, 1	„	Properly paved.	Good	„	3rd Floor	Clean	„	2	„
36	F.	29 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	2nd Floor	„	„	1	„
59	„	6 „	„ 3	„	„	„	„	Mezzanine	„	„	3	„
44	„	19 „	„ 22	„	Macadamized.	Indifferent	No	„	„	„	3	„
7	M.	30 July	„ 77	„	„	Good	Yes	2nd Floor	Not clean	Crowded	2	Both
42	F.	3 August	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	Clean	Not crowded	3	Street
5	M.	26 „	„ 116	„	„	Indifferent	„	Ground Floor	„	„	1	Yard
60	„	29 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	2	Both
48	F.	30 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	2nd Floor	„	Crowded	1	Yard
30	„	3 September	„ „	„	„	„	„	3rd Floor	„	Not crowded	1	„
30	„	8 August	„ 127	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	1	„
60	„	16 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	Terrace	„	„	1	„
50	„	18 „	„ 139	„	„	„	„	Basement	Not clean	„	1	„
38	„	27 „	San Domenico, 2	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Indifferent	Crowded	1	Street
42	M.	30 July	„ 90	„	Properly paved.	„	„	2nd Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Yard
9	F.	8 August	„ 105	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	Street
30	„	12 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	„
6½	„	3 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	Terrace	„	„	1	„
1½	„	29 „	„ 142	„	Macadamized.	„	„	2nd Floor	„	„	1	Yard
1¼	M.	23 September	„ „	„	„	„	„	3rd Floor	„	„	1	„
30	F.	23 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
22	„	14 August	„ 176	„	„	„	—	—	—	—	—	—

from Cholera occurred in Valetta, Floriana, Senglea, Vittoriosa, and Cospicua, during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

Valetta—continued.

Doors: whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						Remarks.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gulley or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gulley or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommodation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	
Outer air	Rain and aqueduct.	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Under house	No	No	No	—	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	Both	By pipe and by hand.	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	Under house (not used).	"	"	Occasionally, yes.	Open sink	By hand	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain and aqueduct.	Muddy	"	Tank	Under inlet	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	Aqueduct	Good	"	Carried	" (not used).	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		—
Common stairs	Aqueduct	Good	Sufficient	Carried	Under house (not used).	Yes	No	Yes	Open sink	By hand	Yes	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common stairs	Rain and aqueduct.	Muddy	Sufficient	Tank	Under house	Yes	No	No	Open sink	By hand	No	—
"	"	Good	"	"	Under yard	"	"	"	"	"	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	Under house	"	"	Yes	"	"	Yes	—
Outer air	Aqueduct	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	Rain and aqueduct.	Tasted badly.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	"	Good	"	"	Under yard	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Under house	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	"	"	No	"	—	No privy	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	No tank	No	Yes	No	Open sink	By hand	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	Under house (empty).	Yes	No	Yes	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Under passages (empty).	"	—	"	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	"	"	"	"	Under house (empty).	"	No	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	Tank	Under house	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	"	"	"	Carried	No tank	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Under house	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stair	Aqueduct	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	Tank	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	" (empty)	"		"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	Tank	Under yard	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	Under adjoining house.	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	Tank	"	"	"	"	Trapped privy.	"	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	Carried	No tank	"	—	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	No	"	"	Occasionally, yes, Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	Under house	"	Yes	Yes	"	"		—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XVIII.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings of the Civil Population where Deaths

Town of

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yrs.		1865.										
53	M.	30 July	Marina, 57	Drained	Bad	Bad	—	Mezzanine	Not clean	Crowded	2	Yard and Great Harbour.
2	F.	7 August	„ 58	„	Properly paved.	House kept dirty.	No	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Terrace
45	M.	24 „	„ 88	„	Macadamized.	Good	„	Mezzanine	„	„	5	Street garden.
3	„	31 July	Ospedale, 8	„	„	Bad	Yes	2nd Floor	„	„	1	Yard
6	F.	30 August	„ 12	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	1	Street
50	„	4 September	„ 17	„	„	Indifferent	No	Mezzanine	„	„	2	„
16	„	9 „	„ 26	„	„	Good	„	3rd Floor	„	„	1	„
6	F.	29 August	„ 27	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	„	2	Street and yard
50	M.	2 „	„ 33	„	„	Indifferent	Yes	„	Not clean	„	2	Yard
24	„	25 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
11	„	10 „	„ 39	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	Clean	„	2	Street
1 7/12	„	8 „	„ 67	„	„	„	Occasionally, yes.	Ground Floor	Not clean	„	2	„
60	F.	5 „	„ 83	„	„	„	Yes	Mezzanine	Clean	„	1	„
20	M.	6 „	Pozzi, 17	„	„	Bad	—	3rd Floor	„	„	1	Yard
60	F.	5 „	„ 20	„	„	„	Yes	2nd Floor	„	„	2	Street
5	M.	31 July	„ 25	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	Indifferent	Crowded	1	„
22	„	1 August	„ 34	„	„	„	„	„	Clean	Not crowded	2	Yard
25	F.	20 „	„ 40	„	Properly paved.	„	„	„	„	„	1	Street
54	M.	10 September	„ 61	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	„	1	„
46	F.	25 August	Forni, 11	„	Macadamized.	Good	—	2nd Floor	„	„	1	„
1½	„	19 „	„ 17	„	„	„	No	Mezzanine	„	„	1	„
40	„	3 „	„ 24	„	„	„	„	2nd Floor	„	„	1	„
37	„	10 „	„ 29	„	„	„	„	Mezzanine	„	„	1	Yard
2½	„	13 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
16	M.	12 September	„ 59	„	„	„	Yes	2nd Floor	„	„	1	„
80	F.	4 August	„ 96	„	„	„	No	Ground Floor	„	„	2	Street
21	M.	12 „	„ 99 D	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
55	F.	20 September	„ 99	„	„	„	Yes	Mezzanine	„	„	1	„
12	„	27 August	„ 102 D	„	„	„	No	„	„	„	1	„
60	M.	21 „	„ 150	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	„	—	—
55	„	3 „	San Marco, 41	„	„	Indifferent	„	Mezzanine	Not clean	„	4	Street and terrace.
55	„	16 September	„ 50	„	Properly paved.	„	Yes	„	Clean	„	2	Street
60	„	11 „	Zecca, 33 D	„	Macadamized.	„	No	„	Indifferent	Crowded	2	„
17	„	14 „	„ 34	„	„	„	„	3rd Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	„
18	F.	4 August	„ 70 D	„	„	Good	Yes	Mezzanine	„	„	1	„
29	M.	„ „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
1½	„	5 „	„ 70 D	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
37	„	27 „	„ 78	„	„	„	„	2nd Floor	„	„	1	Yard
65	F.	28 „	„ 80	„	„	„	„	3rd Floor	„	„	1	„
52	M.	11 „	„ 101	„	„	„	„	4th Floor	„	„	3	„
10	F.	12 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	Crowded	1	„
58	„	17 September	„ 148 D	„	„	„	No	Ground Floor	Indifferent, damp.	No	1	Street
66	M.	13 August	„ 170	„	Indifferent	„	Yes	„	Not clean	Not crowded	1	„
33	F.	25 „	Ponente, 2	„	Paved with lavas.	„	„	3rd Floor	Clean	„	3	Yard and stair
2½	„	5 „	„ 61	„	Macadamized.	„	No	1st Floor	„	„	3	Street
29	M.	15 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	2nd Floor	„	„	1	Yard
36	F.	6 „	St Anna, 8	„	Paved	Bad	Yes	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	2	„
30	M.	9 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
15	„	30 „	„ 40	„	„	„	„	„	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street
42	„	20 „	St. Patrizio, 10	„	Macadamized.	Indifferent	„	2nd Floor	„	„	3	Both

from Cholera occurred in Valetta, Floriana, Senglea, Vittoriosa, and Cospicua, during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

Valetta—continued.

Doors: whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Water Supply. Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	House Drainage. Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gulley or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gulley or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommodation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	Remarks.
Outer air	Aqueduct	Goo	Sufficient	Carried	No tank	Yes	Yes	Yes	Open sink	By hand	Yes	—
Common stair	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	No	No	,,	,,	No	—
Outer air	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
Common stair	,,	,,	,,	,,	Under house (empty)	,,	,,	Occasionally, yes.	,,	,,	Occasionally, yes.	—
Outer air	,,	,,	,,	,,	No tank)	,,	,,	Yes	,,	,,	Yes	—
,,	Rain and aqueduct.	,,	,,	Tank	Under house	,,	—	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
Common stair	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	No	No	Com. privy (trapped).	,,	No	—
Outer air	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yes	Open sinks	,,	Yes	—
Common stair	Aqueduct	,,	,,	,,	Under house (empty).	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	} They slept in the yard.
,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	
,,	,,	,,	,,	Carried	,,	,,	—	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
Outer air	,,	,,	,,	,,	No tank	,,	No	No	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	Rain and aqueduct.	,,	,,	Tank	Under house	,,	,,	Yes	,,	,,	,,	—
Common stair	Aqueduct	,,	,,	Carried	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	No tank	,,	Yes	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,		,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
Outer air	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	Rain and aqueduct.	,,	,,	Tank	Under house	,,	,,	No	Trapped privy.	,,	Occasionally, yes.	—
,,	Aqueduct	,,	,,	Carried	Under house (empty).	,,	—	Yes	Open sinks	,,	Yes	—
,,	Rain and aqueduct. Rain	,,	,,	Tank	Under house	,,	Yes	No	Common privy.	,,	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	Rain and aqueduct.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yes		,,	Occasionally, yes.	—
,,	Aqueduct	,,	,,	Carried	,,	,,	,,	,,	Open sink	,,	Yes	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	No tank	,,	No	No	—	,,	No	—
,,	Rain and aqueduct.	Tasted badly.	,,	Tank	Under house	,,	,,	Yes	Trapped privy.	,,	Yes	—
,,	Rain	Good	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	No	Open sink	,,	No	—
—	Rain and aqueduct.	,,	,,	,,	Under yard	,,	,,	,,	—	—	—	—
Outer air	,,	,,	,,	Carried	—	,,	Yes	Occasionally, yes.	Open sink	By hand	Occasionally, yes.	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Tank	Under house	,,	No	No	Common privy.	,,	Yes	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Open sink	,,	No	—
,,	Aqueduct	,,	,,	Carried	,,	,,	,,	Yes	,,	,,	Yes	—
,,	Rain and aqueduct.	,,	,,	Tank	,,	,,	Yes	,,	Common privy.	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
Common stair	,,	,,	,,	,,	Under yard	,,	,,	No	,,	,,	No	—
Outer air	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yes	Both	,,	Yes	—
Common stair	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Open sink	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
Outer air	,,	,,	,,	,,	Under house	,,	No	No	Com. privy (trapped).	,,	No	—
,,	Rain	,,	,,	Carried	No tank	No	,,	,,	None	—	,,	—
Common stair	Rain and aqueduct.	,,	,,	Tank	Under house	Yes	Yes	Yes	Common privy.	—	,,	—
,,	,,	Bad	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Both	By hand	Yes	—
,,	,,	Tasted badly.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	Rain	Good	,,	,,	Under room	,,	,,	,,	Open sink	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
Outer air	Aqueduct	,,	,,	Carried	No tank	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
Common stair	Rain and aqueduct.	,,	,,	Tank	Under house	,,	,,	,,	Common privy.	,,		—

TABLE XVIII.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings of the Civil Population where Deaths

Town of

Fatal Cases of Cholera.				State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent." or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine." "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.	Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attacked.								State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yrs.		1865.										
50	F.	6 August	St. Patrizio, 14	Drained	Macadamized.	Indifferent	Yes	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Into mandezzazio.
75	M.	15 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
8	„	18 September	„ 52	„	„	„	„	3rd Floor	„	Crowded	1	Street
24	F.	22 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
36	M.	25 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
60	F.	15 „	„ 63	„	„	„	No	2nd Floor	„	Not crowded	2	„
3	M.	15 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	Crowded	None	—
5	„	17 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
10	F.	19 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	Mezzanine	„	„	1	Yard
30	„	25 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	2nd Floor	„	Not crowded	2	Street
2 7/12	„	17 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	Indifferent	„	2	Yard
4	M.	29 August	Scaloni, 15	„	Properly paved.	Bad	Yes	Mezzanine	Not clean	Crowded	2	Street
40	„	30 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
3	F.	30 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
1½	„	7 „	„ 16	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	1	Yard
70	„	22 „	„ 18	„	„	„	„	2nd Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	„
23	M.	7 September	Genio, 19	„	Macadamized.	Indifferent	„	Mezzanine	„	„	3	Street
48	F.	7 August	„ 21	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
60	M.	9 „	Torre, 10	„	„	Good	„	„	„	„	1	„
4	F.	„ „	St. Lucia, 1	„	Properly paved.		No	„	„	„	2	„
3	„	24 „	„ 67	„	Macadamized.		Yes	Ground Floor	„	„	2	„
71	M.	5 September	Saluto, 12	„	„	„	„	2nd Floor	„	„	2	„
58	F.	6 „	„ „	„		„	„	3rd Floor	„	„	2	Street and terrace.
13	M.	13 August	„ 60	„	„	„	No	Mezzanine	„	„	2	„
38	„	17 „	Speroni, 1	„	„	„	Yes	„	„	„	1	Street
1¾	F.	19 „	Irlandese, 16	„	„	„	„	2nd Floor	„	„	1	„
50	M.	20 „	Teatro, 21	„	Properly paved.	Bad	„	Ground Floor	Not clean	„	2	Terrace
65	„	28 „	Felice, 12	„	„	„	„	2nd Floor	Clean	„	2	Street
1 2/12	„	13 September	„ „	„	„	„	No	4th Floor	„	„	2	Yard
42	F.	29 August	Zaccaria, 42	„	„	Good	„	3rd Floor	„	„	2	Street
60	„	2 September	Scozzese, 2 D	„	„	„	„	Mezzanine	„	Crowded	2	—
68	M.	15 „	Alessandro, 38	„	„	„	Yes	Basement	Indifferent	Not crowded	None	Street
15	„	18 October	Seccorso, 11	„	„	Indifferent	„	Ground Floor	Not clean	„	2	„
67	F.	28 „	Cembalo, 14	„	„	Good	„	„	Clean	„	6	Street, Great Harbour.
40	M.	28 July	S. Patrinio, 60	„	Macadamized.	Indifferent	„	„	Kept clean, but damp.	„	1	Street
39	„	9 August	Fontana, 31	„	Not paved	Bad	„	2nd Floor	Clean	„	1	Staircase
70	„	21 „	S. Nicola, 152	„	Macadamized.	Good	No	1st Floor	„	„	1	Yard
40	F.	24 „	Britannica, 106	„	„	Indifferent	Yes	„	„	„	1	Street
44	M.	11 September	Reale, 195	„	Unpaved	Yard bad	No	Below the level of the street.	Not clean	„	1	Yard
			FLORIANA.									
30	F.	26 August	Conservatorio, 9	Drained	Macadamized.	Good	Occasionally.	1st Floor	Indifferent	Not crowded	2	Into yard
2	„	26 „	„ 21	„	„	„	No	Mezzanine	Clean	„	2	Street
22	„	12 July	„ 64	„	„	„	„	3rd Floor	„	„	1	„
43	„	27 August	„ „	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	Crowded	1	Into yard
68	„	2 „	Miratore, 19	„	„	„	Smell from adjoining oven where animals were kept.	2nd Floor	„	Not crowded	3	Street and terrace.

from Cholera occurred in Valetta, Floriana, Senglea, Vittoriosa, and Cospicua, during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

Valetta—continued.

	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						
Doors: whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gulley or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gulley or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommodation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	Remarks.
Outer air	Aqueduct	Good	Sufficient	Carried	No tank	Yes	Yes	Yes	Common privy.	By hand	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	Under house	"	"	"	Both	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	Tank	Under yard	"	No	No	Com. privy with piston.	"	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	Under house, withoutwater.	"	"	Yes	Open sink	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	Tank	"	"	No	No	"	"	No	—
Outer air	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	No tank	"	"	Yes	"	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	Under house (empty).	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	No tank	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	No	None	—	—	—
"	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	Tank	Under room	"	"	"	"	By hand.	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	Under house	Yes	"	"	Common privy.	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	No tank	"	"	"	Open sink	"	Yes	—
"	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	Tank	Under house	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain	Brackish	"	Tank	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	—
Common stair	Rain and aqueduct.	Good	"	"	"	"	"	"	Com. privy (trapped).	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	"	"	—
A lodging-house	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	Both	"	Occasionally, yes.	—
Outer air	Rain	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	Open sink	"	"	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	—	No tank	"	Yes	"	"	"	Yes	—
Common stair	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	Tank	Under yard	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	Aqueduct	"	"	—	No tank	"	"	"	Trapped privy.	"	No	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Partly under room.	"	"	"	Open sink	"	Yes	Died at No. 143 Strada Misida, Casal Birchircara.
Common stair	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	No tank	"	"	"	"	"	"	Died at No. 39, Strada Reale, Casal Birchircara.
"	"	"	"	"	Yard (emtpy)	"	No	No	"	"	Occasionally, yes.	Died at No. 17, Strada Spiritosa, Casal Zurrico.
Outer air	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	Yes	Yes	Trapped privy.	"	No	Died at No. 26, Strada S. Paola, Casal Safi.
Common stair	Rain	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Open sink	"	Yes	Went to St. George's Bay, whence he was conveyed to the central hospital.
Common stair	Fountain	Good	Sufficient	Carried	No tank	Yes	No	Yes	Open sink	By hand	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	Under house	"	"	No	"	"	"	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	"	Under house into which the drain was opened.	—	"	"	"	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	"	Under house, water tasted badly.	—	"	Yes	"	"	"	—

TABLE XVIII.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings of the Civil Population where Deaths

Town of

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded." "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yrs.		1865.										
45	F.	14 July	Miratore, 40	Drained	Macadamized.	Good	No	Mezzanine	Clean	Not crowded	—	Street
10	,,	2 August	Piazza Maggiore, 46	,,	,,	,,	,,	4th Floor	,,	,,	1	Into yard
26	M.	16 July	,, 47	,,	,,	,,	,,	Ground Floor	,,	,,	1	Street
13	F.	3 August	,, 50	,,	,,	,,	Occasionally, yes.	Mezzanine	,,	,,	1	,,
2	M.	17 July	Piazza Miratore, 10	,,	,,	,,	No	Ground Floor	,,	Crowded	2	—
21	F.	24 ,,	,, 49	,,	,,	,,	,,	Mezzanine	,,	Not crowded	1	Street
80	M.	,, ,,	Mercato, 4	Undrained	,	,	,,	,,	,,	,,	2	,,
8	F.	10 August	,, 5	Drained	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Crowded	1	,,
36	,,	28 July	,, 29	,,	,,	,,	Yes	,,	,,	Not crowded	2	,,
3	M.	4 August	,, 47	,,	,,	,,	No	Ground Floor	Indifferent	,,	1	,,
46	,,	11 ,,	,, 51	—	—	,,	,,	Mezzanine	Clean	,,	2	,,
27	F.	17 July	,, 66	Drained	Macadamized.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	3	,,
34	M.	13 August	St. Anna, 23	,,	,,	,,	,,	2nd Floor	,,	,,	1	Into yard
36	F.	27 July	,, 70	,,	,,	,,	,,	Mezzanine	,,	,,	2	Street
53	,,	31 ,,	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	2	,,
7	,,	21 August	,, 72	,,	,,	,,	,,	1st Floor	,,	,,	2	,,
9	,,	21 July	Botanico, 27	,,	—	,,	,,	Above the ground.	Indifferent	,,	1	,,
36	M.	24 ,,	San Tommaso 31	,,	,,	,,	Yes	2nd Floor	Not clean	,,	3	,,
48	F.	3 August	,, 60	,,	Macadamized.	,,	,,	,,	Clean	,,	2	,,
3	,,	5 ,,	,, 101	,,	,,	,,	No	Ground Floor	,,	,,	1	,,
45	,,	26 July	San Francesco, 25	,,	,,	,,	Yes	2nd Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	Yard
18	M.	11 August	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,
1 5/12	,,	31 ,,	,, 29	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street
11	,,	9 ,,	,, 43	,,	,,	,,	,,	Mezzanine	,,	,,	3	,,
23	F.	5 ,,	,, 44	,,	,,	,,	No	,,	Not clean	,,	1	,,
44	,,	1 September	,, 48	,,	,,	,,	Yes	,,	Clean	,,	3	,,
15	M.	28 July	,, 61	,,	,,	,,	No	,,	Not clean	,,	2	,,
43	,,	28 ,,	Capuccini, 24	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Clean	,,	3	Into yard
34	F.	13 August	,, 30	,,	,,	,,	Yes	2nd Floor	,,	,,	2	Street
36	M.	27 July	,, 90	,,	,,	,,	,,	3rd Floor	,,	,,	—	,,
70	F.	9 August	Leone, 30	,,	,,	,,	,,	4th Floor	,,	,,	1	,,
78	M.	14 ,,	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	3rd Floor	,,	,,	1	,,
76	F.	2 ,,	,, 48	,,	,,	,,	No	Ground Floor	,,	,,	1	,,
42	M.	10 ,,	Magazzeni, 62	,,	,,	,,	,,	3rd Floor	,,	,,	2	Into yard
19	F.	14 ,,	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	—	2nd Floor	,,	,,	1	Street
75	M.	,, ,,	,, 72	,,	,,	,,	Yes	Ground Floor	Indifferent	,,	1	Into yard
51	F.	,, ,,	Giardino, 6	,,	,,	,,	,,	Basement	Clean	,,	1	Street
33	,,	1 September	Strett:, 29	,,	,,	Indifferent	No	Mezzanine	,,	,,	1	,,
63	,,	2 ,,	,, 30	,,	,,	,,	,,	Ground Floor	Indifferent	,,	1	,,
78	M.	28 August	,, 40	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Not clean	,,	None	
53	F.	13 September	Nuova, 7	,,	,,	Good	,,	2nd Floor	Clean	,,	4	Street
45	,,	23 ,,	Piazza Fossa, 44	,,		,,	,,	Mezzanine	,,	,,	1	,,
26	M.	17 ,,	,, 47	,,	,,	,,	,,	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	,,
53	F.	13 August	Piazza Maggiore, 40	,,	Unpaved	,,	,,	2nd Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Yard
			SENGLEA.									
2	M.	31 August	Della Marina, 53	Drained	Macadamized.	Good	No	Mezzanine	Clean	Not crowded	2	Yard and dock-yard creek.
11	F.	28 July	,, 90	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	2	Wharf
39	,,	29 August	Della Punta, 2	,,	Properly paved.	,,	,,	3rd Floor	,,	,,	1	Street

from Cholera occurred in Valetta, Floriana, Senglea, Vittoriosa, and Cospicua, during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

Floriana—continued.

Doors: whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Water Supply. Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	House Drainage. Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gulley or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gulley or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommodation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	Remarks.
Outer air.	Rain and aqueduct.	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yes	Yes	No	No	Open sink	By hand	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Under house	,,	,,	,,	Trapped privy.	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Carried	No tank	,,	,,	,,	Open sink	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Tank	Under house	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	Rain	,,	,,	Carried	No tank	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Occasionally, yes.	—
,,	Aqueduct	,,	,,	Tank	Under house	,,	,,	,,	Trapped privy.	,,	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Carried	No tank	,,	,,	,,	Cesspool	,,	,,	—
,,	Rain and aqueduct.	,,	,,	Tank	Under house	,,	,,	,,	Open sink	,,	Occasionally, yes.	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yes	—
,,	Aqueduct	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Occasionally, yes.	—
,,	Rain and aqueduct.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	Aqueduct	,,	,,	,,	—	—	,,	,,	Com. privy trapped.	,,	No	—
,,	Rain and aqueduct.	,,	,,	,,	Under house	Yes	,,	,,	Open sink	,,	Yes	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Occasionally, yes.	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Died at No. 58, Strada Miratore.
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	No	—
,,	Aqueduct	,,	,,	Carried	No tank	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
Common stair	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yes	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
Outer air	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
Common stair	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
Outer air	,,	,,	,,	,,	Under house	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	Rain and aqueduct.	,,	,,	Tank	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Occasionally yes.	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yes	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	Aqueduct	,,	,,	Carried	Water tasted badly.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	—
,,	Rain and aqueduct.	,,	,,	Tank	Under house	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Under yard	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Occasionally yes.	—
Common stair	Rain	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yes	—
,,	Rain and aqueduct.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
Outer air	Aqueduct	,,	,,	,,	Under house	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Under Yard	,,	,,	,,	Trapped privy.	,,	No	—
,,	Rain and aqueduct.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Under room	,,	,,	,,	Open sink	,,	,,	—
,,	Aqueduct	,,	,,	Carried	No tank	,,	Yes	Yes	,,	,,	Yes	—
,,	Rain and aqueduct.	,,	,,	,,	Under house Water tasted badly.	,,	No	No	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Occasionally yes.	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	No tank	No	,,	,,	,,	,,	No	—
Common stair	Rain	,,	,,	Tank	Under house	Yes	,,	,,	,,	,,	Occasionally yes.	—
Outer air	Rain and aqueduct.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	No	,,	,,	None	—	—	—
,,	Rain	,,	,,	,,	Under yard	Yes	Gulley in the street.	Occasionally yes.	Trapped privy.	By hand.	No	Died at No. 5, Strada Dietro il convento Vittoriosa.
Outer air	Aqueduct	Good	Sufficient	Carried	Tank, water tasted badly.	Yes	No	No	Sink	By hand	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	None	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Occasionally, yes.	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Underhouse, empty.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—

TABLE XVIII.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings of the Civil Population where Deaths

Town of

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yrs.		1865.										
42	F.	20 August	Della Punta 18	Drained	Properly paved.	Good	No	Mezzanine	Clean	Not crowded	None	—
2	M.	13 „	„ 19	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	Street
37	F.	12 „	„ 22	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Not clean	„	1	„
67	„	20 „	„ 33	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
67	„	25 „	„ 64	„	„	„	„	„	Indifferent	„	1	Yard
50	„	29 „	„ 71 B	„	„	„	„	Mezzanine	Clean	„	1	Street
2	M.	31 July	„ 79	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	1	„
50	F.	1 August	Crosifisso, 40	„	Macadamized.	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
5	M.	9 „	„ 47	„	„	Indifferent	„	„	„	„	2	„
8	F.	11 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	Yard
36	„	4 „	„ 55	„	„	Good	„	„	„	„	1	Street
29	M.	4 September	„ 63	„	„	„	Yes	2nd Floor	„	„	1	Yard
42	F.	29 August	St. Guiseppe, 19	„	„	„	„	„	Indifferent	„	2	Street
40	„	„ „	„ 39	„	„	„	No	„	Clean	„	2	Yard
60	„	28 „	„ 191	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	„	1	Street
77	„	3 „	Della Macina, 16	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	1	Yard
65	M.	„ „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
57	F.	„ „	San Francesco, 1	„	Paved	„	Yes	„	„	„	2	Street
3	„	5 September	St, Angelo, 24	„	Macadamized.	„	No	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	Yard
73	M.	4 August	„ 39	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	„
26	F.	7 „	„ 39	„	„	„	„	2nd Floor	„	„	1	„
72	M.	13 „	„ 51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40	F.	26 „	„ 54	Drained	Macadamized.	Good	No	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street
58	M.	8 „	San Giuliano, 22	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
2	F.	17 September	„ 31	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56	„	9 „	Del Bastioni, 3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	„	26 August	„ 50	Drained	Macadamized.	Good	No	Mezzanine	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street
35	M.	4 September	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
8	„	9 August	„ 68	„	„	„	Yes	1st Floor	„	„	2	„
52	F.	31 „	„ 69	„	„	„	„	2nd Floor	„	„	1	Yard
27	„	23 September	„ 72	„	„	„	„	Mezzanine	„	„	1	Street
3	„	24 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
17	M.	11 August	Santa Cattarina, 14	„	Properly paved.	„	No	1st Floor	„	„	2	„
49	F.	13 „	St. Anna, 5	„	Indifferent	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
40	„	16 „	Del Gregale, 33	„	Bad	Indifferent	„	Ground Floor	Not clean	„	2	Street and Yard.
6	„	24 „	„ 16	„	„	„	Yes	„	„	Crowded	1	Yard
4	„	15 „	Sirena, 1	„	Unpaved	„	No	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Street
28	M.	29 „	„ 11	„	Macadamized.	„	„	3rd Floor	„	„	3	„
12	„	5 September	„ 14	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	1	„
40	F.	17 „	„ 41	„	Unpaved	Good	„	Ground Floor	Indifferent	Crowded	1	„
11	„	23 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
15	M.	24 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
50	F.	4 „	„ 66	„	Macadamized.	„	„	„	Clean	Not crowded	3	Creek
16	„	13 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	3	„
40	M.	16 August	Due Porte, 155	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	2	Street
28	F.	4 September	„ 218	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	„	2	„
10	M.	31 August	„ 222	„	„	„	„	Mezzanine	„	Crowded	2	„
7	„	10 September	„ 247	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	Not crowded	1	„
68	„	8 „	„ 154	„	„	„	Yes	„	„	„	1	„
55	F.	29 „	„ 279	„	„	„	„	Mezzanine	„	Crowded	1	„

from Cholera occurred in Valetta, Floriana, Senglea, Vittoriosa, and Cospicua, during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

Senglea—continued.

Doors: whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Water Supply. Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	House Drainage. Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gulley or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gulley or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommodation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No"	Remarks.
Outer air	Aqueduct	Good	Sufficient	Carried	Yard, empty	Yes	No	No	Sink	By hand	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	House, empty	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Adjoining house, empty.	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Under house	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	Tank entrance	"	No	No	"	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	Adjoining house.	"	"	"	"	"	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	House, empty	"	"	Yes	"	"	Yes	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	No	"	"	No	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	House, empty	"	Yes	"	"	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Tank, entrance, empty.	"	No	"	"	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	Tank under house, empty.	"	"	"	Cesspool	"	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	"	Under, near house.	"	"	Yes	Sink	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	No	"	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	Entrance	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	—
"	"	Tasted badly.	"	"	House, empty	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Aqueduct	Good	"	Carried	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	"	Occasionally, yes.	—
Common stair	Aqueduct	"	"	"	Under house	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	—	—	"	"	"	"	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Attacked at the Ospizio, Floriana.
Outer air	Aqueduct	Good	Sufficient	Carried	Street	Yes	No	No	Sink	By hand	Occasionally, yes.	—
—	"	"	"	"	Under	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	"	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	"	—	—	—	—	—	Attacked at No. Strada, S. Guiseppe, Valetta.
Outer air	Aqueduct	Good	Sufficient	Carried	None	Yes	No	No	Sink	By hand	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Tank under house, empty.	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	Yes	—
Common stair	Rain	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	Aqueduct	"	"	"	Under house, empty.	"	"	"	Common privy (trapped).	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	"	Under house	"	No	No	Sink	"	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	Entrance, empty.	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	House, water tasted badly.	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	—
Common stair	"	"	"	Tank	Room	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	Rain	"	"	"	Yard	"	"	"	"	"	No	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	Tank under house, empty.	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Adjoining room.	"	Yes	"	"	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	No	No	"	None	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	Yes	Yes	"	Common privy	By hand	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	Under house	"	"	Yes	Sink	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	No tank	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stair	Aqueduct	"	"	Tank	Yard, empty	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	—
Outer air	Rain	"	"	"	Under room	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Under house	"	"	"	"	"	No	—

TABLE XVIII.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings of the Civil Population where Deaths

Town of

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent." or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
		1865.										
Yrs. 65	F.	17 August	Dell' Orotorio, 14	Drained	Macadamized.	Good	No	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street
76	„	28 „	„ 22	„	„	„	„	„	Indifferent	„	1	Yard
2	M.	17 „	„ 28	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	Street-yard
6	„	22 „	San Lorenzo, 61	„	Badly paved.	„	„	Mezzanine	Clean	„	1	Street
2	„	23 „	Porto Salvo, 7	„	Macadamized.	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	2	Terrace
2	F.	1 September	„ 34	„	„	„	Yes	2nd Floor	„	„	2	Street
60	M.	24 „	St. Ursola, 10	„	Bad	Indifferent	No	„	„	„	1	Yard
45	F.	31 August	San Filippo, 24	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	1	Street
			VITTORIOSA.									
40	F.	14 August	Del Quartiere, 1	Drained	Properly paved.	Good	Yes	Mezzanine	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street
27	„	6 „	„ 3	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Indifferent	„	1	Yard
54	„	11 „	„ 23	„	Macadamized.	„	„	Mezzanine	„	„	1	Street
50	M.	20 July	„ 29	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	Crowded	1	„
9	F.	30 August	„ 41	„	Properly paved.	Indifferent	„	Ground Floor	—	„	1	„
59	„	25 July	San Giorgio, 10	„	Paved	„	No	Mezzanine	Clean	Not crowded	1	„
4	M.	7 August	„ 18	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Indifferent	Crowded	3	„
33	„	9 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	3	„
38	F.	27 „	„ 16	„	„	„	—	1st Floor	„	Not crowded	2	Yard terrace
3	„	31 „	„ 18	„	„	„	No	„	Clean	„	2	Street
45	M.	27 July	„ 20	„	„	„	Occasionally, yes.	„	„	„	2	Street terrace
26	„	10 August	San Lorenzo, 1	„	Properly paved	Good	No	Ground Floor	„	„	1	Facing Bighi
21	F.	15 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
35	„	5 „	„ 3	„	„	„	Yes	1st Floor	„	„	1	Street
6	M.	24 September	„ 22	„	„	„	„	„	„	Crowded	2	Garden yard
3	F.	25 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	Not crowded	2	„
11	„	2 August	„ 41	—	—	—	„	3rd Floor	Not clean	„	3	Street
20	„	24 September	„ 63	Drained	Properly paved.	Good	—	Mezzanine	Clean	„	1	„
26	M.	18 August	„ 72	„	„	„	Yes	2nd Floor	„	„	1	„
10	„	„ „	„ „	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	2	„
10	„	„ „	„ „	„	„	„	—	„	„	„	2	„
14	F.	12 „	„ 73	„	„	„	Yes	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	„
5	„	15 „	„ 74	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	„
46	„	10 „	„ 98	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	„	1	„
11	M.	1 September	„ 102	„	Paved	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	1	Yard
37	„	30 „	„ 106	„	Properly paved.	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
3	F.	11 „	Nuova, 7	„	Macadamized.	Indifferent	—	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	Street
49	„	12 August	„ 8	„	„	„	Occasionally, yes.	„	„	„	1	Yard
24	„	8 „	„ 28	„	„	Good	No	Terrace	Clean	Not crowded	1	Terrace
5	M.	2 „	„ 30	„	„	„	Yes	2nd Floor	„	„	1	Street
3	„	11 „	Palazzo del Vescovo, 1	„	„	„	No	1st Floor	„	„	1	Yard
88	F.	2 „	„ 12	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Not clean	„	2	„
17	„	4 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	Terrace	Clean	„	2	„
21	„	5 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
5	M.	4 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	„
38	„	4 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
66	F.	23 „	„ 18	„	„	„	Yes	„	Indifferent	Not crowded	1	Street
48	„	15 „	Santa Scolastica, 3	„	„	„	No	„	Clean	„	1	„

from Cholera occurred in Valetta, Floriana, Senglea, Vittoriosa, and Cospicua, during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

Senglea—continued.

Doors: whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Water Supply. Whence derived.	Water Supply. Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Water Supply. Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	Water Supply. How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Water Supply. Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	House Drainage. Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	House Drainage. Whether any open Gulley or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	House Drainage. Any Smell from such Gulley or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	House Drainage. Nature of Privy Accommodation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	House Drainage. How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	House Drainage. Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	Remarks.
Outer air	Aqueduct	Brackish	Sufficient	Carried	None	Yes	No	No	Sink	By hand	Yes	—
Common stair	Rain	Good	„	Tank	Under entrance.	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
Outer air	„	„	„	Carried	None	No	„	„	None	—	—	—
„	Aqueduct	„	„	„	House, empty	Yes	Yes	Yes	Sink	By hand	Occasionally, yes.	—
Common stair	„	„	„	„	Yard, empty	„	No	No	„	„	Yes	—
Outer air	„	„	„	„	House, empty	„	„	„	„	„	Occasionally, yes.	—
„	Rain	„	„	Tank	Under yard	„	Yes	Yes	Trapped privy	„	No	—
Common stair	„	„	„	„	Yard	„	No	No	near room. Sink	„	Occasionally, yes.	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	House	Yes	No	No	Sink	By hand	Yes	—
Common stair	„	„	„	„	Yard	„	Yes	Yes	„	„	„	—
Outer air	„	„	„	Carried	None	„	„	„	„	„	Occasionally, yes.	—
Common stair	„	„	„	„	Under house	„	„	„	Sink proper	„	Yes	—
Outer air	„	„	„	„	None	„	„	„	Sink	„	„	—
„	Aqueduct	„	„	„	Tank under house.	„	No	No	„	„	„	—
„	Rain	„	„	Tank	Under house	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
„	„	„	„	„	Yard	„	„	„	„	„	Occasionally, yes.	—
„	Aqueduct	„	„	Carried	Tank under house.	„	„	„	„	„	No	—
Common stair	Rain	„	„	Tank	Yard	„	„	„	„	„	Yes	—
Outer air	„	„	„	„	Outside	No	„	„	None	—	—	—
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	By hand	Yes	—
—	„	„	„	Carried	Tank	Yes	„	Yes	Common privy.	„	„	—
Common stair	Aqueduct	„	„	„	Tank under house (water brackish).	„	Yes	„	Sink	„	„	—
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
Outer air	—	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
„	—	„	„	„	„	„	No	No	„	„	Occasionally, yes.	—
„	Rain	„	„	Tank	Under house	„	Yes	Yes	„	„	Yes	—
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
„	„	„	„	Carried	—	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
„	„	„	„	Tank	Under house	„	„	„	„	„	No	—
„	—	„	„	Carried	Tank	„	„	„	„	„	Yes	—
„	Aqueduct	„	„	„	Under house (water tasted badly).	„	No	No	„	„	Occasionally, yes.	—
„	—	„	„	Tank	Under yard	„	Yes	Yes	Trapped privy.	—	„	—
„	Rain	„	„	Carried	None	„	—	—	Sink	By hand	„	—
Common stair	„	„	„	Tank	Yard	Yes	Yes	„	„	„	„	—
Outer air	„	„	„	„	House	„	No	No	Com. privy trapped.	„	No	—
„	Aqueduct	„	„	Carried	Tank	„	„	„	Sink	By hand	No	—
„	Rain	„	„	Tank	Yard	„	„	„	Open sink	„	„	—
Common stair	„	„	„	„	Under house	„	Yes	Occasionally, yes.	„	„	Occasionally, yes.	—
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
Outer air	Aqueduct	„	„	Carried	No tank	„	„	„	„	„	Yes	—
„	„	„	„	„	Tank, under house, empty.	„	„	Yes	Sink	—	No	—

TABLE XVIII.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings of the Civil Population where Deaths

Town of

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained," or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yrs.		1865.										
27	F.	15 September	Santa Scolastica 10 -	Drained	Macadamized.	Good	—	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Street
20	„	14 „ -	„ „ -	„	„	„	—	„	„	„	2	„
3½	„	12 „ -	„ 15 -	„	„	„	No	„	„	Crowded	1	„
4	„	24 August -	„ 31 -	„	„	„	—	Ground Floor	„	Not crowded	1	„
60	M.	4 „ -	„ 49 -	„	„	—	Yes	Mezzanine	„	„	2	„
21	„	16 September	„ „ -	„	„	—	„	„	„	„	2	„
20	F.	16 „ -	„ 57 -	„	„	Good	—	1st Floor	„	„	2	„
27	M.	20 „ -	„ 61 -	„	„	„	—	2nd Floor	„	„	2	Garden
32	F.	16 „ -	„ 62 -	„	„	„	No	Ground Floor	„	„	1	„
4	M.	„ „ -	„ „ -	„	„	„	„	„	Indifferent	„	1	„
7	F.	„ „ -	„ „ -	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
5	M.	17 „ -	„ „ -	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
12	„	„ „ -	„ 66 -	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	Clean	„	1	Street
42	F.	19 „ -	„ „ -	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
27	„	28 „ -	„ „ -	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
63	„	5 August -	„ 71 -	„	„	„	Occasionally, yes.	2nd Floor	„	„	1	„
4	„	19 September	„ 75 -	„	„	„	Yes	Mezzanine	„	„	1	„
60	M.	10 August -	Miratore, 18 - -	„	Indifferent.	„	No	„	„	„	1	„
7	F.	19 September	„ 42 - -	„	Macadamized.	„	„	Ground Floor	„	„	1	„
52	„	30 „ -	Mauderazzio, 3 - -	„	Properly paved.	Indifferent.	„	„	Not clean	„	2	„
1½	„	17 August -	„ 17 - -	„	„	„	„	„	Not clean	„	2	Yard
35	M.	23 September	„ 24 - -	„	„	„	„	„	Clean, damp	„	1	„
18	F.	10 August -	„ 43 - -	„	„	„	„	Mezzanine	Clean	„	3	Street, Terrace
35	„	18 „ -	„ 51 - -	„	„	Good	„	Ground Floor	„	„	1	Street
75	„	29 „ -	„ 59 - -	„	„	Indifferent	„	„	Not clean	„	2	„
8½	„	13 „ -	Piazza Vittoria, 3 - -	„	Macadamized.	Good	„	„	Clean	„	—	—
7	„	2 September -	Dietro il Convento -	—	—	—					—	—
3½	M.	6 „ -	„ -	—	—	—					—	—
25	F.	1 „ -	„ 3 -	Drained	Macadamized.	Indifferent	No	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street
53	„	13 August -	„ 5 -	„	Bad	Bad	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	M.	21 „ -	„ 34 -	„	Properly paved	Good	No	Mezzanine	Not clean	Not crowded	1	Street
5	„	27 „ -	Dietro la Prigione, 17 -	„	Indifferent	„	Yes	Ground Floor	„	Crowded	2	Yard
70	F.	6 September -	„ 19 -	„	Macadamized.	„	No	„	Indifferent	„	1	Street
51	„	15 August -	„ 21 -	„		„	„	„	Clean	Not crowded	1	Yard
6	M.	15 „ -	„ 35 -	„	„	„	—	„	Indifferent	„	2	Street
6½	„	15 „ -	Levante, 11 - -	„	Properly paved	„	No	1st Floor	Clean	„	2	„
9	F.	26 August -	Torre San Giovanni, 42 -	„	Macadamized.	„	„	Ground Floor	Not clean	„	1	„
2½	M.	17 „ -	„ 46 -	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	Crowded	2	„
10	„	15 „ -	„ 50 -	„	„	„	„	„	Clean	Not crowded	1	Stair
3	„	18 „ -	„ „ -	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
12	F.	16 „ -	Tramontana, 9 - -	„	„	Indifferent	Yes	„	„	„	3	Terrace and yard
25	„	„ „ -	„ „ - -	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	Street
44	„	30 September	Del Fosso, 9 - -	„	„	Good	No	Ground Floor	Not clean	„	1	„
70	M.	17 August -	„ 22 - -	„	„	„	„	„	Clean	„	2	Bastion and yard.
75	F.	„ „ -	Palarno del Governatore, 17.	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	1	Street
53	„	13 September	Palarno del Governatore. 23.	„	„	„	„	2nd Floor	„	„	1	„
1	M.	17 August -	Stretta, 5 - - -	„	„	Indifferent	„	1st Floor	„	„	2	„
6	„	21 „ -	„ 5 - - -	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
4	„	19 „ -	Dietro il Quartiere, 44 -	„	Properly paved.	Good	„	„	„	„	1	„
70	F.	22 „ -	Dirimpetto il Convento, 7	„	Macadamized.	Indifferent	„	Ground Floor	„	„	1	„

from Cholera occurred in Valetta, Floriana, Senglea, Vittoriosa, and Cospicua, during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

Vittoriosa—continued.

	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						
Doors: whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank; "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gulley or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gulley or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommodation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	Remarks.
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard, empty	Yes	No	No	Sink	By hand	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	Tank, under house, empty.	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	Sink, yard	"	"	—
Outer air	Rain	"	"	"	Under house	"	Yes	Yes	Sink	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Tank, yard	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	Yard, empty	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Tank, garden	"	No	No	"	"	"	—
"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	"	Under house, empty.	"	"	"	"	"	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	Under, near house.	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Under	"	No	"	"	"	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	None	No	"	No	None	—	—	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Street	Yes	"	Yes	Sink	By hand	Occasionally, yes.	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	Yard	"	"	No	Sink yard	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	Room	"	"	"	Sink	"	No	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	Under house	"	"	"	"	"	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	No tank	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	No	"	"	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Entrance	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Under house	Yes	No	No	Sink	By hand	Occasionally, yes.	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Attacked at No. 40, Piazza Maggiore, Floriana.
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Under house	Yes	No	No	Sink	By hand	Occasionally, yes.	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	Yes	—
Outer air	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	"	"	No	No	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Empty, no tank.	"	—	—	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Under house	"	No	No	"	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	Rain	"	"	"	Yard	"	"	"	"	By hand	"	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	Cesspool	"	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	Sink	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	Passage	"	"	"	"	"	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stair	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	Tank, yard	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	Rain	"	"	Tank	Under house	"	No	No	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	"	"	"	"	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	Under house	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stair	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	—
Outer air	Rain	"	"	Tank	Behind house	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	"	"	"	"	"	No	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	Tank under house (bad water).	"	No	No	Sink prop.	"	Occasionally, yes.	—

TABLE XVIII.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings of the Civil Population where Deaths

Town of

Fatal Cases of Cholera.											Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.	Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained," or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yrs.		1856.										
35	M.	13 September	Britannica, 16	Drained	Macadamized.	Good	Yes	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	3	Street
69	F.	19 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	Yard
82	„	11 October	„ 25	„	„	„	„	„	Indifferent	„	1	Street
3	M.	22 August	„ 58	„	„	„	—	„	Clean	„	1	„
6	„	„ „	„ „	„	„	„	Yes	„	„	„	1	„
64	F.	19 September	St. Antonio, 1	„	Properly paved.	Bad	No	Mezzanine	„	Crowded	1	„
82	„	26 August	„ 26	„	„	Indifferent	—	1st Floor	„	„	1	„
18	M.	„ „	„ 47	„	„	„	Yes	„	„	„	Door open	Yard
38	F.	24 „	„ 108	„	„	„	No	„	„	„	1	„
8	M.	26 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
6	F.	31 „	Porta Maggiore, 60	„	Macadamized.	Good	„	„	„	Not crowded	1	Street
9	„	5 October	San Filippo, 16	„	„	Indifferent	„	„	Indifferent	Crowded	1	Terrace
74	M.	6 „	„ 20	„	„	„	„	Mezzanine	„	Not crowded	1	Street
29	„	9 September	„ 35	„	„	Good	„	„	Clean	„	2	Street, yard
35	F.	8 „	„ 51	„	„	Indifferent	„	1st Floor	„	„	1	Street
40	„	29 October	„ 63	„	Bad	Bad	„	Ground Floor	„	„	1	Yard
17	„	1 „	Alessandria, 26	„	Macadamized.	Indifferent	„	1st Floor	Indifferent	„	2	Street
7	„	2 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
			CALCARA.									
21	M.	21 August	Renella, 24 F.	Undrained	Macadamized.	Good	Occasionally, yes.	Mezzanine	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street
8	„	24 „	„ 24 F.	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
33	F.	15 September	Molo, 4	„	„	„	No	1st Floor	„	„	1	„
72	M.	27 August	„ 42	„	„	„	Yes	Terrace	—	—	—	—
54	F.	9 „	Renella, 6	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Street
			COSPICUA (Burmola).									
78	M.	10 July	San Michel, 17	Drained	Properly paved.	Good	Yes	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Street, yard
20	F.	13 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
75	„	17 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
2	„	23 „	„ 26	„	„	„	„	„	Indifferent	„	1	Yard
7	„	28 „	„ „	„	Bad	Bad	„	„	Not clean	Crowded	1	„
3	„	7 August	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
19	M.	30 July	„ 126	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6	F.	20 August	„ 168	Drained	Bad	Bad	No	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Into open air
75	M.	21 July	„ 169	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	„	26 „	San Marco, 24	Drained	Properly paved.	Good	Occasionally, yes.	1st Floor	Indifferent	Not crowded	1	Street
81	„	13 „	„ 39	„	„	Indifferent	Yes	„	Clean	Crowded	3	„
26	„	25 „	St. Elena, 23	„	„	Good	„	Above ground	Not clean	Not crowded	1	Yard
4	„	10 August	„ 51	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Indifferent	„	1	Street
40	F.	4 „	„ 69	„	Paved, macadamized.	„	No	„	Not clean	„	1	„
5	M.	26 October	Buon Giorno, 34	„	Properly paved.	„	Yes	1st Floor	Clean	„	1	Stair
23	F.	20 „	„ 37	„	„	„	„	Mezzanine	„	„	1	Street
75	„	20 September	„ 67	„	Macadamized.	„	No	Ground Floor	„	„	1	„
52	„	11 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
59	„	16 „	„ 72	„	„	„	Yes	„	Not clean	Crowded	1	Yard
72	M.	21 July	„ 113	„	Properly paved.	Indifferent	„	„	„	Not crowded	1	Street
12	F.	16 September	„ 120	„	„	„	„	Basement	Indifferent	Crowded	1	Yard
21	„	28 July	Aquila, 23	„	„	Good	No	2nd Floor	Not clean	Not crowded	2	„
40	M.	25 „	31	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Indifferent	„	2	Both
21	F.	4 August	„ 34	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	Clean	„	2	Street

from Cholera occurred in Valetta, Floriana, Senglea, Vittoriosa, and Cospicua, during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

Vittoriosa—continued.

Doors: whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Water Supply. Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	House Drainage. Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gulley or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gulley or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommodation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	Remarks.
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Carried	Tank	Yes	Yes	Yes	Sink	By hand	Occasionally, yes.	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
Common stair	,,	,,	,,	,,	Under house	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
Outer air	,,	,,	,,	Tank	Yard	,,	No	No	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	Aqueduct	,,	,,	Carried	Under house (bad water).	,,	Yes	Occasionally, yes.	,,	,,	No	—
,,	Rain	,,	,,	Tank	Yard	,,	No	No	,,	,,	,,	—
Common stair	Aqueduct	,,	,,	Carried	Under room, empty.	,,	Yes	Yes	,,	,,	Yes	—
Outer air	,,	,,	,,	Tank	Yard	,,	No	No	,,	,,	Occasionally, yes.	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	Rain	,,	,,	,,	Under house	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	No	—
Common stair	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yard	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yes	—
Outer air	,,	,,	,,	,,	Under house	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Occasionally, yes.	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yes	—
Common stair	Aqueduct	,,	,,	Carried	No tank	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Occasionally, yes.	—
,,	Rain	,,	,,	,,	Yard	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
Outer air	,,	,,	,,	,,	Under house (water brackish).	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Garden	Yes	No	No	Sink, cesspool	By hand	Occasionally, yes.	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Garden yard	,,	—	Yes	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	Sink	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yard	,,	Yes	,,	,,	,,	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	No	No	Cesspool	,,	,,	—
Common stair	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	Yes	No	Yes	Sink	By hand	Yes	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	Aqueduct	,,	,,	Carried	Yard, empty	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	This man was a fisherman, and slept on his boat.
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	Yes	No	No	Sink	By hand	No	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Attacked on a ship in the Great Harbour.
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Carried	House, empty	Yes	No	No	Sink	By hand	Yes	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yard, empty	,,	Yes	,,	,,	,,	Occasionally, yes.	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	No	Yes	,,	,,	Yes	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	None	,,	,,	No	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	No	,,	,,	None	—	—	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Tank	Yard	Yes	,,	Yes	Sink	By hand	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Under adjoining house.	,,	,,	No	,,	,,	Yes	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yard	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	Aqueduct	,,	,,	Carried	House, empty	,,	,,	Yes	,,	,,	Yes	—
,,	Rain	,,	,,	,,	None	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Tank	House	,,	Yes	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Carried	Yard, empty	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
Common stair	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
Outer air	,,	,,	,,	Tank	Entrance	,,	No	No	,,	,,	Occasionally, yes.	—

TABLE XVIII.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings of the Civil Population where Deaths

Town of

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained," or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yrs.		1865.										
6	F.	8 August	Acquilla, 34	Drained	Properly paved.	Good	No	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Street
48	„	14 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
37	„	20 September	San Giorgio, 5	„	Macadamized.	„	Yes	Ground Floor	„	„	2	Into street
56	M.	26 July	„ 77 D	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
29	„	28 October	„ 94	„	„	„	No	„	„	„	2	Street, yard
1½	„	26 July	Concezione, 17	„	Properly paved.	„	„	„	„	„	1	Street
2	F.	7 August	Concezione Vicolo, 66	„	Bad	Bad	Yes	1st Floor	„	„	2	„
26	„	10 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
33	M.	11 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
56	„	30 July	Scaloni, 8	„	Paved	Good	No	Ground Floor	„	„	1	„
36	F.	„ „	Britannica, 6	„	Macadamized.	„	„	„	Not clean	„	1	Yard
4	„	31 „	„ 18	„	„	Bad	„	„	Clean	„	1	„
3	M.	31 „	St. Giovanni, 36	„	„	Good	„	„	„	„	2	Street
2	„	6 August	Irlandese, 8	„	Bad	Bad	Yes	„	Indifferent	Crowded	2	Both
4	„	„ „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
40	„	„ „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
3	„	9 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
1½	„	14 „	„ 9	„	„	„	„	„	Clean	Not crowded	2	„
26	„	5 „	„ 10	„	„	„	„	Basement	„	„	1	Yard
6	„	„ „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
40	„	1 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
3	„	„ „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	Not clean	„	None	—
27	F.	24 September	„ „	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	Clean	„	2	Both
22	„	17 July	„ 16	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	Yard, terrace
39	„	6 August	Campanile, 3	„	Properly paved.	Indifferent	No	Ground Floor	Indifferent	„	1	Street
25	M.	21 „	„ 19	„	„	„	Yes	„	Clean	„	2	Yard
26	F.	1 „	„ 22	„	„	„		„	Indifferent	„	1	Passage to yard
68	„	2 „	„ „	„	„	„		„	„	„	1	„
69	„	„ „	„ 46	„	„	„		„	„	„	1	Street
21	„	1 „	Marina, 106	„	Macadamized.	„	„	1st Floor	Clean	„	2	„
22	M.	8 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
29	F.	4 September	„ 165	„	„	„	„	2nd Floor	Indifferent	Crowded	None	—
5	M.	24 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	1	Yard
1½	„	15 August	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	Not clean	„	None	
4	„	4 „	Sofia, 26	„	Properly paved.	„	„	Ground Floor	Indifferent	Not crowded	1	Yard
3	F.	21 August	„ 27	„	„	Indifferent	Yes	1st Floor	Not clean	„	2	Yard and terrace.
45	„	11 September	Cospicua, 6	„	Bad	Good	No	„	Clean	„	1	Yard
53	„	„ „	„ 61	„	„	Indifferent	„	Ground Floor	Not clean	„	1	„
25	„	12 October	„ 69	„	„	„	„	„	Indifferent	„	2	„
70	M.	5 August	„ 77	„	„	„	„	„	Not clean	„	1	„
75	F.	„ „	Porta Burmola, 19	„	Macadamized.	„	Yes	Mezzanine	Clean	„	2	Street, yard
25	„	6 „	Vicolo Santa Teresa, 32	„	Bad	„	No	Ground Floor	„	„	1	Yard
4	M.	18 „	Vicolo Terre, 17	„	Properly paved.	Good	Yes	1st Floor	„	„	1	„
19	F.	8 „	„ 57	„	„	Indifferent	No	Ground Floor	„	„	1	„
10	„	„ „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
[illegible]	„	12 September	Vicolo Cordina, 86	„	„	„	Yes	1st Floor	Indifferent	„	1	„
21	„	9 August	„ 87	„	„	„	No	Mezzanine	Clean	„	1	Street
71	„	14 „	Leone, 14	„	„	„	Yes	„	„	„	1	„
2[illegible]	„	22 „	Nelson, 28	„	„	Good	„	1st Floor	Indifferent	„	1	Into street
6	„	16 „	„ 38	„	„	Indifferent	„	Ground Floor	„	„	1	Into stair
[illegible]	M.	18 September	San Rocco, 12	„	Paved	„	„	1st Floor	Clean	„	1	Street

from Cholera occurred in Valetta, Floriana, Senglea, Vittoriosa, and Cospicua, during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

Cospicua—continued.

Doors: whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Water Supply. Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	House Drainage. Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gulley or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gulley or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommodation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	Remarks
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Entrance	Yes	No	No	Sink	By hand	Occasionally, yes.	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yard	,,	Yes	Yes	,,	,,	Yes	—
,,	Aqueduct	,,	,,	Carried	House, empty	,,	No	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	Rain	,,	,,	Tank	Yard	,,	,,	No	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Occasionally, yes.	—
,,	Aqueduct	,,	,,	Carried	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	Rain	,,	,,	Tank	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	House	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yes	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Near yard	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	Rain and aqueduct.	,,	,,	Carried	None	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	Rain	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	No	—
Common stair	,,	,,	,,	Tank	Yard	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yes	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	House	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Occasionally, yes.	—
Outer air	Aqueduct	,,	,,	Carried	None	,,	Yes	Yes	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	Rain	,,	,,	Tank	Yard	,,	No	No	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Under house	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yes	Yes	,,	,,	Yes	—
,,	Aqueduct	,,	,,	Carried	Tank not used.	,,	No	No	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
Common stair	,,	,,	,,	,,	Tank, yard, empty.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yard, water bad.	,,	Yes	Yes	,,	,,	,,	—
Outer air	Rain	,,	,,	Tank	Yard	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	No	No	,,	,,	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Under house	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Under yard	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Occasionally, yes.	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Under house	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yes	—
,,	Aqueduct	,,	,,	Carried	Under yard, (empty).	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	No	—
,,	Rain and aqueduct.	,,	,,	,,	Under yard	,,	Occasionally, yes.	Yes	,,	,,	Yes	—
Common stair	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, (empty).	,,	No	No	,,	,,	Occasionally, yes.	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yes	,,	,,	,,	No	—
Outer air	Rain	,,	,,	Tank	Under house	,,	No	,,	,,	,,	Yes	—
,,	Aqueduct	,,	,,	Carried	None	,,	Yes	Yes	,,	,,	,,	—
Common stair	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	No	No	,,	,,	,,	—
Outer air	,,	,,	,,	,,	Under yard, (empty).	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	Rain	,,	,,	Tank	Entrance	,,	,,	Yes	,,	,,	Occasionally, yes.	—

TABLE XVIII.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings of the Civil Population where Deaths

Town of

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained," or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yrs.		1865.										
46	M.	16 August	San Rocco 19	Drained	Paved	Good	No	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	Yard
32	F.	22 "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	"	None	—
12	"	21 "	" 23	"	"	Indifferent	"	"	"	Not crowded	1	Street
35	M.	" "	" 28	Undrained	Macadamized.	"	"	Above ground	Not clean	Crowded	1	"
42	"	19 "	Conservatorio, 4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	F.	22 "	Vicolo Scozzese, 40	Drained	Properly paved.	Indifferent	No	Ground Floor	Indifferent	Crowded	1	Street
35	"	6 "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
42	M.	24 "	Bonnici, 2	"	"	Good	Yes	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	"
16	"	" "	" 16	"	Macadamized.	"	"	Ground Floor	"	Crowded	2	"
26	F.	25 "	" 23	"	"	"	"	"	"	Not crowded	1	"
8	"	26 "	" 27	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
42	M.	24 "	" 76	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	"
38	F.	" "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	"
77	M.	29 July	" 77	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	"	26 August	Santa Maria, 65	Drained	Properly paved.	Good	No	Mezzanine	Indifferent	Not crowded	1	Street
29	F.	31 "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
14	M.	30 "	" 66	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	Yard
2	"	27 "	Guglielmo, 6	"	Bad	Indifferent	Yes	Mezzanine	Clean	Not crowded	3	Street, garden, and burying-ground.
55	"	9 September	Zabbar Gate	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	Ground Floor	Indifferent	"	None	—
75	F.	8 "	Stretta, 40	Drained	Bad	Indifferent	Yes	"	Clean	"	1	Street
3	M.	22 "	" 51	"	"	Good	"	Basement	Not clean	Crowded	1	Yard
12	"	12 "	Santa Margarita, 26	"	Macadamized.	"	No	Ground Floor	Indifferent	Not crowded	1	"
29	"	14 "	San Lazzaro, 19	"	Properly paved.	"	"	2nd Floor	Clean	"	2	Street
8	F.	22 "	" 19	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
7	"	14 "	" 50	"	"	Indifferent	"	Ground Floor	"	"	1	"
34	"	16 "	" 80	"	"	Good	"	2nd Floor	"	"	1	"
2 3/12	"	20 "	Stella, 14	"	Macadamized.	Bad	Yes	Ground Floor	"	"	2	Terrace, yard
55	"	2 October	Alessandro, 21	"	Properly paved.	Good	No	1st Floor	"	"	2	Street, yard
50	"	19 "	" 26	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	"	3	Street
20	"	20 "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	"
1 7/12	M.	" "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	"
9	"	21 "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	"
78	F.	26 July	" 34	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	"	2	Street and yard.
33	M.	29 "	" "	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	2	"
8	"	14 September	" 37	"	"	Indifferent	"	"	"	"	2	Yard and terrace.
2 3/12	F.	15 "	" "	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	2	"
5	"	20 "	" 58	"	"	"	No	"	"	"	1	Street
18	"	" "	Nunnery	"	Macadamized.	Good	Yes	"	"	"	5	"
20	"	23 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	"
17	"	28 "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	"
42	"	4 October	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5	"
55	M.	12 September	Mercato S. Paolo, 1	"	"	"	No	"	Not clean	"	4	"
42	F.	28 July	" " 23	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	"	2	"
60	M.	18 September	Stretta, 51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	F.	7 "	Market S. Paolo, 77	Drained	Properly paved.	Good	Yes	Terrace	Clean	Not crowded	2	Street
			CORRADINO.									
4	F.	19 September										
3 1/12	M.	21 "	Molo San Francesco, 67	Undrained	Unpaved	Bad	No	1st Floor	Not clean	Crowded	2	Sea-wharf
17	F.	22 "										

from Cholera occurred in Valetta, Floriana, Senglea, Vittoriosa, and Cospicua, during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

Cospicua—continued.

	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						
Doors: whether opening into a "Common Stair." or into the "Outer Air."	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gulley or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gulley or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommodation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	Remarks.
Common stair	Aqueduct	Good	Sufficient	Carried	Under house, (empty).	Yes	No	No	Sink	By hand	Yes	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	Rain	,,	,,	,,	Tank, under house, empty.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Occasionally, yes.	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Tank, yard, (empty).	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yes	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	This man was a boatman, and slept on his boat.
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Carried	Tank, under house, empty.	Yes	No	No	Sink	By hand	Yes	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	None	,,	Yes	Yes	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Tank	Under house	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	No	No	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yes	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	This man was attacked on board a ship anchored in the French Creek.
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Carried	None	Yes	No	No	Sink	By hand	Yes	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
Common stair	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yard, empty	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
Outer air	,,	,,	,,	,,	None	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	No	,,	,,	None	—	—	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Tank	Yard	Yes	,,	Yes	Sink	By hand	Yes	—
Common stair	,,	,,	,,	Carried	Yard, empty	,,	Yes	,,	,,	,,	,,	A very dirty house.
Outer air	,,	,,	,,	Tank	Garden	,,	No	No	,,	,,	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Carried	None	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Occasionally, yes.	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Tank	Yard	,,	,,	,,	Cesspool	,,	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	House	,,	,,	,,	Sink	,,	,,	—
Common stair	,,	,,	,,	Carried	House, empty	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yes	—
Outer air	,,	,,	,,	Tank	Yard	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yes	Yes	,,	,,	Yes	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	No	No	,,	,,	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Carried	House, empty	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	Tasted badly.	,,	Partially carried.	Yard	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yes	—
—	,,	Good	,,	Tank	House	,,	Yes	Yes	,,	,,	,,	—
—	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
—	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	This nun died at No. 11, Sda. Reale, Vicolo S. Vincenzo, Casal Zabbar.
—	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
Outer air	Aqueduct	,,	,,	Carried	None	,,	No	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	This man nursed choleraic Patients, and never slept at his house.
Common stair	Aqueduct	Good	Sufficient	Carried	None	Yes	Yes	Yes	Sink	By hand	Yes	
,,	Rain	,,	,,	,,	,,	No	No	No	None	—	—	—

TABLE XIX.—STATISTICAL RETURN showing the SANITARY CONDITION of DWELLINGS in VILLAGES of

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
MISIDA AND PIETÀ.												
Yrs. 9	F.	1865. 15 August	Concezione, 3	Undrained	Unpaved	Bad	No	Ground Floor	Indifferent	Crowded	2	Street, garden
49	,,	16 July	,, 8	,,	,,	Good	,,	Mezzanine	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street
47	,,	,, ,,	,, 10	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,
40	,,	17 ,,	,, 28	,,	,,	,,	Yes	Ground Floor	,,	,,	2	,,
30	,,	20 ,,	,, 56	,,	,,	,,	No	Mezzanine	,,	,,	1	Street, garden
3	,,	27 ,,	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	Street
28	,,	18 ,,	,, 63	,,	,,	,,	,,	Ground Floor	,,	,,	1	,,
½	,,	23 August	,, 83	,,	,,	Indifferent	,,	1st Floor	,,	,,	3	,,
,,	,,	25 July	,, 89	,,	,,	Bad	Yes	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	Yard
37	M.	16 ,,	,, 119	,,	,,	Good	No	Mezzanine	Clean	Not crowded	1	,,
28	F.	18 ,,	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,
40	,,	17 ,,	,, 121	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	2	Both
75	,,	20 ,,	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	2	,,
13	M.	,, ,,	,, 128	,,	,,	,,	,,	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	Street
½	F.	6 August	,, 132	,,	,,	,,	,,	Mezzanine	,,	,,	3	Street, garden
19	M.	23 ,,	,, Vicolo, 2	,,	,,	Indifferent	,,	3rd Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Garden
21	,,	30 ,,	,, ,, 4	,,	,,	,,	,,	Mezzanine	,,	Crowded	1	Canal
6	,,	19 July	S. Guiliano Vecchio, 10	,,	,,	,,	,,	2nd Floor	,,	Not crowded	1	Street
10	,,	20 August	,, 18	,,	,,	Good	,,	Ground Floor	Indifferent	,,	1	,,
11	,,	28 ,,	,, 21	,,	,,	Indifferent	,,	,,	Not clean	Crowded	1	,,
8	F.	13 ,,	Vallone Misida, 1	,,	,,	,,	,,	Mezzanine	Clean	Not crowded	2	Both
11	M.	27 July	,, 3	Drained	,,	,,	,,	,,	Indifferent	Crowded	2	,,
66	,,	5 August	,, 6	Undrained	,,	,,	,,	Ground Floor	Clean	,,	1	Street
29	,,	22 ,,	,, 7	Drained	,,	Good	Yes	Mezzanine	,,	Not crowded	1	Court
49	F.	24 ,,	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Crowded	1	,,
5	,,	9 ,,	,, 16	,,	,,	Indifferent	No	Ground Floor	Indifferent	Not crowded	2	Both
17	,,	21 July	,, 106	Undrained	,,	,,	Yes	Mezzanine	Clean	Crowded	1	Street
35	M.	22 ,,	Haramea, 11	,,	,,	Good	,,	Ground Floor	Indifferent	,,	1	,,
66	F.	12 August	Molo Misida, 166	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Clean	Not crowded	None	—
34	,,	25 July	,, 190	,,	,,	,,	,,	1st Floor	,,	,,	1	Garden
63	,,	4 September	,, 198	,,	,,	,,	,,	Ground Floor	,,	,,	1	Room
½	,,	23 August	,, 202	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	2	Street, terrace
3	,,	2 ,,	Santa Venera, 3	,,	,,	,,	Occasionally, yes.	,,	Not clean	,,	1	Street
5	M.	3 ,,	Molo Pietà, 79	,,	,,	,,	Yes	,,	,,	,,	2	Wharf
62	F.	16 ,,	,, 124	,,	,,	,,	Occasionally, yes.	Mezzanine	Clean	,,	1	,,
1½	M.	2 September	,, Vicolo, 1°, 1	,,	,,	,,	No	Ground Floor	,,	,,	1	Yard
28	F.	15 August	,, ,, 2°, 23D	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	Garden
70	M.	13 ,,	,, ,, ,, (?)	,,	,,	,,	,,	Open Field	—	—	—	—
11	F.	6 September	,, ,, 3°, 103	,,	,,	,,	,,	Mezzanine	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street
SLIEMA.												
72	F.	7 August	Vicolo, 5	Undrained	Unpaved	Indifferent	No	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Street, garden
MISRAH EL BARRIERI.												
55	M.	25 August	37	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	Yes	Mezzanine	Clean	Crowded	2	Street
RABATO OF NOTABILE.												
21	M.	24 August	Doni, 15	Undrained	Unpaved	Indifferent	No	1st Floor	Indifferent	Crowded	1	Street
62	,,	9 September	,, 19	,,	,,	,,	,,	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Yard
36	F.	10 August	,, 31	,,	,,	Good	Yes	,,	Not clean	,,	1	,,

MALTA, where CASES of CHOLERA occurred, during the EPIDEMIC of 1865 (prepared by Dr. Ghio).

	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						
Doors: whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good" "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gulley or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gulley or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommodation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	REMARKS.
Outer air	Aqueduct	Good	Sufficient	Carried	None	No	No	No	None	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	Yes	"	Yes	Sink	By hand	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	"	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	"	"	Yes	Yes	Cesspool	"	"	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	None	"	No	No	"	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	Sink	"	Yes	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	No	Common privy.	"	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	None	"	Yes	Yes	Sink	"	No	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	No	No	Cesspool	"	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	None	No	"	"	None	—	—	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Garden	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	By hand	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	House	"	"	"	Sink	"	"	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	None	No	"	"	None	—	—	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Street	"	"	"	"	—	—	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	None	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	By hand	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	"	None	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	Sink	By hand	No	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Occasionally, yes.	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Court	"	"	Yes	"	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	"	"	"	"	Cesspool	"	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	None	No	No	No	None	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	House	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	By hand	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Room	"	"	"	"	"	No	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	Empty	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	None	"	No	"	Dung room	"	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	Sink	"	Yes	—
"	Rain	Tasted badly.	"	Tank	Garden	"	No	No	"	"	No	—
"	"	Good	"	"	Yard	"	"	"	Cesspool, trapped.	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	"	No	"	"	None	—	—	—
—	"	"	"	Tank	Field	"	"	"	"	—	—	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	House	Yes	"	"	Sink	By hand	No	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Garden	Yes	No	Yes	Sink	By hand	No	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Carried	None	No	No	No	None	—	—	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Drawn from tank.	Under house.	Yes	No	No	Cesspool	Not supplied.	Occasionally, yes.	—
Common stair	Spring	Brackish	"	Drawn from well.	Staircase	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	"	Tank	Yard	No	"	"	Cellar	"	Occasionally, yes.	—

TABLE XIX.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings in Villages of Malta,

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yrs. 4	M.	1865. 9 September	Doni, 46	Undrained	Unpaved	Indifferent	Yes	1st Floor	Indifferent	Not crowded	2	Street
50	„	20 July	„ 65	„	„	Good	No	„	Clean	„	1	„
58	„	17 „	„ 70	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Not clean	„	None	None
79	„	30 August	Osservanti, 1	„	„	„	„	„	Clean	„	2	Both
63	F.	4 September	„ 5	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	Indifferent	„	2	Street
44	„	24 July	„ 30	„	„	Indifferent	„	„	„	Crowded	1	„
25	M.	2 August	Ospedale, 26	„	„	Good	„	„	„	Not crowded	1	„
28	F.	26 July	„ 27	„	„	„	„	„	Clean	„	3	Both
60	„	9 September	„ Vicolo 1°, 1	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	„	1	Yard
34	„	28 August	Reale, 15	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	2	Street
40	„	11 „	„ Vicolo 1°, 4	„	„	Indifferent	„	„	„	„	1	„
33	M.	8 „	„ „ 2°, 5	„	„	Good	„	„	Indifferent	„	1	„
40	„	20 „	„ „ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	Crowded	2	„
40	„	1 „	Convent of St. Dominic	„	„	„	„	„	Clean	Not crowded	1	Field
36	F.	10 September	S. Bartolomeo, 13	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Indifferent	Crowded	1	Yard
55	M.	2 August	„ 17	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	Not crowded	1	„
70	F.	30 „	„ 25	„	„	„	„	„	Clean	„	1	Street
60	„	14 September	„ 49	„	„	„	„	„	Indifferent	„	1	„
53	„	26 „	Hal Bajada, 11	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Not clean	„	1	Yard
60	„	7 August	„ 16	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	Clean	„	1	Street
9	M.	24 „	„ 24	„	„	„	Yes	„	„	„	1	Yard
22	F.	20 September	„ 51	„	„	„	No	Ground Floor	„	Crowded	2 vents.	„
53	M.	11 August	„ 60	„	„	„	Yes	1st Floor	„	Not crowded	1	Street
54	„	5 „	„ 64	„	„	„	No	Ground Floor	„	„	2 vents.	Yard
62	„	8 „	„ 70	„	„	„	Yes	1st Floor	Indifferent	„	1	Street
3	F.	9 „	„ 91	„	„	„	No	Ground Floor	Clean	„	1	Yard
21	„	21 „	„ Vicolo 1°, 7	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	1	Field
52	M.	4 September	„ „ 2°, 2	„	„	„	—	Ground Floor	Not clean	„	1	Yard
26	F.	18 „	„ „ „ 3	„	„	„	No	„	„	„	2 vents.	„
32	M.	12 August	San Cataldo, 1	„	„	„	—	„ (shop).	„	„	1	Street
43	F.	2 „	„ 3	„	„	„	No	„	Clean	„	2 vents.	Yard
4	M.	9 September	„ 22	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	Crowded	1	Street
8	F.	13 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
50	„	8 August	„ 46	„	„	„	„	„	„	Not crowded	2 vents.	Yard
70	„	17 September	„ 53	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Indifferent	„	1	„
56	„	29 August	Catacombe Vicolo 1°, 36	„	„	Indifferent	„	1st Floor	„	Crowded	None	—
52	„	10 „	„ 37	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	3 vents.	Yard
53	„	28 September	„ 2°, 36	„	„	„	„	„	„	Crowded	2 vents.	„
28	„	29 August	Collegio, 2	„	„	Good	Yes	1st Floor	„	Not crowded	2	„
24	„	17 „	„ 3	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Not clean	„	2	Street entrance
5	M.	15 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
61	F.	13 September	„ 5	„	„	„	No	„	Clean	„	1	Street
76	„	11 August	„ 29	„	„	„	„	„	Indifferent	„	1	Yard
82	„	27 „	St. Agostino, 3	„	„	„	Yes	„	Clean	„	None	—
60	„	2 „	„ 8	„	„	„	No	1st Floor	„	„	1	Street
54	„	19 „	„ 23	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
52	M.	10 September	„ 24	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
20	„	14 August	„ 34	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	Both
90	F.	5 September	„ 39	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	Yard
46	M.	19 August	„ 58	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	Street
35	F.	13 „	Vittoria, 34	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	Yard

where Cases of Cholera occurred, during the Epidemic of 1865 (prepared by Dr. Ghio)—*continued.*

	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						
Doors: whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gulley or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gulley or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommodation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By "Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	Remarks.
Outer air	Rain	Brackish	Sufficient	Tank	Entrance	Yes	No	No	Cesspool	Not supplied.	No	—
,,	,,	Good	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Occasionally, yes.	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	House	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	Aqueduct	,,	,,	Carried	House (empty).	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Occasionally, yes.	—
,,	Rain	,,	,,	Tank	Yard	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
Common stair	,,	,,	,,	,,	Entrance	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	No	,,	,,	Cellar	,,	,,	—
Outer air	Spring	,,	,,	Well	Yard	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	No	—
,,	Rain	,,	,,	Tank	House	Yes	,,	,,	Cesspool	,,	Occasionally, yes.	—
,,	Rain, aqueduct.	,,	,,	Carried	None	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	No	—
Common stair	Rain	,,	,,	Tank	Yard	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Occasionally, yes.	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	House	,,	,,	Yes	,,	,,	Yes	—
Outer air	Spring	,,	,,	Carried	None	,,	,,	No	,,	,,	No	—
,,	Rain	,,	,,	Tank	House	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	Spring	,,	,,	Carried	Entrance (empty).	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yes	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	,,	—
,,	Rain, spring	,,	,,	,,	Yard, water brackish.	No	,,	,,	Cellar	,,	Occasionally, yes.	—
,,	Rain	,,	,,	Tank	Yard	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	No	—
,,	Spring	,,	,,	Carried	House, water brackish.	,,	,,	,,	Garden	,,	,,	—
,,	Rain	,,	,,	Tank	Without	,,	,,	,,	Dung room	,,	Occasionally, yes.	—
,,	Spring	,,	,,	Carried	Yard, water brackish.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	No	—
,,	Rain	,,	,,	Tank	Entrance	Yes	,,	,,	Cesspool	,,	Occasionally, yes.	—
,,	Spring	Brackish	,,	Well	House	No	,,	,,	Grotto	,,	Yes	—
,,	Rain	Good	,,	Tank	Yard	,,	,,	,,	Cellar	,,	No	—
,,	Spring	,,	,,	Well	,,	,,	,,	,,	Grotto	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Carried	None	,,	,,	,,	Dung room	,,	Yes	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yard (empty)	Yes	,,	,,	Cesspool	,,	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	None	No	,,	,,	None	—	,,	—
,,	Rain	,,	,,	Tank	Yard	,,	,,	,,	Dung room	Not supplied.	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	House	Yes	,,	,,	Cesspool	,,	Yes	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
Common stair	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yard	No	,,	,,	Cellar	,,	Occasionally, yes.	—
Outer air	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	Yes	—
Common stair	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Garden	—	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Grotto	,,	,,	,,	Cellar	—	,,	—
Outer air	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yard	,,	,,	,,	Dung room	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yes	,,	,,	Cesspool	Not supplied.	,,	—
,,	Spring	,,	,,	Carried	Yard (empty)	No	,,	,,	Dung room	—	,,	—
,,		,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	None	Yes	,,	Yes	Cesspool	Not supplied.	Yes	—
Common stair	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yard (empty)	,,	,,	No	,,	,,	Occasionally, yes.	—
Outer air	,,	,,	,,	,,	None	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	Rain	,,	,,	Tank	House	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yes	—
,,	Spring	,,	,,	Carried	Yard, water tasted badly.	No	,,	,,	Cellar	—	,,	—
,,	Rain	,,	,,	Tank	House	,,	,,	,,	Dung room	—	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yard	,,	,,	,,	Cellar	—	Yes	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yes	,,	,,	Cesspool	Not supplied.	,,	—
,,	Spring	,,	,,	Carried	None	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Occasionally, yes.	—

TABLE XIX.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings in Villages of Malta,

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yrs.		1865.										
53	F.	1 October -	Vittoria, 38 - - -	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Terrace
75	„	26 September	„ 43 - - -	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	One vent.	Yard
2½	M.	16 August -	„ 43 - - -	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	None	—
14	„	9 September	„ 51 - - -	„	„	„	—	Ground Floor	Not clean	„	1	Field
22	„	15 August -	Virtù, ? - - -	„	„	„	No	Field	Clean	„	None	—
80	F.	17 „ -	S. Martino, Vicolo 1°, 6 -	„	„	Indifferent	„	1st Eloor	„	„	2	Both
33	„	18 „ -	Sakkaja, 21 - - -	„	„	Good	Yes	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	Street
60	„	10 October -	„ 23 - - -	„	„	„	No	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	„
72	M.	28 August -	Ghariescen, 5 - -	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	None	—
28	F.	25 „ -	„ 12 - -	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	Yard
36	M.	11 September	„ 12 - -	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
23	F.	22 August -	„ 16 - -	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
3	M.	28 „ -	„ 16 - -	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
12	„	13 September	„ 49 - -	„	„	„	„	„	Indifferent	„	2	Field
72	F.	31 August -	„ 52 - -	„	„	Indifferent	Yes	„	Clean	„	1	Street
64	„	24 „ -	Birelliun, 32 - -	„	„	Good	No	„	„	„	2	Both
25	M.	3 September	„ Vicolo 1°, 5 -	„		„	„	„	„	„	1	Street
2½	F.	9 August -	Birel, 3 - - -	„	„	„	Yes	Ground Floor	„	„	2	Both
13	M.	13 „ -	„ 32 - - -	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	2	Street
49	F.	14 September	Birel, Vicolo 1°, 4 - -	„	„	Indifferent	„	„	Not clean	„	1	Yard
16	„	2 „ -	„ 3°, 5 - -	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	Crowded	Two vents.	„
20	M.	19 „ -	„ 3°, 11 - -	„	„	„	No	„	„	„	1	„
76	F.	9 August -	„ 3°, 14 - -	„	„	„	„	„	„	Not crowded	1	„
75	M.	7 September	„ 3°, 14 - -	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
52	„	30 August -	„ 3°, 23 - -	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	Indifferent	„	None	—
40	F.	12 September	„ 5°, 3 - -	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	„	—
3	„	15 „ -	Nuova, Vicolo 1°, 1 -	„	„	Good	Yes	Mezzanine	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street
29	„	15 „ -	Vecchio Doni, 15 - -	„	„	Indifferent	„	Ground Floor	Not clean	„	1	Yard
80	„	15 „ -	„ 42 - -	„	„	„	No	1st Floor	Clean	„	2	Street
			HOSPITAL OF SANTO SPIRITO.									
58	F.	30 July -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	„	25 August -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
			SAURA'S HOSPITAL, RABATO,									
			MALE DIVISION.									
72	M.	28 August -										
69	„	28 „ -										
92	„	29 „ -										
74	„	30 „ -										
77	„	31 „ -	- - - -	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	Yes	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	14	Street and garden.
83	„	31 „ -										
50	„	1 September -										
76	„	1 „ -										
86	„	3 „ -										
79	„	5 „ -										
			FEMALE DIVISION.									
83	F.	24 August -	- - - -	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	Yes	Ground Floor	Indifferent	Not crowded	2	Field
54	„	27 „ -										
73	„	29 „ -	- - - -	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	"	15	Field and garden.
56	„	29 „ -										

where Cases of Cholera occurred, during the Epidemic of 1865 (prepared by Dr. Ghio)—*continued.*

	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						
Doors: whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gulley or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gulley or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommodation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	Remarks.
Outer air	Spring	Good	Sufficient	Carried	None	No	No	No	Cellar	—	Yes	—
Common stair	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	Dung room	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—	„	—
Outer air	Rain	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	None	—	—	—
—	Spring	„	„	Fountain in the place.	„	„	„	„	„	—	—	—
Outer air	„	„	„	Carried	Yard, water brackish.	„	„	„	Dung room	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
„	„	„	„	„	None	„	„	Yes	„	—	Yes	—
„	„	„	„	„	„	Yes	„	No	Cesspool	Not supplied.	No	—
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
Common stair	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	Occasionally, yes.	—
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
„	„	„	„	„	„	No	„	„	Cellar	—	„	—
„	„	„	„	„	House empty	Yes	„	„	Cesspool	Not supplied.	Yes	—
Outer air	Rain	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	No	—
„	„	„	„	Tank	Entrance	No	„	„	Cellar	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
Common stair	Spring	„	„	Carried	None	Yes	„	„	Cesspool	—	Yes	—
Outer air	Rain	„	„	Tank	House	No	„	„	Cellar	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
„	„	„	„	„	Yard	Yes	„	„	Cesspool	Not supplied.	Yes	—
„	„	„	„	Carried	None	No	„	„	Dung room	—	„	—
Common stair	Spring	Brackish	„	Well	Yard	Yes	„	„	Cesspool	Not supplied.	„	—
„	Rain	Good	„	Tank	„	No	„	„	Dung room	—	„	—
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—	„	—
Outer air	„	„	„	Carried	None	„	„	„	„	—	„	—
Common stair	„	„	„	„	Yard, water brackish.	„	„	„	„	—	No	—
Outer air	Spring	„	„	„	None	Yes	„	„	Cesspool	Not supplied.	„	—
Common stair	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	Dung room	—	Yes	—
Outer air	„	Brackish	„	Well	House	„	„	„	Cesspool	Not supplied.	No	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
- - -	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Garden	Yes	No	No	Cesspool	By hand	Yes	—
- - -	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Garden	Yes	No	No	Cesspool	By hand	Yes	First case occurred in a separate room.
- - -	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—

TABLE XIX.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings in Villages of Malta, where

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yrs.		1865.										
80	F.	29 August										
67	„	30 „										
80	„	30 „										
83	„	31 „										
45	„	31 „										
86	„	1 September										
85	„	2 „	- - - -	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	Yes	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	15	Field and garden.
74	„	3 „										
74	„	3 „										
58	„	3 „										
62	„	3 „										
74	„	8 „										
67	„	9 August										
			NOTABILE.									
24	F.	6 August	S. Pubblio? - - -	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	Over the Gate	Clean	Not crowded	3	Street
73	„	17 „	Lunga, 24 - - -	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	2	„
72	M.	1 September	S. Nicola, 4 - - -	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Indifferent	„	None	—
			NIGRET.									
70	M.	9 September	—	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	Yes	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Both
			MTARFA.									
62	M.	4 September	—	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	1st Floor	—	Not crowded	2	Garden
			CASAL ATTARD.									
40	M.	29 July	Reale, 37 - - -	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Garden
60	„	10 August	Zebbug, 30 - - -	„	„	„	„	Open Yard	„	„	—	—
22	„	18 „	St. Antonio, 31 - -	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	Indifferent	„	None	—
40	F.	27	„ „ - -	„	„	„	„	2nd Floor	Clean	„	1	Street
55	M.	22	St. Domenico, 15 - -	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	„	4 vents	Yard
4	F.	26	„ „ -	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
40	M.	23 „	Molino, 46 - - -	„	„	„	„	Entrance	„	„	1	„
20	F.	27 „	„ „ - - -	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
65	M.	22 September	Curmi, 9 - - -	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	2	Yard and terrace.
40	F.	22 „	„ 26 - - -	„	„	„	„	„	Clean, damp	Crowded	3 vents	Yard
35	M.	3 October	Piazza della Chiesa, 12 -	„	„	„	Yes	Ground Floor	Not clean	Not crowded	1	Street
			CASAL BALZAN.									
68	M.	5 August	Reale, 29 - - -	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street
			CASAL LIA.									
55	M.	6 August	Preziosi, 1 - - -	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Yard
81	„	2 October	Stretta, 6 - - -	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	Both
70	F.	9 August	„ 31 - - -	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
40	„	13 September	Reale, 1 - - -	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	3	„
40	M.	10 August	„ 51 - - -	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	„	1	Yard
82	„	20 „	„ 71 - - -	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	4	Street, garden, and terrace.
4	„	31 October	Forni, 56 - - -	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	„	2	Yard
10	F.	19 September	„ 58 - - -	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	2	Both
			CASAL BIRCHIRCARA.									
75	M.	24 July	Ganu, 2 - - -	Undrained	Unpaved	Indifferent	No	Entrance	Indifferent	Not crowded	1	Yard
65	„	1 September	„ 6 - - -	„	„	„	„	„	Clean	„	1	„
16	F.	19 „	„ 47 - - -	„	„	Good	Yes	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	2	„

Cases of Cholera occurred during the Epidemic of 1865 (prepared by Dr. Ghio)—*continued.*

Doors: whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						Remarks.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly." &c.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gulley or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gulley or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommodation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	
- - -	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Garden	Yes	No	No	Cesspool	By hand	Yes	—
Outer air	Spring	Good	Sufficient	Carried	None	No		No	None	—	—	—
,,	Rain	,,	,,	,,	Well water, brackish.	Yes	,,	,,	Cesspool	—	—	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	None	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Without	No	No	No	Dung room	—	Yes	—
Outer air	Spring	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	No	No	No	Dung room	—	No	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	No	No	No	Dung cellar	—	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Dung room	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Carried	Yard, empty	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Tank	Yard	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Dung cellar	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Carried	Yard, empty	Yes	,,	,,	Cesspool	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Tank	Yard	No	,,	,,	Dung room	—	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	House	,,	,,	,,	None	—	—	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Carried	None	Yes	No	No	Cesspool	—	No	—
Outer air	Rain, and aqueduct.	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	Yes	No	No	Cesspool	—	No	—
,,	Rain	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Carried	None	No	,,	,,	None	—	—	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Tank	Entrance	,,	,,	,,	Dung cellar	—	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	House	Yes	,,	,,	Cesspool, trapped.	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yard	,,	,,	,,	Cesspool	—	,,	—
,,	Rain, and aqueduct.	,,	,,	,,	Garden	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	No	No	No	Dung room	—	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—

TABLE XIX.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings in Villages of Malta,

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c. and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor, &c."	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yrs.		1865.										
64	F.	24 September	Ganu, 47	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	Yes	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Yard
5	,,	27 July	Molino, 6	,,	,,	,,	No	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	2	Yard and Garden.
26	,,	20 August	,, 11	,,	,,	,,	Yes	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	3	Yard and Terrace.
40	,,	3 September	Misida, 28	Drained	,,	,,	No	,,	,,	,,	1	Yard
46	,,	14 August	,, 105	,,	,,	,,	Yes	Ground Floor	Indifferent	Crowded	1	,,
25	,,	14 ,,	,, 106	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Clean	Not crowded	2	,,
24	M.	23 September	,, 111	,,	,,	,,	No	,,	Not clean	,,	1	Street
72	F.	13 August	,, 112	,,	,,	,,	Yes	,,	Clean	,,	2	Both
40	M.	28 July	,, 143	,,	,,	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—
79	,,	13 August	S. Giuliano, 4	,,	,,	,,	No	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Yard
75	F.	18 ,,	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,
17	,,	3 ,,	,, 24	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	2	,,
75	,,	26 ,,	,, 77	,,	,,	,,	,,	1st Floor	,,	,,	2	Street and Terrace.
1 1/12	,,	30 July	,, 93	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	Street
60	,,	11 August	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	Yard
75	,,	31 July	,, 95	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Indifferent	,,	1	,,
75	,,	4 August	,, 96	,,	,,	,,	Yes	Ground Floor	Not clean	,,	2	Both
13	M.	14 ,,	,, 97	,,	,,	,,	No	,,	Indifferent	,,	2	,,
17	F.	1 ,,	Vicolo Sampusa, 11	Undrained	,,	Indifferent	,,	1st Floor	Clean	,,	1	Street
45	M.	21 ,,	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,
45	,,	14 ,,	,, 13	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Indifferent	,,	2	Both
41	F.	4 ,,	,, 20	,,	,,	,,	Yes	,,	Clean	Crowded	1	Street
6	,,	23 ,,	,, 29	,,	,,	Good	No	Ground Floor	Not clean	,,	1	,,
53	,,	2 September	,, 30A	,,	,,	,,	,,	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	,,
75	,,	1 August	Vicolo Bazzara, 1	,,	,,	,,	,,	Ground Floor	Indifferent	,,	1	Yard
6	,,	2 ,,	,, 3	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Crowded	3 vents	,,
27	,,	14 ,,	,, 44	,,	,,	,,	Yes	,,	Clean	Not crowded	1	,,
16	,,	7 ,,	,, 16	,,	,,	,,	,,	1st Floor	,,	,,	1	Shop
40	M.	23 ,,	Reale, 15	Drained	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	2	Street
30	F.	27 ,,	,, 50	,,	,,	,,	No	,,	,,	,,	2	Street, terrace
54	,,	4 ,,	,, 226	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	2	Both
6	,,	14 ,,	Dietro la Vittoria, 2	Undrained	,,	Indifferent	,,	Ground Floor	,,	,,	1	Yard
8	,,	15 ,,	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1st Floor	,,	,,	2	Both
33	,,	17 ,,	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	2	,,
12	M.	5 ,,	,, 7	,,	,,	Good	,,	Yard	,,	,,	—	—
4	,,	12 ,,	Vittoria, 30	,,	,,	Indifferent	Yes	1st Floor	Indifferent	Crowded	2 vents	Yard
2 3/12	,,	27 ,,	,, 38	,,	,,	,,	No	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Street
50	F.	3 September	Herba, 2	Drained	,,	Good	,,	1st Floor	,,	,,	1	Yard
64	,,	21 August	,, 8	Undrained	,,	Indifferent	,,	,,	Indifferent	,,	1	Street
12	M.	23 ,,	,, 9	,,	,,	,,	Yes	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	Yard
14	F.	,, ,,	,, 11	,,	,,	,,	No	,,	Clean	Not crowded	1	,,
46	,,	25 ,,	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,
2 7/12	M.	26 September	,, 19	Drained	,,	Good	Occasionally, yes.	1st Floor	,,	,,	1	Street
44	F.	7 October	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,
51	M.	7 August	,, 32	Undrained	,,	,,	No	,,	,,	,,	1	,,
90	F.	8 ,,	,, 33	,,	,,	Indifferent	,,	Ground Floor	,,	,,	2	Both
2 10/12	M.	9 September	,, 44	Drained	,,	Good	,,	1st Floor	,,	,,	1	Yard
27	F.	3 ,,	,, 45	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	Street
70	,,	6 August	Herba Vicola, 5	Undrained	,,	Indifferent	,,	,,	,,	,,	2	Yard
16	,,	5 September	Vallone, 60	,,	,,	Good	Yes	Ground Floor	,,	,,	1	,,
82	,,	10 ,,	,, ,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1	,,

where Cases of Cholera occurred during the Epidemic of 1865 (prepared by Dr. Ghio)—*continued.*

	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						
Doors: whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gulley or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gulley or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommodation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	Remarks.
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	No	No	No	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	Yard, empty	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	"	None	"	"	"	Dung cellar	—	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	Yard, empty	"	"	"	Dung room	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	—	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	"	None	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
Outer air	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	No	"	"	Dung room	—	"	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Attacked at 60, Strada S. Patrizio, Valetta.
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	No	No	No	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	Dung cellar	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	House	Yes	"	"	Sink	By hand	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	Yard	No	"	"	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	Sink	By hand	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	No	"	"	Dung room	—	No	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	Yard, empty	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	Entrance, empty.	"	"	"	"	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Street, empty	"	"	"	Dung cellar	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	None	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	None	—	—	—
Common stair	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	Dung cellar	—	No	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	Yard, empty	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	House	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	"	"	"	Sink	By hand	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Cesspool	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	"	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	House	Yes	"	Yes	Cesspool	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	"	"	No	Sink	By hand	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	"	Dung cellar	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dung room	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	Sink	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	Rain and aqueduct.	"	"	Carried	Yard, empty	No	"	"	Dung room	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Entrance	"	"	"	Dung cellar	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	Sink	By hand	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Entrance	No	"	"	Dung cellar	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Common stair	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	Yard, empty	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—

TABLE XIX.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings in Villages of Malta.

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c. and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor, &c."	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded, &c."	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yrs.		1865.										
60	F.	6 August	Vellone 64	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	Ground Floor	Indifferent	Not crowded	None	—
6	„	15 „	„ 68	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	Clean	„	2	Garden and terrace.
66	M.	16 „	„ 71	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	„	1	Street
80	„	7 „	Mina Buzaura, 7	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1 vent	Yard
50	F.	8 „	Ghar el Giobon, 4	„	„	„	„	„	„	Crowded	3 vents	„
35	„	14 „	„ 5	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
78	M.	20 „	„ 7	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	Not crowded	1	Street
42	F.	18 September	„ 15	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	„	1 vent	Field
65	M.	22 October	„ 58	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	1	Street
77	„	9 August	Laxia, 3	Drained	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	„	1	Yard
73	F.	16 „	„ „	Undrained	„	Indifferent	„	„	Indifferent	„	1	„
40	„	22 „	„ 5	Drained	„	Good	„	„	Clean	„	1	„
48	„	1 September	„ „	Undrained	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	2	Yard and garden.
81	M.	3 „	„ 15	„	„	Indifferent	„	„	„	„	1	Street
28	F.	19 August	„ 38	Drained	„	„	Yes	Ground Floor	Not clean	„	2	„
4	M.	20 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
10	„	9 „	S. Rocco, 111	„	„	Good	„	1st Floor	Clean	Crowded	1	„
56	„	17 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
27	F.	9 „	Vicolo Meghada, 2	„	„	Indifferent	No	„	„	Not crowded	3	Yard and terrace.
60	M.	12 „	Rigu, 21	„	„	Good	Yes	„	Indifferent	„	1	Street
23	„	10 „	„ 37	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Clean	„	1	Entrance
50	F.	10 „	„ „	„	„	„	No	„	„	„	1	Yard
51	M.	10 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
54	F.	16 „	Vicolo Biccier, 15	Undrained	„	Indifferent	Yes	„	„	Crowded	None	—
76	M.	10 „	„ 26	„	„	„	No	„	Indifferent	Not crowded	1	Yard
16	„	13 „	Vicolo Don Vestru, 6	„	„	Good	„	„	Not clean	„	None	—
38	F.	11 „	„ 12	„	„	„	„	„	Clean	„	3 vents	Yard
90	M.	11 „	Vicolo Cantur (*b*), 7	Drained	„	Indifferent	Yes	„	„	„	None	—
33	F.	13 „	Vicolo Gharghur, 8	Undrained	„	Good	No	1st Floor	„	„	2	Both
29	„	12 September	„ 33	„	„	„	Yes	Terrace	„	„	—	—
68	„	17 August	S. Giuseppe, 21	Drained	„	„	No	1st Floor	„	„	1	Street
67	„	14 „	„ 26	„	„	„	Yes	Ground Floor	Not clean	„	None	—
4	M.	19 „	Vicolo Don Perin, 29	„	„	Indifferent	„	„	„	Crowded	1 vent	Yard
30	F.	2 September	Vicolo Buierak, 18	Undrained	„	Good	No	„	„	„	1	„
53	M.	11 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street
48	F.	3 „	„ 22	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
25	M.	22 August	„ 28	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	„	3 vents	Yard
45	F.	28 „	Vicolo Hassajed, 7	„	„	Indifferent	Yes	1st Floor	„	„	2	„
6	„	30 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
7	M.	10 September	St. Elena, 37	Drained	„	„	„	„	„	„	3	Both
60	„	8 August	Chiesa Vecchia, 23	Undrained	„	Good	„	„	„	„	1	Street
76	F.	26 „	(*a*) Sampusa, 30	„	„	„	No	Ground Floor	Not clean	„	1	Yard
76	„	4 October	(*b*) Cantur, 10	Drained	„	„	„	„	Clean	„	1	Street
			CASAL ZABBAR.									
60	F.	21 August	Santa Maria, 3	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	Yes	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Street
60	M.	6 „	„ 27	„	„	„	No	„	„	„	1	Field
60	F.	27 July	„ 29	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	„	2	Street
18	„	7 August	Marsascala, 2	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	Yard
62	„	„ „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
70	„	6 August	„ 3	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	Street

where Cases of Cholera occurred during the Epidemic of 1865 (prepared by Dr. Ghio)—*continued.*

Doors: whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						Remarks.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gulley or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gulley or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommodation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	
Outer air	Aqueduct	Good	Sufficient	Carried	None	No	No	No	None	—	—	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yard, empty	Yes	,,	,,	Cesspool	Not supplied.	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	None	No	,,	,,	Dung room	—	,,	—
,,	Rain	,,	,,	Tank	Yard	,,	,,	,,	Dung cellar	—	,,	—
Common stair	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
Outer air	,,	,,	,,	Carried	Yard, empty	,,	,,	,,	Dung room	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	None	,,	,,	,,	Dung cellar	—	,,	—
Common stair	,,	,,	,,	Tank	Yard	,,	,,	,,	Dung room	—	,,	—
Outer air	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Carried	None	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Tank	House	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yard	Yes	,,	,,	Cesspool	Not supplied.	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	No	,,	,,	Dung room	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Carried	None	Yes	,,	,,	Sink	By hand	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Tank	Entrance	No	,,	,,	Dung room	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yard	Yes	Yes	,,	Cesspool	Not supplied.	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	No	,,	Sink	By hand	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
Common stair	,,	,,	,,	Carried	Yard, empty	No	,,	,,	Dung cellar	—	Yes	—
Outer air	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yard, tasted badly.	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
Common stair	,,	,,	,,	,,	None	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	No	—
Outer air	,,	,,	,,	Tank	Yard	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	No	—
,,	Aqueduct	,,	,,	Carried	Yard, empty	,,	,,	,,	None	—	—	—
,,	Rain	,,	,,	Tank	House	Yes	,,	,,	Sink	By hand	No	—
Common stair	,,	,,	,,	Carried	House, empty	No	,,	,,	Dung room	—	Yes	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Tank	Yard	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Entrance	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Carried	House, empty	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
Outer air	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yard, empty	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Tank	Yard	,,	,,	,,	None	—	—	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	—	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Entrance	,,	Yes	,,	Dung room	—	Yes	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yard	,,	No	,,	Dung cellar	—	,,	—
Common stair	,,	,,	,,	,,	Partly under room.	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
Outer air	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yard	Yes	,,	,,	Sink	By hand	No	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	Yes	No	No	Cesspool	Not supplied.	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	No	,,	,,	None	—	—	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	—	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Dung cellar	—	Yes	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Carried	None	,,	,,	,,	None	—	—	—

TABLE XIX.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings in Villages of Malta,

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor, &c."	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yrs.		1865.										
15	M.	10 August -	Marsascala 9 - -	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	Ground floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Yard
52	„	27 July -	„ 10 - -	„	„	„	Yes	„	„	„	2 vents	„
20	„	6 August -	„ „ - -	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
70	F.	29 July -	„ 11 - -	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	2	Yard and field
11	M.	5 August -	„ 12 - -	„	„	„	„	„	Not clean	„	1	Yard
44	„	29 July -	„ „ - -	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
15	„	5 August -	„ 32 - -	„	„	Indifferent	No	Ground Floor	Indifferent	„	2	Street, yard
60	„	9 „ -	„ 40 - -	„	„	Good	Yes	1st Floor	Clean	„	1	Street
6	F.	29 July -	Santa Domenica, 35 -	„	„	„	No	Ground Floor	„	„	2	Street and garden.
14	„	4 October -	„ 45 -	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	Field
28	M.	3 September -	„ 61 -	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	2	Street, yard
41	F.	-	„ „ -	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	„	2	„
8	„	„ -	„ „ -	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
3	M.	30 August -	San Giacomo Vicolo Clauso, 18	„	„	Indifferent	„	„	„	„	2 vents	Yard
5	„	4 „ -	„ 22	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
40	F.	31 „ -	„ 51	„	„	Good	Yes	„	Indifferent	„	2	Street, yard
77	„	16 „ -	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
3	„	11 „ -	„ 69	„	„	Indifferent	„	„	Not clean	„	1	Yard
80	M.	7 „ -	Vicolo Lairi, 54 - -	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	1	Terrace
9	„	„ „ -	Reale, 106 - - -	„	„	Good	No	„	Clean	„	2	Both
50	F.	6 „ -	„ 122 - - -	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	„	2	„
3	„	5 „ -	„ 185 - - -	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	1	Field
10	„	7 „ -	„ „ - -	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
30	„	13 „ -	„ „ - -	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	„	1	Yard
67	„	6 „ -	Bajada, 43 - -	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
30	M.	31 October -	„ „ - - -	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	Indifferent	„	1	Street
19	F.	24 September -	„ 47 - - -	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Clean	„	2	„
35	M.	12 October -	„ 69 - - -	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	2	Terrace, yard
65	„	10 August -	Della Chiesa, 20 - -	„	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
62	F.	17 „ -	„ 27 - -	„	„	Good	No	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Yard
72	M.	3 „ -	San Giuseppe? - -	„	„	„	Yes	„	Indifferent	„	2	Street and entrance.
50	„	24 „ -	Vicolo, Madonna de' Miracoli, 11 - - -	„	„	Indifferent	No	„	Clean	„	2	Both
75	F.	28 „ -	Vicolo, San Francesco, 14 -	„	„	Good	„	„	„	„	2	Garden
41	„	7 September	Biccieni Vicolo, 1°, 135 -	„	„	Indifferent	„	„	„	„	1	Street
35	„	23 „ -	„ 149 -	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	Both
2½	„	18 „ -	Biccieni Vicolo, 2do, 124 -	„	„	Bad	„	1st Floor	„	„	1	Street
40	M.	20 „ -	„ „ -	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	Yard
4	„	16 „ -	Biccieni Vicolo, 3°, 111 -	„	„	Indifferent	Occasionally, yes.	Ground Floor	„	„	1	„
35	F.	13 „ -	„ 113 -	„	„	Bad	No	„	„	„	2	„
37	„	20 „ -	„ 115 -	„	„	Indifferent	„	1st Floor	„	„	2	Both
43	M.	„ „ -	„ „ -	„	„	„	„	2nd Floor	„	„	1	Yard
75	F.	15 „ -	Nuova, 15 - - -	„	„	Good	„	Ground Floor	„	„	1	Street
22	„	30 „ -	„ 17 - - -	„	„	„	Occasionally, yes.	1st Floor	„	„	2	„
75	„	26 „ -	Vicolo Luiet, 9 - -	„	„	„	No	Ground Floor	„	„	2 vents	Yard
42	M.	30 „ -	„ „ - -	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
17	F.	28 „ -	Vicolo, San Vincenzo, 11 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
19	„	9 October -	Dietro la Chiesa, 11 -	Undrained	Unpaved	Indifferent	No	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Yard
35	M.	17 August -	Dietro il Giardino, 4 -	„	„	Good	„	„	„	„	1	Street
			CASAL ZEITUN.									
23	F.	31 August -	Viccolo, San Isodoro, 7 -	Undrained	Not paved	Indifferent	Yes	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	None	—
55	„	31 July -	„ , 7 -	„	„	„	No	„	„	„	1	Yard

where Cases of Cholera occurred during the Epidemic of 1865 (prepared by Dr. Ghio)—*continued.*

Doors: whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						Remarks.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient,"	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gulley or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gulley or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommodation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Carried	None	No	No	No	Dung cellar	—	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Dung room	—	Yes	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Tank	Yard	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	None	—	—	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	—	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Carried	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	—	—
Common stair	,,	,,	,,	Tank	,,	,,	,,	,,	Dung cellar	—	Yes	—
Outer air	,,	,,	,,	,,	Garden	,,	,,	,,	None	—	—	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yard	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	—	—
Common stair	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yes	,,	,,	Cesspool	—	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
Outer air	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	No	,,	,,	Dung cellar	—	,,	—
Common stair	,,	,,	,,	Carried	None	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Tank	Yard	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	Yes	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
Outer air	,,	,,	,,	Carried	None	,,	,,	,,	Dung room	—	,,	—
Common stair	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Dung cellar	—	,,	—
Outer air	,,	,,	,,	,,	Entrance, empty.	Yes	,,	,,	Cesspool	—	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Tank	Yard	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
Common stair	,,	,,	,,	Carried	None	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Tank	Yard	No	,,	,,	Dung cellar	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
Outer air	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yes	,,	,,	Cesspool	—	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	No	,,	,,	Dung cellar	—	,,	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Attacked on a ship anchored at the French Creek.
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Carried	None	Yes	No	No	Cesspool	—	No	—
Common stair	,,	,,	,,	Tank	Yard	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
Outer air	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	Yes	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Garden	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Carried	None	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Tank	Yard	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Carried	House, empty	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	Yes	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	None	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Tank	Yard	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Under house	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Carried	None	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Tank	Under house	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yard	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Attacked at the Nunnery of Cospicua.
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Carried	None	Yes	No	No	Cesspool	—	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
Common stair	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	No	No	No	None	—	—	—
Outer air		,,	,,	,,	,,	Yes	,,	,,	Cesspool	By hand	No	—

TABLE XIX.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings in Villages of Malta, where

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c. and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor, &c."	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yrs. 45	F.	1865. 16 August	Sciortino, 25	Undrained	Not paved	Indifferent	No	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2 vents	Yard
55	„	5 „	„ 39	„	„	Good	Yes	„	„	„	1 vent	„
7	„	23 „	Marsascirocco, 127	„	„	„	No	„	Not clean	Crowded	None	—
4	„	23 „	„ 127	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
42	„	28 „	„ 127	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
8	„	21 September	„ 133	„	„	„	„	„	Indifferent	Not crowded	2 vents	Yard
30	M.	22 „	„ 136	„	„	„	„	„	Clean	„	„	„
65	„	4 „	Santa Maria, 21	„	„	„	„	„	Indifferent	„	2	Street and room.
73	F.	12 August	„ 97	„	„	„	„	„	Clean	„	1	Street
84	M.	15 „	„ 97	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	None	—
35	F.	17 „	„ 103	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	Yard
80	M.	26 September	„ 164	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	2	Street
22	F.	12 August	San Michele, 10	„	„	Indifferent	„	Ground Floor	Indifferent	„	2	Street, yard
19	M.	19 „	„ 10	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
8	„	17 „	San Pietro, 12	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	3 vents	Yard
30	„	11 „	Santa Lucia, 14	„	„	Good	„	1st Floor	Clean	„	2	Street, yard
33	F.	18 „	Giardino Botanico, 21	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	„	None	—
34	M.	23 „	„ „ 21	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
26	F.	23 September	„ „ 58	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
20	„	18 „	„ „ 58	„	„	„	„	„	Not clean	Crowded	„	—
7	M.	17 „	„ „ 58	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
13	F.	21 „	„ „ 58	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
50	M.	18 „	„ „ 58	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2 vents	Yard
4	F.	17 „	„ „ 58	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
19	M.	14 „	„ „ 61	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street
40	F.	14 „	„ „ 61	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
38	„	2 October	„ „ 64	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	Garden
6	„	17 September	„ „ 70	„	„	„	Yes	Ground Floor	„	„	1	Yard
70	„	19 „	„ „ 70	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
28	M.	20 „	„ „ 70	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2 vents	„
78	„	22 „	„ „ 70	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
26	„	19 „	Vicolo Molino, 17	„	„	„	No	„	„	„	None	—
60	„	17 „	„ „ 19	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	„	—
80	F.	17 „	„ „ 19	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
14	„	21 „	„ „ 21	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Not clean	„	1	Field
20	M.	18 „	Herba, 21	„	„	„	„	„	Clean	„	3	Yard
85	F.	3 October	„ 34	„	„	Indifferent	Yes	1st Floor	„	„	1	Street
52	„	20 September	„ 39	„	„	Good	No	Ground Floor	Not clean	„	2	„
5	M.	23 „	„ 40	„	„	„	„	„	Clean	„	1	Yard
33	„	11 October	„ 50	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	Street
11	„	2 „	Herba, Vicolo 4°, 9	„	„	Indifferent	„	„	Not clean	Crowded	None	—
75	F.	26 September	„ „ 17	„	„	„	„	„	Clean	Not crowded	2 vents	Yard
45	M.	1 October	Herba, Vicolo San Felice 7	„	„	„	Yes	„	„	„	2	„
58	„	29 September	„ „ 8	„	„	„	No	„	Indifferent	„	3	Street, yard
75	F.	19 „	San Emidio, 13	„	„	Good	Yes	„	Not clean	„	1	Yard
5	„	4 October	„ 11	„	„	„	No	„	Clean	„	1	„
3	M.	27 September	„ 20	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	1	Street
65	F.	17 August	Madonna della Pietà, 34	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	„	1	„
6	M.	19 September	„ „ 80	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	Street, yard
5	„	22 August	Barone, 9	„	„	Indifferent	„	Above ground	Indifferent	„	2	„
67	„	5 September	Concezione, 24	„	„	Good	Yes	1st Floor	Clean	„	1	Yard

Cases of Cholera occurred, during the Epidemic of 1865 (prepared by Dr. Ghio)—*continued.*

	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						
Doors: whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gulley or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gulley or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommodation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	Remarks.
Common stair	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	No	No	No	Dung room	—	Yes	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Dung room cellar.	—	,,	—
Outer air	,,	,,	,,	Carried	None	Yes	,,	,,	Cesspool	Not supplied.	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
Common stair	,,	,,	,,	Tank	Yard	No	,,	,,	Dung room	—	,,	—
Outer air	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yes	,,	,,	Cesspool	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	No	Yes	,,	None	—	—	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	No	,,	,,	—	—	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	—	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Entrance	Yes	,,	,,	Cesspool	Not supplied.	Yes	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yard	No	,,	,,	None	—	—	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Entrance	Yes	,,	,,	Cesspool	Not supplied.	Yes	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yard	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	No	—
Common stair	,,	,,	,,	Carried	Tank, under yard, empty.	,,	,,	Yes	,,	,,	Yes	—
Outer air	,,	,,	,,	Tank	Yard	,,	,,	No	,,	By hand Not supplied.	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	This man slept in the entrance.
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Entrance	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yes	—
Common stair	,,	,,	,,	,,	Street	No	,,	,,	Dung cellar	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
Outer air	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yard	Yes	,,	,,	Cesspool	Not supplied.	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	No	,,	,,	None	—	—	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Carried	None	,,	,,	,,	Dung cellar	—	Yes	}
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	}
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	} Adjoining to a pigsty.
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	}
,,	,,	,,	,,	Tank	Yard	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Carried	Yard, empty	Yes	,,	,,	Cesspool	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Tank	Entrance	No	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yard	,,	,,	,,	Dung cellar	—	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Carried	None	Yes	,,	,,	Cesspool	—	Yes	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	No	,,	,,	Dung cellar	—	,,	—
Common stair	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yard, empty	Yes	,,	,,	Cesspool	—	,,	—
Outer air	,,	,,	,,	Tank	Yard	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Carried	None	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
Common stair	,,	,,	,,	Tank	Yard	No	,,	,,	Dung cellar	—	,,	—
Outer air	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yes	,,	,,	Cesspool	—	Yes	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Carried	None	No	,,	,,	Dung room	—	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Tank	Yard	Yes	,,	,,	Cesspool	—	,,	—
Common stair	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	No	,,	,,	Dung room	—	Yes	—
Outer air	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yes	,,	,,	Cesspool	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	No	She slept in the yard.
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	No	,,	,,	Dung room	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yes	Yes	Yes	Cesspool	By hand	,,	—

TABLE XIX.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings in Villages of Malta

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yrs.		1865.										
82	M.	6 September	San Domenico, 13	Undrained	Unpaved	Indifferent	No	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Yard
60	„	23 „	„ „ 51	„	„	Good	Yes	„	Indifferent	„	2 vents	„
66	F.	4 „	„ „ 52	„	„	„	„	„	Clean	„	„	„
48	„	29 August	Vicolo Vandomo, 20	„	„	Indifferent	No	„	„	„	2	Yard and Field
14	„	7 September	„ „ 30	„	„	Good	„	1st Floor	„	„	2	Street, yard
24	„	29 August	San Giovanni Vicolo 1°, 5	„	„	Indifferent	„	Ground Floor	„	„	1	Yard
62	M.	19 October	„ 22		„	Good	Yes	1st Floor	„	„	2	Street
6	F.	2 September	Vicolo 4to, 28		„	„	No	Ground Floor	„	„	1	Yard
19	M.	29 August	San Francesco, 19	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
78	F.	1 September	Nuova, 37	„	„	„	„	„	Not clean	„	None	—
56	„	11 October	„ 17	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	Clean	„	2	Both
45	M.	6 August	„ 36	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Not clean	„	None	—
58	F.	8 September	„ 37	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	None	—
6	„	10 „	Piazza Maggiore, 8	„	„	„	„	„	Clean	„	1	Street
18	M.	16 „	„ 26	„	„	„	Yes	1st Floor	„	„	1	„
80	„	18 „	Vicolo Molino, 22	„	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	„	17 „	Piazza Santa Maria, 24	„	„	Indifferent	No	Ground Floor	Clean	Crowded	1	Yard
32	„	19 „	Vicolo Alessandro, 2	„	„	Good	Yes	„	„	„	1 vent	„
48	F.	22 „	Vicolo Rondo, 2	„	„	Indifferent	No	1st Floor	„	„	None	—
80	„	8 August	Reale, 82	„	„	Good	„	Ground Floor	„	Not crowded	1	Yard
6	„	13 October	„ 100	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	3	Street, garden, yard.
70	„	13 August	Tempio, 23	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	„	1	Street
12	M.	16 „	Sceiba, 5	„	„	„	„	„	Indifferent	„	1	Yard
27	F.	29 July	„ 20	„	„	„	„	„	Not clean	„	2	Street
10	M.	2 October	Vicolo Diodato, 12	„	„	Indifferent	Yes	„	„	Crowded	None	—
55	„	6 „	Sta. Cattarina, 46	„	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
70	F.	22 „	San Cirillo, 5	„	Indifferent	Indifferent	No	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Yard and Street.
36	„	17 „	„ 5	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	Street and Yard.
9	M.	17 September	Marsascirocco, 138	„	„	Good	„	1st Floor	„	„	2	Both
			MARSASCIROCCO HARBOUR.									
36	M.	9 August	Marsascirocco, 40	Undrained	Unpaved	Indifferent	No	1st Floor	Not clean	Crowded	2	Street and field.
18	F.	15 „	„ 41	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
			CASAL CURMI.									
15	M.	21 July	Mghiered	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	Ground Floor	—	—	—	—
65	F.	27 August	Reale, San Giorgio, 6	Drained	„	„	Yes	„	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street
4	M.	26 „	„ 109	„	„	„	No	First Floor	„	„	1	„
1½	„	26 „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
83	F.	19 „	207	„	„	Indifferent	„	„	„	„	1	„
55	„	31 „	209	„	„	„	Yes	Mezzanine	Not clean	„	1	Yard
66	M.	17 „	219	„	„	Good	No	First Floor	Clean	„	2	Street
27	F.	31 „	222	„	„	Indifferent	Yes	Ground Floor	Not clean	„	1	Yard
52	M.	28 July	226	„	„	„	No	—	—	—	—	—
33	„	22 August	„ 207	„	„	Good	Yes	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street
46	F.	14 „	Sta. Maria, 4	„	„	„	No	„	Indifferent	„	2	Both
52	M.	17 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
40	„	28 July	„ 27	„	„	„	„	„	Not clean	„	2 vents	Yard
60	„	31 August	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
65	F.	29 July	Vittoria, 33	„	„	„	„	„	Indifferent	„	None	—
60	„	20 August	„ 55	„	„	„	„	„	Clean	„	1	Yard

where Cases of Cholera occurred, during the Epidemic of 1865 (prepared by Dr. Ghio)—*continued.*

	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						
Doors: whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gulley or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gulley or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommodation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	Remarks.
Outer air	Rain.	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	Yes	No	No	Cesspool	By hand	No	—
Common stair	,,	,,	,,	Carried	None	,,	,,	,,	Dung room	—	Yes	—
Outer air	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Tank	Yard	No	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Carried	None	Yes	,,	,,	Cesspool	—	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Tank	Yard	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yes	,,	,,	—	Yes	—
Common stair	,,	Somewhat brackish.	,,	,,	,,	No	No	,,	Dung cellar	—	No	—
,,	,,	Good	,,	,,	House	Yes	,,	,,	Cesspool	By hand	Occasionally, yes.	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yard	No	Yes	Yes	Dung cellar	—	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	House	Yes	No	No	Cesspool	By hand	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yard	No	Yes	,,	Dung cellar	—	Yes	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	No	—
Outer air	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yes	No	,,	Cesspool	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Carried	None	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	Yes	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	This man slept in a field near Delimara.
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Carried	Yard, empty	Yes	No	No	Cesspool	By hand	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	None	No	,,	,,	Dung cellar	—	Yes	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Tank	Yard	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Under house	Yes	,,	,,	Cesspool	By hand	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Carried	None	No	,,	,,	Dung cellar	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
Common stair	,,	,,	,,	Tank	Yard	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Carried	,,	,,	Yes	Yes	,,	—	Yes	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	This man was a servant in the local cholera hospital, where he slept, and was attacked by the disease.
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	Yes	No	No	Cesspool	By hand	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
Common stair	,,	Tasted badly.	,,	Carried	Yard, empty	,,	Yes	,,	,,	,,	Occasionally, yes.	—
Common stair	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Carried	None	No	No	No	None	—	—	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	—	—
—	Spring	Somewhat brackish.	Sufficient	Well	House	No	No	No	None	—	—	He slept in an enclosure on a threshing floor.
Outer air	Rain	Good	,,	Tank	Behind the house.	Yes	,,	,,	Common privy.	By hand	No	—
,,	Spring	Brackish	,,	Well	Yard	No	,,	,,	Dung room	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	By hand	,,	—
,,	Rain	Good	,,	Carried	Yard, water brackish.	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Tank	House	Yes	,,	,,	Sink	By hand	Occasionally, yes.	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yard	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	No	—
,,	Spring	Brackish	,,	Well	Room	No	,,	,,	Dung room	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
,,	,,	Good	,,	,,	Yard	Yes	,,	,,	Dung cellar	—	No	This man slept in the public street on his cart.
,,	Rain	,,	,,	Carried	Room, empty	,,	,,	,,	Sink	By hand	Occasionally, yes.	—
,,	Spring	Brackish	,,	Tank	Yard	No	,,	,,	Dung room	—	Yes	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Carried	Yard, empty	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	Rain	Good	,,	Tank	Yard	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Room	Yes	,,	,,	Sink	By hand	,,	—

TABLE XIX.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings in Villages of Malta, where

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yrs. 1½	F.	1865. 28 August	Vittoria, 55	Drained	Unpaved	Good	No	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Yard
2	M.	17 „	„ 111	„	„	„	„	First Floor	„	„	1	„
19	F.	13 „	„ 127	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
44	M.	20 „	„ 153	Undrained	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	2	Both
20	F.	15 „	„ 154	„	„	„	Yes	„	Clean	Not crowded	2 vents	Yard
18	M.	28 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	First Floor	Indifferent	„	3	Both
22	„	23 „	„ Vicolo 4°, 39	Drained	„	Indifferent	No	Ground Floor	Clean	„	2 vents	Yard
80	„	19 „	Sta. Caterina, 33	„	„	Good	„	„	Indifferent	„	3	Both
52	F.	2 „	„ 47	Undrained	„	Indifferent	Yes	„	Clean	„	1	Yard
51	„	10 „	„ 51	Drained	„	Good	No	„	„	„	1	„
31	„	30 July	„ 63	„	„	„	Yes	„	„	„	3 vents	„
3	M.	13 August	„ 90	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	None	—
45	F.	18 „	„ 92	„	„	„	„	„	„	Crowded	1	Yard
82	„	2 September	„ 120	„	„	Indifferent	„	First Floor	„	Not crowded	1	„
22	M.	7 August	Don Mario, 3	„	„	„	No	Ground Floor	Indifferent	„	1	Street
1½	F.	9 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	First Floor	Clean	„	2	„
6	„	11 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
18	„	15 „	„ 8	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	None	—
2	„	7 „	„ 29	„	„	Good	„	„	„	„	2	Yard
42	„	2 „	„ 35	Undrained	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	„	1 vent	„
60	„	31 July	„ 55	Drained	„	Indifferent	Yes	„	„	„	1	Street
66	M.	23 October	„ 60	„	„	„	„	„	Not clean	„	1	Yard
40	„	6 September	Barrache, 10	„	„	Good	No	„	Indifferent	„	—	—
73	F.	31 „	„ 31	„	„	Indifferent	Yes	First Floor	„	„	—	—
50	„	10 August	„ 39	„	„	„	No	„	Clean	„	2 vents	Yard
48	„	16 „	„ 54	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	„	2	Both
3	M.	17 „	„ 55	„	„	Good	„	„	Indifferent	„	1	Yard
45	F.	21 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
46	„	29 „	Rossa, 33	Undrained	„	„	„	„	„	„	4 vents	Both
3	M.	13 „	„ 39	„	„	„	Yes	First Floor	Clean	„	2	„
65	F.	2 „	„ 68	„	„	Bad	„	Ground Floor	„	„	None	—
3	M.	27 „	„ 89	Drained	„	Good	No	First Floor	„	„	2	Street
60	F.	1 „	„ 112	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	„	None	—
18	M.	8 „	„ 118	Undrained	„	„	„	First Floor	„	„	2	Street, garden
23	F.	15 „	„ 135	„	„	Indifferent	„	„	„	„	2	Both
5	M.	26 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
52	F.	4 „	Vallone, 46	„	„	Good	„	Ground Floor	Not clean	„	1 vent	Yard
86	„	9 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
3	„	17 „	Raffaele, 55	Drained	„	„	„	„	Clean	„	1	„
28	„	5 „	„ 57	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
55	„	7 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
22	„	7 „	S. Pietro, 1	„	„	„	Yes	First Floor	„	„	1	Terrace
57	„	16 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	„	2	Both
22	„	30 „	„ 3	„	„	Indifferent	„	1st Floor	„	„	2	Street
34	„	31 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	„	1	Yard
66	„	12 „	„ 13	„	„	Good	No	„	„	„	3	Both
46	„	19 September	„ 29	Undrained	„	Indifferent	„	„	„	„	1	Yard
26	„	8 August	Aloisio, 9	Drained	„	Good	„	„	„	„	1	„
40	M.	10 September	„ 18	„	„	Indifferent	„	„	„	„	1 vent	„
4	„	13 August	S. Giorgio, 14	Undrained	„	„	„	1st Floor	Indifferent	„	2 vents	„

Cases of Cholera occurred, during the Epidemic of 1865 (prepared by Dr. Ghio)—*continued.*

Doors: whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						Remarks.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gulley or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gulley or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommodation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Room	Yes	No	No	Sink	By hand	No	—
„	„	„	„	„	Yard	No	„	„	Dung room	—	„	—
„	„	„	„	„	„	Yes	„	„	Sink	By hand	„	—
„	„	„	„	Carried	None	No	„	„	Dung room within the room.	—	Yes	—
Common stair	„	„	„	Tank	Yard	„	„	„	Cellar	—	„	—
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—	„	—
Outer air	Spring	„	„	Well	Entrance	Yes	„	„	Dung room	—	No	—
„	—	Good and brackish.	„	Carried	None	No	„	„	Dung room within the room.	—	„	—
„	Rain	Good	„	Tank	Yard	„	„	„	Dung room	—	Yes	—
„	„	„	„	„	„	Yes	„	„	Cesspool	Not supplied.	No	—
„	„	„	„	Carried	None	No	„	„	Dung room	—	Yes	—
„	„	„	„	Tank	Entrance	Yes	„	Yes	Sink within the room.	By hand	Occasionally, yes.	—
„	„	„	„	„	Yard	No	„	No	Dung room	—	Yes	—
Common stair	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—	No	—
Outer air	Spring	Brackish	„	Well	„	„	„	„	„	—	„	—
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—	„	—
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—	„	—
„	Rain	Good	„	Tank	„	Yes	Yes, sink	„	„	—	„	—
„	„	„	„	„	„	No	No	„	„	—	„	—
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—	„	—
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—	„	—
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—	„	—
„	„	„	„	„	Entrance	Yes	Yes, sink	„	„	—	„	—
Common stair	„	„	„	Carried	None	No	No	„	„	—	„	—
Outer air	„	„	„	Tank	Yard	Yes	Yes, sink	„	„	—	„	—
„	Spring	Brackish	„	Carried	None	„	„	„	„	—	„	—
Common stair	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—	„	—
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—	„	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	„	„	„	No	No	„	„	—	„	—
„	„	„	„	Tank	Garden	„	„	„	„	—	Yes	—
„	„	„	„	„	Yard	„	„	„	„	—	„	—
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
„	„	„	„	„	„	Yes	„	„	Sink	—	Yes	—
„	„	„	„	„	Garden	No	„	„	Dung room	—	No	—
Common stair	„	„	„	„	Yard	„	„	„	„	—	„	—
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—	„	—
Outer air	Spring	Brackish	„	Well	„	„	„	„	„	—	„	—
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—	„	—
„	Rain	Good	„	Tank	„	Yes	Yes, sink	„	„	—	„	—
„	Spring	Brackish	„	Well	„	„	„	„	„	—	„	—
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—	„	—
„	„	„	„	Tank	„	No	„	„	„	—	„	—
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—	„	—
Common stair	Rain	Good	„	„	„	„	No	„	„	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—	„	—
Outer air	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—	No	—
„	—	Good and brackish.	„	Carried	Yard, empty	„	„	„	„	—	„	—
„	Spring	Brackish	„	Well	Yard	Yes	„	„	Sink	By hand	„	—
Common stair	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	Occasionally, yes.	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	„	Carried	None	No	„	„	Dung room	—	No	—

TABLE XIX.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings in Villages of Malta,

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained," or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yrs.		1865.										
7	M.	14 August	S. Giorgio, 14	Undrained	Unpaved	Indifferent	No	1st Floor	Indifferent	Not crowded	2 vents	Yard
31	F.	16 „	„ 14	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Not clean	„	1	Terrace
28	M.	24 „	„ 17	Drained	„	Good	„	1st Floor	Clean	„	1	Yard
32	F.	30 „	„ 17	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
45	„	27 September	„ 45	Undrained	„	Indifferent	„	Ground Floor	Indifferent	„	3 vents	„
60	„	17 „	„ 46	„	„	Good	„	„	Clean	„	2 vents	„
30	„	20 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	2	Both
3	M.	29 August	Rocca, 1	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	Field and terrace.
3	„	24 „	„ 23	Drained	„	Indifferent	„	„	„	Crowded	2	Both
84	F.	14 „	„ 51	Undrained	„	Good	„	Ground Floor	Not clean	Not crowded	2	„
55	„	17 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
8	„	15 „	Piazzetta, 72	Drained	„	„	„	Mezzanine	Clean	„	2	Street
32	M.	15 „	S. Francesco, 11	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	2	Both
10	F.	16 „	S. Bartolomeo, 20	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	„	1	Street
2	„	19 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
22	M.	28 „	„ 61	„	„	„	Yes	1st Floor	Indifferent	„	2 vents	Yard
3	F.	19 „	„ 63	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Not clean	„	1	Street
37	M.	23 „	S. Paolo, 16	Undrained	„	Indifferent	No	„	Indifferent	„	3 vents	Both
80	„	2 September	Don Pietro, 39	„	„	Good	„	„	Clean	„	1	Yard
22	F.	23 August	„ 51	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2 vents	„
3	M.	25 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
76	F.	8 September	S. Benedetto, 62	Drained	„	„	„	„	„	„	3	„
58	„	29 August	„ 52	„		„	Yes	„	„	„	2 vents	„
			CASAL MUSTA.									
35	F.	27 July	Reale, 12	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street
3	M.	30 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
70	F.	6 September	„ 13	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	Garden
70	M.	11 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
51	F.	31 August	„ 161	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	Street
1½	M.	2 September	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
28	F.	3 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
77	M.	29 July	Speranza, 55	„	„	„	„	„	Not clean	„	1	„
62	F.	5 August	S. Silvestro, 3	„	„	„	„	„	Clean	„	1	„
2 7/12	„	30 July	„ 17	„	„	„	Yes	„	Indifferent	Crowded	2	Yard
65	M.	24 August	Molino, 32	„	„	„	No	„	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street
52	F.	1 September	S. Giovanni, 26	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	„	1	Entrance
59	M.	15 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
			CASAL NAXARO.									
22	F.	22 July	Piazza Darnino, 7	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	1st Floor	Indifferent	Not crowded	1	Yard
55	„	23 „	„ 7	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
80	„	17 August	Santa Lucia, 10	„	„	„	„	„	Clean	„	None	—
51	„	25 „	„ 87	„	„	„	Yes	„	„	„	2	Street
55	„	20 „	„ 148	„	„	„	No	„	Indifferent	„	1	Yard
45	M.	23 „	„ 174	„	„	Indifferent	Yes	„	„	„	1	„
63	„	27 July	„ 243	„	„	Good	No	„	Clean	„	1	Street
5	„	7 August	Croci, 7	„	„	„	„	„	Indifferent	Crowded	1	„
42	F.	14 „	„ 36	„	„	„	„	„	Not clean	„	1	„
61	„	17 „	Reale, 48	„	„	„	„	„	Indifferent	Not crowded	1	„
50	„	8 „	„ 99	„	„	„	„	„	Clean	„	1	Yard
48	M.	12 „	Piazza Vittoria, 15	„	„	„	Yes	Floor in a shop	Not clean	„	1	Street

where Cases of Cholera occurred, during the Epidemic of 1865 (prepared by Dr. Ghio)—*continued.*

	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						
Doors: whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gulley or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gulley or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommodation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	Remarks.
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Carried	None	No	No	No	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	—	"	—
Common stair	Spring	Brackish	"	Well	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	"	Tank	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	Sink	By hand	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Field	No	"	"	None	—	—	—
"	"	Tasted badly.	"	Carried	None	Yes	"	"	Sink	By hand	No	—
"	"	Good	"	"	"	No	"	"	Dung room	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	Not supplied.	"	—
"	Spring	Brackish	"	Well	Yard	No	"	"	Dung room	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	Yes, sink	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	—	—	"	Carried	Yard, empty	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	Rain	Good	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	Spring	Brackish	"	Well	"	No	No	"	"	—	"	—
Common stair	Rain	Good	"	Tank	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Outer air	Spring	Brackish	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	Rain	Good and brackish.	"	Carried	Yard, tasted badly.	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	Yes, sink	"	"	—	"	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Carried	Entrance, empty.	No	No	No	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Entrance	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Outer air	"	"	"	Carried	Yard, empty	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	None	"	"	"	"	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	Yard, empty	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Carried	Yard, empty	No	No	No	Dung room	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
Outer air	"	"	"	Carried	Yard, tasted badly.	"	"	"	"	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	"	Brackish	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	Good	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	House	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	Not supplied.	No	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	No	"	"	None	—	—	—

TABLE XIX.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings in Villages of Malta, where

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained," or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yrs.		1865.										
58	F.	21 August	Castro, 5	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	Yes	1st Floor	Indifferent	Not crowded	3	Both
50	„	23 „	Stretta, 21	„	„	„	No	„	Clean	„	2	„
75	M.	2 September	„ 22	„	„	„	Yes	„	Not clean	„	1	Street
23	„	24 August	Via Notabile, 4	„	„	„	No	Ground Floor	Indifferent	„	2 vents	Both
46	F.	23 September	„ 9	„	„	„	Yes	„	„	Crowded	4 vents	Yard
52	M.	18 August	„ 44	„	„	„	No	1st Floor	„	Not crowded	1	Street
55	F.	18 September	Celsi, ?	„	„	„	„	„	Clean	„	1	Terrace
			CASAL ZEBBUG.									
55	F.	21 August	Siggieni, 11	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street
30	„	15 September	„ 38	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	Not clean	„	1	„
53	M.	25 July	„ Vicolo, 3°, 7	„	„	Indifferent	„	Ground Floor	Clean	„	1	Yard
57	F.	9 August	„ „ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
27	M.	27 July	Weides, 2	„	„	Good	„	„	„	„	2	Both
38	F.	29 August	„ 13	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2 vents	Yard
63	„	18 „	„ 44	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	1	Street
86	„	20 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
63	„	9 „	„ 52	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Not clean	„	1	„
28	„	4 „	„ 71	„	„	„	Yes	„	Indifferent	„	1	Yard
57	„	5 „	„ 73	„	„	„	No	1st Floor	„	„	1	Street
64	„	22 „	Prima Lume, 7	„	„	„	Yes	Ground Floor (shop).	Not clean	„	1	„
42	M.	5 September	„ 22	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	Clean	„	2	Both
2 1/12	„	31 July	„ Vicolo 2°, 8	„	„	„	No	Ground Floor	Indifferent	„	1	Street
34	F.	16 August	„ „ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
3	„	28 „	Seconda Lume, 37	„	„	„	Occasionally, yes.	„	„	„	None	Yard
39	M.	24 „	„ 38	„	„	„	Yes	1st Floor	„	„	1	Field
68	„	25 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	„	1	Yard
21	F.	12 „	Santa Maria, 4	„	„	„	No	„	„	„	1	„
6	M.	18 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
10	„	16 September	„ 50	„	„	„	„	„	Clean	„	2	„
14	„	12 August	„ 53	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2 vents	„
32	F.	18 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
25	„	10 „	„ 58	„	„	„	„	„	Indifferent	„	1	„
21	„	21 „	„ 65	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	Clean	„	1	Street
45	M.	18 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Indifferent	„	2	Both
11	F.	3 „	„ Vicolo 1°, 5	„	„	„	„	„	Not clean	„	2	Yard
64	M.	5 September	Piazza Muxi, 11	„	„	„	Yes	„	Clean	„	2	Street and adjoining room.
48	„	8 „	„ 25	„	„	„	„	„	„	Crowded	1	Yard
8	„	26 August	„ 28	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor (shop).	Not clean	„	1	Street
4	F.	4 „	Piazza Vicolo 2°, 2	„	„	Indifferent	No	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Yard
60	M.	6 „	„ 2	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
29	F.	9 „	„ 2	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
5	M.	11 „	Reale, 136	„	„	Good	Yes	Entrance	„	„	None	Court
44	F.	3 September	„ 143	„	„	„	No	Ground Floor	Not clean	„	2	Yard
29	„	3 „	„ 161	„	„	„	„	„	Clean	„	3 vents	„
59	„	6 „	„ 172	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	1	Street
62	„	20 August	„ 179	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	„	1 vent	Yard
26	M.	8 „	„ 188	„	„	„	Yes	1st Floor	Indifferent	„	2	Yard and Terrace.
56	F.	15 „	„ 205	„	„	„	„	„	Clean	„	2	Both
65	„	21 „	„ 292	„	„	„	No	Ground Floor	„	„	1	Yard
72	„	9 „	Lunga, 19	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	Indifferent	„	1	Street
72	M.	18 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„

Cases of Cholera occurred, during the Epidemic of 1865 (prepared by Dr. Ghio)—*continued.*

	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						
Doors: whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gulley or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gulley or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Acommodation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	Remarks.
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Carried	None	No	No	No	Dung room	—	Yes	—
Common stair	,,	,,	,,	Tank	Yard	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	No	—
Outer air	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	Yes	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Carried	None	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	Yes	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yard, empty	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	None	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Near house	No	No	No	Cellar	—	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Entrance	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yard	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yes	,,	,,	Cesspool	Not supplied.	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	No	,,	,,	Cellar	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Dung room	—	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Carried	None	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	Yes	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	None	—	—	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yard, empty	,,	,,	,,	Cellar	—	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Tank	Yard	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Dung room	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	House	,,	,,	,,	Cellar	—	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yard	,,	,,	,,	Dung room	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,		,,	,,	Carried	None	,,	,,	,,	Cellar	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Garden, empty.	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Tank	Yard	,,	,,	,,	Dung room	—	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	Yes	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Cellar	—	Yes	—
,,	,,	Tasted badly.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	Good	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yes	,,	Yes	Cesspool	Not supplied.	No	—
,,	Spring	,,	,,	Carried	Yard, empty	No	,,	No	Dung room	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
,,	Rain	,,	,,	Tank	Yard	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	No	—
Common stair	,,	,,	,,	,,	Entrance	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
Outer air	Aqueduct	,,	,,	Carried	None	Yes	,,	,,	Cesspool	Not supplied.	,,	—
,,	Rain	,,	,,	,,	Yard, empty	No	,,	,,	Cellar	—	Yes	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Tank	Yard	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Dung room	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—

TABLE XIX.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings in Villages of Malta,

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained," or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yrs.		1865.										
30	F.	13 August	Paris, 8	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Yard
40	M.	„ „	„ 38	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
1½	„	17 „	Mamo, 16	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	Street
57	F.	28 „	Ebbona Vicolo, 1°, 7	„	„	„	Yes	1st Floor	„	„	1	„
76	„	10 September	Hoffra, 11	„	„	„	No	Ground Floor	Indifferent	„	2	Yard
44	„	8 „	„ 15	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
8	M.	10 „	Per la Chiesa, Vicolo, 1°, 10	„	„	Indifferent	„	„	Not clean	„	1	„
68	F.	12 „	S. Martino, Vicolo, 2°, 1	„	„	Good	„	„	Clean	„	None	—
23	„	29 „	Molino Ghodor, 3	„	„	„	„	„	Indifferent	„	1 vent	Street
24	„	25 October	„ 16	„	„	„	„	„	Clean	Crowded	„	Yard
56	„	„ „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	Indifferent	Not crowded	2 vents	„
5	„	21 September	„ 17	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
66	„	17 „	„ 23	„	„	„	„	„	Clean	„	1	Street
42	„	15 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	Not clean	Crowded	2	Yard and Terrace.
78	M.	8 October	„ Vicolo 1°, 8	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Indifferent	Not crowded	1	Yard
73	F.	13 October	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
2 7/12	M.	17 September	Abbandonati, 13	„	„	„	Yes	1st Floor	Clean	„	1	Street
53	„	21 „	Prima Angeli, 57	„	„	„	No	Ground Floor	Indifferent	„	1	„
45	F.	11 August	Stretta, 9	„	„	„	Yes	1st Floor	Not clean	„	1	„
			VIA S. GIUSEPPE.									
20	F.	8 August	S. Giuseppe, 3	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	3	Street
26	„	11 „	„ 9	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	„	1	Field
35	„	9 September	„ 19	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	2	Street
35	„	4 „	„ 21	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
35	„	17 August	„ 27	„	„	„	Yes	2nd Floor	„	Crowded	1	Yard
30	„	18 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	Not crowded	2	Court and terrace.
15	M.	20 „	„ 28	„	„	„	No	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	2	Street
67	„	26 July	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
24	F.	30 August	„ 86	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Yard
23	„	12 „	„ 217	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	„	1	Terrace
23	M.	2 „	„ 226D	„	„	„	Yes	1st Floor	„	„	1	Yard
25	„	17 „	„ 240D	„	„	„	No	2nd Floor	„	„	2	Both
18	„	14 „	Dolori, 13	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Not clean	„	1	Yard
27	F.	12 „	Santa Venera, 2	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	Clean	Crowded	1	„
23	„	17 „	„ 8	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	Not crowded	2	Both
23	„	19 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	1	Yard
17	„	25 July	„ 24	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Indifferent	Crowded	1	Street
7	M.	17 August	„ 33	„	„	„	„	Entrance	„	Not crowded	None	Yard
9	F.	18 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	„	1	Street
18	M.	14 „	Marsa, 3	„	„	Indifferent	Yes	Mezzanine	—	—	—	—
5	„	31 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street
5	„	30 „	„ 7	„	„	Good	„	Ground Floor	Indifferent	Crowded	3	Both
22	F.	14 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	5	Street
45	M.	15 „	„ „	„	„	Inniffernt	„	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	„
19	„	19 September	„ „	„	„	Good	„	1st Floor	„	Not crowded	3	Street and Court.
			SLIEMA.									
5	M.	17 August	Torre, 2	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street
45	„	31 July	„ „	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	3	—
11	„	9 August	„ „	„	„	„	—	—	—	—	—	—

where Cases of Cholera occurred, during the Epidemic of 1865 (prepared by Dr. Ghio)—*continued.*

	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						
Doors: whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gulley or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gulley or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommodation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c., &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied,"	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	Remarks.
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	No	No	No	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Cellar	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	House	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	Not supplied.	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Entrance	No	"	"	None	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	"	Garden	"	"	"	Dung room	—	No	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	Yard	"	"	"	Cellar	—	Yes	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	House	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	Not supplied.	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	Garden	No	"	"	Dung room	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	House	"	"	"	Cellar	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	House	Yes	Yes	Yes	Cesspool	Not supplied.	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	"	No	No	"	"	"	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	Yes	No	No	Cesspool	By hand	No	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	"	"	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	Sink	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	Court	"	Yes	Yes	Cesspool	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Occasionally, yes.	—
Outer air	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	None	"	No	No	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank at the back of the house.	House	"	"	"	Com. privy trapped.	By pipe	No	—
Common stair	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	Cesspool	By hand	"	—
Outer air	Rain	"	"	Tank	House	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	—
"	"	Tasted badly.	"	"	Yard	No	"	"	None	—	—	—
"	"	Good	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	Sink	By hand	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Street	No	"	"	None	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	"	"	"	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	By hand	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	Yes	"	"	Sink	"	"	He slept on the terrace.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	No	"	"	Dung room	—	—	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	None	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	Occasionally, yes.	Cesspool	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	Spring	Brackish	"	Well	House	"	No	No	None	—	—	—
Outer air	Rain	—	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	Yes	—	—	—	—	—	—
"	"	Good	"	Carried	None	No	No	No	None	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE XIX.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings in Villages of Malta,

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained," or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean,"	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yrs.		1865.										
56	F.	8 August	Marina, 51	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	3	Creek and street.
72	"	13 "	Ghar el lembi, 20A	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	1	Garden
27	"	14 "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
55	"	14 "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
3	M.	15 "	Cattedrale, 20	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	1	"
60	F.	21 "	St. Antonio	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	Room.
18	"	23 "	S. Pubblio, 2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	Street
2	M.	27 "	S. Paolo	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Indifferent	Crowded	2	Street and garden.
25		28 "	Piazza Ghar el lembi, 19	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	Not crowded	2	Yard and field.
85	"	13 September	Reale, 44	"	"	"	"	"	Not clean	"	1	Street
45	F.	16 "	Ghar id Dùd, 27	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	Clean	"	1	Yard
			CASAL ZURRICO.									
32	F.	27 July	S. Michele, 44	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	First Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Street
37	"	1 August	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
62	"	14 September	Piazza Maggiore, 40	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	1	Yard
70	M.	21 August	Spiritosa, 17	"	"	"	"	First Floor	"	"	None	—
3	F.	26 "	Barrieri, 2	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	Both
50	M.	1 September	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
56	"	2 "	Nigret, ?	"	"	"	"	Entrance	Indifferent	"	1	Yard
23	F.	16 "	S. Luigi, 22	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Clean	"	2 vents	"
58	"	8 "	" 23	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	"	2	Both
50	"	27 "	Reale, 49	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	"	1	Street
24	"	21 October	" 62	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	"	1	Yard
65	M.	19 September	" 84	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	"	2	Both
14	F.	11 November	" 87	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	3	Yard
70	M.	11 September	" 88	"	"	"	"	"	Not clean	"	2	Street
52	"	22 "	Regina, 60	"	"	"	No	"	Clean	"	1	Yard
40	"	1 October	S. Pietro, 13	"	"	"	"	"	"	Crowded	None	—
52	"	4 "	Vicolo Curvo, 4	"	"	"	"	"	"	Not crowded	"	—
52	"	17 "	Carmine, Vicolo Scozzese, 5	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	Both
60	"	22 "	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	Yard, entrance
10	"	22 "	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	Both
30	F.	21 "	S. Luca, 25	"	"	"	"	"	Not clean	Crowded	1	Street
8	M.	22 "	S. Bartolomeo, 28	"	"	"	Yes	"	Clean	Not crowded	1	Room
72	"	30 "	Alessandro, 4	"	"	"	No	"	"	"	1	Yard
60	F.	4 November	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
			SAN GIULIANO.									
23	M	28 July	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
39	F.	15 August	Kirxa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
34	"	16 "	Collegio	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
70	"	19 "	S. Giorgio	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	Ground Floor	Not clean	Not crowded	3	Both
40	M.	20 "	Carmine, 12	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	Clean	"	1	Street
14	"	23 "	Torre, 19	"	"	"	Yes	Ground Floor	"	"	1	"
			CASAL GARGUR.									
54	F.	29 July	Nuovo, 19	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2 vents	Yard
3	"	4 September	" 25	"	"	"	Yes	1st Floor	"	"	1 and 2 vents	Street

where Cases of Cholera occurred, during the Epidemic of 1865 (prepared by Dr. Ghio)—*continued.*

	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						
Doors: whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gulley or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gulley or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommodation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c., &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	Remarks.
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Carried	None	Yes	No	No	Sink	By hand	No	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	House	"	"	"	Common privy.	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	Garden, water not made use of.	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	Garden	"	"	"	Cesspool	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard, empty	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Garden	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	No	"	"	None	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	Yes	Yes	Occasionally, yes.	Com. privy trapped.	By hand	No	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	—	No	No	No	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	Room, empty	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	Not supplied	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Garden, empty	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard, empty	No	"	"	Dung room	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Field, empty	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard, empty	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	None	Yes	Yes	Yes	Cesspool	Not supplied	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	No	No	No	Dung room	—	Occasionally, yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	Yard, empty	"	"	"	Cellar	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	Dung room	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Cellar	—	Occasionally, yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Enclosure	No	No	No	None	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	"	Under House	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	By hand	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	No	No	No	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		—	"	—

TABLE XIX.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings in Villages of Malta,

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yrs.		1865.										
38	F.	23 August	Reale, 30	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	3	Both
9	M.	31 „	„ 40	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	Entrance
47	„	2 September	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
56	„	24 „	Ferdiuando, 15	„	„	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
			CASAL GUDIA.									
28	M.	31 July	Reale, Vicolo 7°, 120	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Yard
21	„	12 September	Santa Maria, Vicolo 2°, 5	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	—	—
11	„	21 „	„ „ 5	„	„	„	„	Open Passage	„	„	—	—
22	„	17 „	Annunziata, 9	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	2	Street
62	„	1 October	Via Chircop, 2	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Indifferent	„	2 vents	—
			CASAL AXIAK.									
44	F.	20 September	S. Filippo, 30	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	None	Entrance and yard.
2	M.	21 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
„	F.	31 August	„ 32	„	„	„	Yes	„	„	„	2 vents	Yard
42	„	2 September	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
14	„	5 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
35	M.	20 October	„ 38	„	„	„	No	„	„	„	„	„
81	F.	10 August	„ 69	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—	Both
1 7/12	„	13 September	„ Vicolo, 1°, 6	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	None	—
60	„	18 „	„ „ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
30	„	„ „	„ „ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	Both
20	M.	25 „	Santa Maria, 27	„	„	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
55	„	1 October	„ „	„	„	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
52	F.	13 August	Vicolo Manderaggio, 17	„	„	„	No	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Both
42	„	28 „	„ 20	„	„	„	Yes	Ground Floor	„	„	None	—
25	„	3 October	„ 24	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2 vents	Yard
64	M.	4 September	Santa Maria, Vicolo 4°, 18	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	1	„
35	F.	30 October	Vicolo Concezione, 19	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	Crowded	3 vents	Both
75	„	„ August	„ 30	„	„	„	No	„	„	Not crowded	1	Yard
52	„	13 „	S. Paolo, 6	„	„	„	Yes	„	„	„	2	Both
63	M.	19 September	„ 10	„	„	„	No	1st Floor	„	„	1	Street
6	F.	4 October	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
10	M.	3 „	„ 28	„	„	„	„	Open Passage	„	„	—	—
80	F.	5 „	„ 36	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Not clean	„	1	Street
40	M.	17 „	Chiesa, 6	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	Clean	„	3	„
			CASAL PAOLA.									
40	F.	7 August	Piazza Paola, 29	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street
10	M.	12 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
			CASAL TARXIEN.									
63	F.	9 September	Santa Maria, 17	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	3	Both
27	„	8 August	„ 25	„	„	„	Yes	1st Floor	Indifferent	„	2	„
23	„	10 November	„ 67	„	„	„	No	„	Clean	„	1	Street
4	„	15 August	Piazza Britannica, Vicolo 3°, 8	„	„	Indifferent	Yes	Ground Floor	„	„	3	Both

where Cases of Cholera occurred, during the Epidemic of 1865 (prepared by Dr. Ghio)—*continued.*

Water Supply.						House Drainage.						
Doors: whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No,"	Whether any open Gulley or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gulley or Sink, at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommodation; "Open Sink," or "Common Privy." &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No,"	Remarks.
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	No	No	No	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Cellar	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	This was a fisherman who slept on a boat at St. Paul's Bay, whence he was brought to his house, already attacked with cholera.
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	No	No	No	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	Not supplied	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	—	No	"	"	None	—	—	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Carried	Yard, empty	Yes	No	No	Cesspool	Not supplied.	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	No	"	"	—	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Cesspool	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Cellar	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	No	No	No	None	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	Not supplied.	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	No	"	"	Dung room	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Pigsty	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	—	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	Cellar	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dung room	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	Entrance	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	Not supplied.	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	"	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	"	Occasionally, yes.	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	Yes	No	No	Cesspool	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	Yes	No	No	Cesspool	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	Yard, empty	No	"	"	None	—	—	—
Common stair	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	—	—
Outer air	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	Dung room	—	No	—

TABLE XIX.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings in Villages of Malta.

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly payed," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
¾	M.	1865. 17 August	Piazza Britannica, Vicolo 3°, 8	Undrained	Unpaved	Indifferent	Yes	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Both
26	F.	18 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
10	M.	16 „	„ „ 20	„	„	„	„	„	Not clean	„	1	Yard
11	„	25 „	Scintill, 42	„	„	Good	No	„	„	„	1	„
30	„	28 „	Skajak, 22	„	„	Indifferent	„	1st Floor	Clean	„	2	Street and terrace.
33	F.	27 „	Betta, 7	„	„	Good	Yes	„	„	„	2	„
			CASAL SIGGIEUI.									
Yrs. 70	M.	29 August	Santa Margarita, 27	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Yard
39	„	10 „	„ 29	„	„	„	„	„	Indifferent	„	1 and 1 vent	„
54	„	6 October	„ 43	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Clean	„	1	„
6	F.	16 September	„ 55	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	2	Both
3	„	24 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
60	„	„ „	„ 57	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	3	Yard and terrace.
2	M.	„ „	„ 114	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	Terrace
45	„	3 October	„ 146	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Not clean (oven).	„	1	Street
83	„	16 „	Via Notabile, 2	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	Clean	„	1 vent	Yard and garden.
40	F.	22 August	S. Giovanni, Vicolo, 1°, 6	„	„	Indifferent	Yes	„	Indifferent	Crowded	None	—
60	M.	31 „	„ 45	„	„	Good	No	Ground Floor	Clean	„	2 vents	Yard
90	F.	28 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
60	„	13 September	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
23	„	15 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
70	„	18 „	„ 24	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	Not crowded	2	„
60	„	24 „	„ 26	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
35	M.	25 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
¾	„	22 „	„ 28	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	„	1	„
32	„	18 October	„ 34	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	2	Street
90	F.	20 September	„ 35	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	„	1	„
27	M.	13 „	S. Giovanni, Vicolo 2°, 1	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	1	Garden
26	F.	18 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
4	M.	11 August	S. Giacomo, 20	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	Yard
83	F.	28 September	Reale, Vicolo el Kejet, 28	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	Street
30	M.	13 „	„ 30	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1 and 1 vent	Street, yard
83	F.	25 „	„ 31	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	„	1	Yard
50	„	18 „	„ 111	„	„	„	„	Mezzanine	„	„	1	Street
60	M.	14 „	Seconda Rania, 16	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Indifferent	„	1	„
2	F.	19 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
55	M.	23 August	„ 29	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	Not clean	„	2	Yard and garden
60	F.	16 September	Parrocchiale, 5	„	„	„	„	„	Clean	„	1	Street
33	M.	17 October	„ 10	„	„	„	Yes	Wooden Floor in a shop.	„	„	1	„
40	F.	18 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
73	„	19 August	„ 44	„	„	„	No	Ground Floor	Not clean	„	1	„
¼	„	12 September	Di Mezzo, Vicolo 4°, 5	„	„	„	„	„	Clean	„	2	Both
20	„	18 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	None	—
56	„	2 October	„ 10	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	2	Street
2½	„	30 August	Piazza S. Nicolo, Vicolo 1°, 5	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Indifferent	„	2 vents	Yard
65	„	24 September	Molino, 42	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	None	—
24	M.	17 October	Nuova, 42	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	Clean	„	2	Both
30	„	20 „	Parroco, 14	„	„	„	Yes	„	„	„	2	Street

where Cases of Cholera occurred, during the Epidemic of 1865 (prepared by Dr. Ghio)—*continued.*

	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						
Doors: whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good." "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gulley or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gulley or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommodation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	Remarks.
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Carried	None	No	No	No	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	"	None	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	—	Yes	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	No	No	No	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dung cellar	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	Yard, empty	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	No	"	"	Dung room	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dung cellar	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	Dung room	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dung cellar	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dung room	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	House	"	"	"	Dung cellar	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	House	"	"	"	Dung room	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Entrance	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	Dung cellar	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard, empty	"	"	"	Dung room	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	House, water tasted badly,	"	"	"	None	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	Dung cellar	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Entrance	"	"	"	Dung room	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	Yard, empty	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	None	"	"	"	Dung cellar	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	Dung room	—	No	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	—	"	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	"	Dung room	—	"	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	Room	"	"	"	None	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	"	House	"	"	"	Dung cellar	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	None	—	—	—

TABLE XIX.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings in Villages of Malta

Fatal Cases of Cholera.											Windows.	
Age	Sex.	Date of Death.	Name of Street, Court, Place, &c. and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
			CASAL CRENDI.									
Yrs. 21	F.	1865. 9 August	Angolo, 9	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	Ground Floor	Not clean	Not crowded	None	—
25	M.	30 September	Parrocchiale, 15	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	Crowded	1	Street
			CASAL LUCA.									
28	M.	1 October	Britannica, 54	Undrained	Unpaved	Indifferent	No	Ground Floor	Clean	Crowded	None	—
52	"	8 September	" 63	"	"	Good	"	1st Floor	"	Not crowded	1	Garden
26	F.	9 October	St. Andrea, 20	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	Yard
28	"	15 September	" 60	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	3	Both
9	M.	19 September	San Andrea, 62	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 vents	Yard
1½	"	" " "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
53	"	17 October	" 73	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	2	"
46	F.	24 September	Carmine, 62	"	"	"	"	"	Not clean	Crowded	1	Street
74	"	27 "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
55	M.	20 "	" 158	"	"	"	"	"	Clean	Not crowded	1	"
10	F.	20 October	" 175	"	"	Indifferent	"	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	Yard
60	"	24 September	S. Giorgio, 24	"	"	Good	"	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Street and open passage.
52	M.	22 "	" 36	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	2 vents	Yard
50	"	1 October	" "	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	1	Garden
54	"	6 "	Parrocchiale, 40	"	"	Bad	"	Ground Floor	Not clean	"	2	Both
35	"	6 "	Piazza Chiesa, 43	"	"	Indifferent	"	"	"	Crowded	1	Yard
			MELLEHA.									
22	F.	12 August	Parroco, 8	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Street
27	M.	20 September	Piazza Melleha, 14	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	"	"	"	"
			ST. PAUL'S BAY.									
3	M.	15 August	Chiesa, ?	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Street
			CASAL SAFI.									
40	F.	19 October	S. Paolo, 6	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	Ground Floor	Clean (damp).	Crowded	None	—
5	"	10 "	S. Giuseppe, Vicolo 1°, 2	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	"	—
2½	M.	14 "	" 22	"	"	"	Yes	Ground Floor	Not clean	"	1	Yard
			CASAL CHIRCOP.									
75	F.	17 August	Vicolo S. Andrea, 3	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	Yes	Ground Floor	Indifferent	Not crowded	None	—
			CASAL DINGLI.									
44	M.	28 August	Concezione, 7	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	Yes	1st Floor	Clean	Crowded	1	Field

where Cases of Cholera occurred, during the Epidemic of 1865 (prepared by Dr. Ghio)—*continued.*

Doors: whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						Remarks.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gulley or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gulley or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommodation: "Open Sink," "Common Privy," &c., &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Carried	Yard, empty	No	No	No	Dung room	—	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	No	No	No	Dung room	—	Yes	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	Yes	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Carried	Yard, empty	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Tank	Yard	Yes	,,	,,	Cesspool	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Carried	None	No	,,	,,	Dung cellar	—	Yes	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Tank	House	Yes	,,	,,	Cesspool	—	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	No	,,	,,	Dung room	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	Yes	—
Common stair	,,	,,	,,	,,	Entrance	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
Outer air	,,	,,	,,	,,	Room	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yard	,,	,,	,,	None	—	—	—
Outer air	Spring	Good	Sufficient	Carried	None	No	No	No	Dung room	—	No	—
,,	Rain	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Yes	Yes	None	—	—	—
Outer air	Spring	Good	Sufficient	Tank	House	Yes	No	No	Com. privy, trapped.	By hand	No	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Carried	None	No	No	No	None	—	—	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Tank	Entrance	Yes	,,	,,	Cesspool	—	No	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	Carried	Yard, empty	No	,,	,,	Dung room	—	Yes	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	No	No	No	Dung room	—	Yes	—
Common stair	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	No	No	No	Dung room	—	Yes	—

TABLE XX.—STATISTICAL RETURN showing the SANITARY CONDITION of DWELLINGS in VILLAGES of GOZO,

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c. and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "GroundFloor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceiling, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
			CASAL NEUCHIA.									
Yrs.		1865.										
17	F.	24 July	Santa da Cianga, 5	Undrained	Unpaved	Yard, indifferent.	No	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Yard & garden,
47	„	30 „	„ 18	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	4 vents 1	yard & terrace. Garden
66	„	26 „	„ 22	„	„	—	„	„	Not clean	„	1	Street, yard
32	„	26 „	Sansun, 2	„	„	—	„	„	Clean	„	2 vents 1	„
54	„	31 „	Chiesa, 24	„	„	Good	„	Ground Floor	„	„	1 vent 2 vents	Yard
3	„	31 „	Santa Teodora, 11	„	„	„	„	„	Indifferent	Crowded	„	„
15	„	5 August	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
10	„	31 July	S. Giovanni, 21	„	„	Yard, indifferent.	„	„	„	„	„	„
24	M.	28 „	Santa Maria, 8	„	„	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35	F.	7 August	Santa Caterina, 51	„	„	Good	No	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	3	Both and garden.
90	„	13 „	San Pubblio, 9	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	5 vents	Garden and yard.
40	„	23 „	Hanzira, 60	„	„	„	„	„	Indifferent	Crowded	1 2 vents	Street, yard
15	M.	24 „	Hamsin, 14	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	„	4 vents	Both
35	F.	1 September	Baccari, 7	„	„	Yard, indifferent.	„	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Street and garden.
70	„	2 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
30	„	25 August	„ 8	„	„	Good	„	„	„	„	3	Both and garden.
70	„	25 „	Gharùs, 2	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Indifferent	„	3 vents	Both
60	„	14 September	Reale, 6	„	„	Yard, bad	—	1st Floor	Clean	„	2	„
			RABATO.									
64	M.	5 August	Via Garbo, 49	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	Yes	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	4	Both
8	F.	8 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
16	„	28 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
70	M.	8 „	Wairingi, 10	„	„	„	No	„	„	„	„	„
59	„	15 „	„ 30	„	„	„	Yes	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	2 vents	Street
50	F.	25 „	„ 46	„	„	„	?	„	Clean	Not crowded	2	„
28	F.	15 September	„ 48	„	„	„	No	„	„	„	2	„
41	M.	19 August	Monti di Pieta	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	3	Street, terrace, and hospital corridor.
40	„	23 „	Conservatorio, 34	„	„	„	„	„	Not clean	„	None	—
64	„	9 „	„ 44	„	„	„	„	„	Clean	„	1	Field
6	„	4 September	„ 45	„	„	„	„	„	Indifferent	Crowded	None	—
1¼	„	11 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
80	F.	17 August	„ 63	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street
45	M.	9 „	Fontana, 100	„	„	Bad	Yes	„	Not clean	Crowded	1	„
65	„	9 „	Castello, 7	„	„	Good	No	„	Clean	Not crowded	1	„
67	F.	7 September	„ 19	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	Yard
35	M.	9 August	Assunta, 17	Drained	„	Yard, bad	„	„	Indifferent	Crowded	2	Both
35	.	24 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
50	„	2 September	„ 27	„	„	„	„	„	Clean	Not crowded	2	„
29	„	6 August	„ 38	„	„	Good	Yes	Ground Floor	Indifferent	Crowded	1 vent	Street
75	„	6 September	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
50	„	2 August	Carità, 8	„	„	„	No	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	„
1½	M.	„	„ 20	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	Yard and terrace.
82	F.	11 „	„ 37	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	Yard
15	„	22 September	„ 47	„	„	Yard, bad	Yes	„	Indifferent	„	2	Both

where CASES of CHOLERA occurred, during the EPIDEMIC of 1865 (prepared by Dr. Ghio).

Doors: whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						Remarks.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gulley or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gulley or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommodation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	No	No	—	Dung room	Not supplied.	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	Garden	"	"	No	"	"	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	None	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Garden	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	"	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	Not supplied.	"	—
Outer air	Rain	Tasted badly.	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	No	No	No	Dung room	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Cellar	—	"	—
"	Aqueduct	Good	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	Dung cellar	—	No	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	Yard, empty	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	None	"	"	"	"	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Under room	"	"	"	None	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	"	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	"	Dung room	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Common stair	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	Yard, empty	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	None	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Common stair	Rain	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	Dung cellar	—	No	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dung room	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	Yard	"	"	"	Dung cellar	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Garden	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	Under house	"	"	"	Sink	By hand	Occasionally, yes.	—
Outer air	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard, empty	"	"	"	Cesspool	—	"	—

TABLE XX.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings in Villages of Gozo,

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition f Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "GroundFloor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yrs. 23	M.	1865. 2 September	Carita, Vicolo 2°, 97	Drained	Indifferent	Indifferent	Yes	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Street and terrace.
30	F.	29 August	Arciprete, 4	"	Unpaved	Good	No	"	"	"	1	Street
75	"	12 "	" 10	"	"	Indifferent	Yes	"	Not clean	Crowded	3	Both
46	M.	11 "	" 17	"	"	"	No	"	Clean	Not crowded	2	"
40	F.	4 September	" 32	"	"	Yard, bad	Yes	"	Not clean	Crowded	1	Terrace
18	"	5 "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
55	"	26 August	" 35	"	"	Indifferent	"	"	Clean	Not crowded	2	Street
6	M.	17 "	" 41	"	"	"	"	"	"	Crowded	1	Garden
50	F.	16 "	" 50	"	"	"	No	"	"	Not crowded	1	Yard
70	M.	12 "	" 68	"	"	Good	"	Entrance	"	"	None	—
30	F.	13 "	" 70	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	1	"
60	"	12 "	Belligha, 22	Undrained	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	Field
40	"	16 "	Piazza Sn. Agostino, 10	Drained	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	Yard
67	"	24 "	" " 14	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	Street
10	M.	12 "	" " 15	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	"	1 vent	Yard
66	"	16 "	" " 19	"	"	"	Yes	Ground Floor	Clean	"	2 vents	"
78	"	14 "	S. Giovanni, 18	"	"	"	"	"	Not clean	"	None	—
60	"	15 "	Nuova, 18	"	"	"	No	1st Floor	Clean	"	2	Both
14	F.	3 September	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
78	"	14 August	" 35	"	"	"	"	Ground Floor	Not clean	"	1	Street
31	M.	26 "	Ghain Katet, 8	Undrained	"	"	"	1st Floor	Indifferent	"	1	Garden
30	F.	29 "	" " 14	"	"	"	—	"	Clean	"	1	"
80	"	5 September	" " "	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	1	"
40	"	20 August	" " 27	"	"	"	Yard, bad	"	"	"	1	Field
1	F.	20 August	" " 45	"	"	"	No	Ground Floor	"	"	5 vents	Yard and garden.
54	"	25 "	" " 52	"	"	Yard indifferent.	"	1st Floor	"	"	1	Street
58	"	28 "	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
4	M.	8 September	Mercato, 5	Drained	"	Good	"	"	"	"	2	"
60	F.	17 August	Via Zebbug, 20	Undrained	"	Yard, bad	Yes	"	"	"	1	"
20 days	"	24 September	Manderaggio, 7	Drained	"	Indifferent	"	"	Indifferent	"	2	Yards
64	"	9 August	" 11	"	"	—	No	"	Clean	"	1	Yard
60	"	2 September	" 28	"	"	Bad	"	Ground Floor	Not clean	"	2	Street
53	M.	14 August	" 37	Undrained	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	Crowded	—	Yard
80	F.	20 "	" 39	"	"	"	"	"	"	Not crowded	1	"
40	M.	1 September	" 45	Drained	"	"	"	"	"	Crowded	1	Street
80	F.	22 August	Stretta, 15	Undrained	"	Good	"	"	Clean	Not crowded	1	Open passage
6	"	5 September	" 22	"	"	"	"	2nd Floor	"	"	1	Street
35	"	9 "	" "	"	"	"	"	1st Floor	"	"	2	"
3	"	13 "	" "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
30	M.	22 August	Via Kerum, 4	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	Crowded	2	Both
50	F.	22 "	Providenza, 14	"	"	Indifferent	Yes	"	Clean	Not crowded	3	"
55	"	24 "	S. Giorgio, Vicolo, 62	"	"	"	No	Ground Floor	"	"	2	Yard
68	M.	24 September	Piazza Sta. Sabina, 22	Drained	"	Yard, indifferent	"	1st Floor	"	"	2	"
67	"	25 August	" 24	"	"	Good	"	"	"	"	4	Both
7	F.	20 "	Dietro St. Agostino, 14	Undrained	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	Street
40	"	30 "	" " "	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"
14	"	12 September	Biblioteca, 30	Drained	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	"
28	M.	13 "	Pietà, 49	"	Paved	"	Yes	"	Indifferent	"	2	"
76	F.	20 August	Porta Reale, 11	Undrained	Unpaved	—	—	Ground Floor	Clean	"	None	—
3	M.	16 "	Bein it-tfali?	"	"	Entrance, bad	Yes	1st Floor	"	"	2	Both

here Cases of Cholera occurred, during the Epidemic of 1865 (prepared by Dr. Ghio)—*continued.*

Doors: whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						Remarks.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gulley or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gulley or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommodation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	
Common stair	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Not supplied.	No	Died at 57, Strada Chiesa, Casal Garbo.
Outer air	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	Sink	By hand	"	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	None	"	Yes	Yes	Cesspool	—	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	No	No	"	—	"	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	Yard, water brackish.	No	"	"	Dung cellar	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Entrance	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	Not supplied	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	"	Sink in affected room.	"	"	By hand	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	No	No	"	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	Entrance	"	"	"	Dung cellar	—	"	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	None	Yes	"	"	Sink	By hand	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	"	"	No	"	"	Dung room	—	"	—
Common stair	Aqueduct	"	"	"	Entrance, water bad.	"	"	"	Dung cellar	—	"	—
Outer air	Rain	"	"	"	Yard, empty	"	"	"	"	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
Common stair	Aqueduct	"	"	"	Yard, water bad.	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
Outer air	Rain	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	Open gulley.	"	"	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	Yes	—	Yes	Cesspool	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Entrance	"	No	No	"	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Under room	"	"	"	Sink	By hand	No	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	Under house, empty.	No	"	"	Dung cellar	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard, water bad.	"	"	"	Dung room	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	None	"	"	"	Dung cellar	—	Yes	—
Outer air	Rain	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	Yard, water bad.	No	"	"	Dung room	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	Stable	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	Yard, water brackish.	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	—	No	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	"	None	No	"	"	Dung room	—	Yes	—
Common stair	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Outer air	"	"	"	"	Yard, near house.	"	"	"	Corner of yard.	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard, water brackish.	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	—	No	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Under house	"	"	"	"	Not supplied.	"	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	None	No	"	"	Dung cellar	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dung room	—	Yes	—
"	Rain	Brackish	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	Dung cellar	—	No	—
"	Aqueduct	Good	"	Carried	Yard, water bad	"	"	"	Dung room	—	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Yard	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	—	"	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	Under house	No	"	"	Dung room	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard empty	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	Not supplied	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	—
"	Aqueduct	"	"	Carried	None	No	"	"	None	—	—	—
"	Rain	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	—	—

TABLE XX.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings in Villages of Gozo

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
			CASAL CACCIA.									
Yrs.		1865.										
23	F.	23 September	Chiesa, 1	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	Ground Floor	Indifferent	Crowded	2	Both
60	M.	15 „	„ 35	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street
24	F.	23 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
78	„	4 August	„ 39	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	Crowded	3 vents	Both
56	M.	16 October	„ 72	„	„	Yard indifferent	„	1st Floor	„	Not crowded	2	„
60	F.	13 September	Spiera, 7	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	Garden
19	„	18 „	„ 12	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	3 vents	Yard
23	„	16 „	„ 18	„	„	Good	„	„	„	„	2	Street
36	„	19 „	Piazza Chiesa, 8	„	„	„	Yes	1st Floor	„	„	—	„
48	M.	3 October	„ „	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	„	1	„
68	„	25 September	„ 35	„	„	„	No	1st Floor	„	„	2	Open passage
22	F.	21 „	S. Giuseppe, 7	„	„	Indifferent	„	„	„	„	1	Field
40	„	26 „	Tal Ghjun, 9	„	„	Good	„	Ground Floor	Not clean	„	None	—
9	M.	3 October	Bullara, 3	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	Crowded	1	Garden
55	M.	12 October	„ 5	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	„
18	F.	16 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2 vents	Yard
65	M.	26 September	„ 12	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	1	Field
38	„	7 October	„ 16	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	Garden and terrace.
½	„	10 „	„ 17	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	Street and field.
63	„	11 „	„ 18	„	„	Yard, indifferent.	?	„	„	„	4 vents	Garden and yard.
50	F.	29 September	„ 19	„	„	„	No	Ground Floor	Indifferent	„	3	Yard and field.
40	„	2 October	Corsa, 38	„	„	—	„	1st Floor	Clean	„	2	Both
60	M.	10 August	„ 45	„	„	Yard, bad	Yes	„	Not clean	Crowded	1	Yard
75	F.	2 October	Marsalforn, 68	„	„	Good	No	Ground Floor	Indifferent	Not crowded	2 vents	Street
60	M.	25 September	Cortell, 21	„	„	„	„	„	Not clean	„	3	Yard and garden.
90	F.	20 October	„ 31	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	Indifferent	„	1	Garden
66	„	3 „	„ 49	„	„	Yard, bad	Occasionally, yes.	„	Clean	„	1	Open passage
1½	M.	6 „	„ 50	„	„	Yard, indifferent.	„	„	Indifferent	Crowded	3	Field
30	F.	21 September	St. Antonio, 10	„	„	„	No	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	4 vents	Yard
35	M.	7 October	„ 22	„	„	„	Occasionally, yes.	1st Floor	„	„	1	Field
30	F.	7 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
			CASAL NADUR.									
35	F.	15 August	S. Giovanni, 18	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	—	1st Floor	Indifferent	Not crowded	2, 2 vents.	Garden and terrace, yard.
48	„	19 „	„ 22	„	„	„	No	Ground Floor	Clean	„	None	Yard
54	M.	26 „	Bingemma, 1	„	„	Yard, indifferent.	Occasionally, yes.	„	„	„	1, 2 vents.	Field and yard
90	„	30 „	„ 17	„	„	Yard, bad	„	1st Floor	Indifferent	„	2, 2 vents.	Street and terrace, yard.
62	„	31 „	Parroco, 17	„	„	Good	No	Ground Floor	Clean	„	1	Street
56	F.	20 September	Chiesa, A. 3, 12	„	„	„	Yes	1st Floor	Indifferent	Crowded	1	„
			CASAL SANNAT.									
18	F.	11 August	Cenc, 3	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1 3 vents	Yard, open passage.
4	„	16 September	„ 4	„	„	„	„	„	„	Crowded	2	Both
60	„	19 August	„ 5	„	„	„	„	„	„	Not crowded	2	Yard
8	„	9 „	„ 11	„	„	Yard, indifferent.	„	„	„	„	2	Field
12	„	9 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
50	„	12 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„

where Cases of Cholera occurred, during the Epidemic of 1865 (prepared by Dr. Ghio)—*continued.*

Doors: whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						Remarks.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gulley or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gulley or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommodation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand. "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	
Outer air	Spring	Good	Sufficient	Carried	None	No	No	No	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	None	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dung room	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Garden	"	"	"	None	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	Well	"	"	"	"	Dung room	—	No	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Yard	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	Not supplied	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	No	"	"	Dung cellar	—	Occasionally, yes	—
"	Spring	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	None	—	—	—
"	Rain	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	—	—
"	Spring	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	Well	Garden	"	"	"	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	None	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	None	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Yard	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dung room	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Outer air	Spring	Good	Sufficient	Carried	None	No	No	No	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	None	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dung room	—	—	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	—	"	"	"	Garden	—	No	—
"	Spring	"	"	Well	Yard	"	"	"	Dung room	—	"	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	No	No	No	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dung cellar	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Under house	Yes	"	"	Cesspool	Not supplied.	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—

TABLE XX.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings in Villages of Gozo

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained," or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "GroundFloor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yrs.		1865.										
15	F.	18 August	Cenc, 11	Undrained	Unpaved	Yard, indifferent.	No.	1st Floor.	Clean	Not crowded	2	Field
66	M.	23 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
33	F.	24 „	„ 37	„	„	Good	„	„	„	„	2	Field, open passage.
20	„	13 „	„ ?	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	„	1 vent. 2 vents	Yard
44	M.	16 „	Munxar, 1	„	„	Yard, bad	Yes	1st Floor	Indifferent	„	„	Yard, garden
35	F.	31 „	„ 9	,	„	Yard, indifferent.	?	„	„	Crowded	1, 2 vents	Street, yard
3	„	3 September	„ „	„	„	„	?	„	„	„	„	„
15	M.	26 August	„ 20	„	„	Yard, bad	Yes	„	Clean	Not crowded	„	Yard
44	F.	11 September	„ 26	„	„	„	„	„	Indifferent	Crowded	„	Street
1½	„	17 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
25	„	21 August	„ 66	„	„	Yard, indifferent.	„	„	Not clean	Not crowded	2	Street and field
3	M.	26 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
55	F.	16 September	„ 71	„	„	Good	No	„	Clean	„	1	Street
75	M.	12 August	Zabbetta, 6	„	„	Yard, bad	Yes	„	Indifferent	„	1, 2 vents	Garden, yard
15	F.	22 September	„ 9	„	„	Good	No	„	Clean	„	2, 2 vents	Field, yard
60	M.	27 August	Saguna, 19	„	„	Yard, bad	Yes	„	Indifferent	„	1	Street
66	F.	29 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
33	„	30 „	„ 21	„	„	„	„	„	„	Crowded	3	Garden
80	„	23 September	Chiesa, 11	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	Field
			MARSALFORN.									
55	M.	18 August		Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	Ground Floor	Clean	Crowded	1	Street
27	F.	11 „		„	„	„	„	„	„	Not crowded	1	Bay
			CASAL GARBO.									
78	M.	8 August	Torre, 1	Undrained	Unpaved	Yard, bad	?	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Field
52	F.	3 October	„ 15	„	„	Good	No	„	„	„	1	Street
52	„	30 September	„ 21	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
82	M.	2 October	S. Lorenzo, 2	„	„	Yard, indifferent.	„	„	Indifferent	„	1 vent	Yard
70	M.	18 September	S. Lorenzo, 16	„	„	Good	„	„	Clean	„	1	Field
50	F.	19 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
50	„	24 „	„ 25	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Indifferent	„	None	—
50	M.	2 „	„ 30	„	„	Yard, bad	?	1st Floor	Clean	Crowded	1	Field
80	„	27 „	„ 43	„	„	Good	No	„	Indifferent	Not crowded	2	„
3	F.	26 „	„ 54	„	„	Yard, bad	Yes	„	„	„	1	Street
14	M.	29 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
50	„	2 „	Wileg, 6	„	„	Good	No	„	Clean	„	1	„
65	F.	12 „	„ 27	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
23	M.	16 „	Fungus Rock, 4	„	„	Yard, indifferent.	„	„	„	„	2	„
1½	F.	6 „	„ 5	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1 vent	Yard
40	M.	19 „	„ „	„	„	Good	„	„	„	„	1	„
4	F.	7 „	Sdieri, 8	„	„	„	„	„	Indifferent	Crowded	2	Both
3	„	13 „	Trux, 17	„	„	„	„	„	Clean	Not crowded	1	„
1	M.	14 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
27	F.	14 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
23	M.	15 October	Wied Meril, 12	„	„	„	„	„	Indifferent	„	1	Street
72	F.	7 „	„ 13	„	„	„	Yes	„	Clean	„	2	„
50	„	19 September	Blata, 35	„	„	„	„	„	Indifferent	„	1	„

where Cases of Cholera occurred, during the Epidemic of 1865 (prepared by Dr. Ghio)—*continued.*

Doors: whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						Remarks.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gulley or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gulley or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommodation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Under house	Yes	No	No	Cesspool	Not supplied.	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	Yard, empty	No	"	"	None	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	"	None	"	"	"	Corner of yard.	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Garden	"	"	"	Dung room	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	Garden, empty.	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	Garden, empty.	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	None	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	Died at 19, Strada Saguna.
"	Spring	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	—
"	Spring	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	None	—	—	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Garden	"	"	"	Dung room	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	Spring	"	"	Carried	Yard, empty	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	"	Yard, water not used.	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Carried	None	No	No	No	None	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	House	Yes	"	"	Sink	By hand	No	Died at 12, Strada Carità, Rabato.
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	No	No	No	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	Garden	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dung cellar	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	None	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	"	Garden	"	"	"	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	None	"	"	"	"	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Garden	"	"	"	"	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	Yard, empty	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Entrance, empty.	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	Garden, water not used.	"	"	"	Dung room, garden.	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	Dung cellar	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dung room	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	No	—

TABLE XX.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings, in Villages of Gozo.

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or 'Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
			BIRBULA (a hamlet near C. Garbo).									
Yrs.	M.	1865. 9 October	7	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street
52	F.	16 „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
80	M.	16 „	9	„	„	„	„	„	Very clean	„	2	Garden and field.
65	„	16 „	13	„	„	„	„	„	Clean	„	1	Garden
80	„	19 „	22	„	„	„	„	„	Very clean	„	1	Field
57	F.	20 September	35	„	„	„	„	„	Clean	„	1	„
			MUNXAR (a hamlet near C. Sannat).									
66	M.	26 September	12	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	1st Floor	Not clean	Not crowded	1	Yard
1½	F.	12 August	24	„	„	„	„	„	Clean	„	1	Street
45	„	22 „	28	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	„	3 vents	Both
50	„	10 October	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
30	„	11 September	30	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	1	Street
3	M.	3 „	38	„	„	„	Yes	„	Indifferent	„	1	Garden
			SANTA PIETRA (a hamlet near C. Garbo.)									
75	M.	28 August	26	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	1st Floor	Indifferent	Not crowded	1	Terrace
45	F.	1 September	44	„	„	„	„	„	Not clean	„	1	Field
			KERCEM (a hamlet near Rabato).									
88	M.	2 September	Peipu, 3	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	Yes	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Yard and terrace.
36	F.	2 „	Santa Maria, 4	„	„	„	No	„	Not clean	Crowded	1	Yard
11	„	8 „	„ 14	„	„	„	„	„	Clean	Not crowded	1	Garden
75	M.	10 „	S. Gregorio, 16	„	„	„	Yes	Basement	Not clean	Crowded	None	—
55	„	7 „	„ 17	„	„	„	—	—	—	—	—	—
50	F.	20 August	„ 21	„	„	„	No	1st Floor	Clean	Crowded	1	Street
36	„	20 September	„ 26	„	„	„	„	„	„	Not crowded	1	„
6	M.	9 August	Ghain Tuta, 3	„	„	„	?	„	?	?	?	?
70	F.	24 „	„ 8	„	„	„	Yes	„	Not clean	Crowded	2	Street and garden.
20	„	2 September	„ 14	„	„	„	No	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2 vents	Yard
65	M.	14 August	„ ?	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	4 vents	Both
40	F.	29 „	Annunziata, 21	„	„	„	„	„	Indifferent	„	None	—
			SANTA LUCIA (a hamlet near Kercem).									
35	F.	9 Sept.	Santa Lucia, 34	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	4 vents	Yard and garden.
13	M.	16 August	Saro, 22	„	„	„	„	—	—	—	—	—
			CASAL ZEBBUG.									
56	F.	27 August	Chiesa, 2	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Street
55	„	6 October	Ghain Melel, 19	„	„	„	„	„	Not clean	Crowded	1	Field
26	M.	10 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
5	F.	18 September	Punta, 1	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Clean	„	3 vents	Both
30	„	23 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
48	M.	27 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
62	F.	2 October	„ 2	„	„	„	Yes	1st Floor	„	Not crowded	1	Street, yard
53	F.	4 September	„ 30	„	„	„	No	„	Indifferent	Not crowded	2 vents 1	Garden
55	M.	18 „	Sellum, 1	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	„	1	Field
40	F.	29 „	Canun, 1	„	„	„	„	„	Clean	„	3	Yard
28	„	3 October	„ „	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	„	1	Garden
28	M.	8 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
60	„	27 September	Scapuccina, 12	„	„	„	No	1st Floor, open passage.	„	„	—	—

where Cases of Cholera occurred, during the Epidemic of 1865 (prepared by Dr. Ghio)—*continued.*

	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						
Doors: whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gulley or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gulley or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommodation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	Remarks.
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Carried	Yard, water tasted badly.	No	No	No	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Garden and yard	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Field	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Carried	None	No	No	No	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	Spring	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Carried	None	No	No	No	Dung room	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Entrance	No	No	No	Dung room	—	Yes	—
"	Spring	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dung cellar	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	Garden, water tasted badly.	"	"	"	Dung room	—	Yes	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Not visited.
Outer air	Spring	Good	Sufficient	Carried	None	No	No	No	Dung cellar	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard, empty	"	"	"	Dung room	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	None	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard, water tasted badly.	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	Rain	"	"	"	None	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	Spring	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dung cellar	—	"	—
Outer air	Spring	Good	Sufficient	Carried	None	No	No	No	Dung cellar	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Dung room	—	"	Slept on the terrace.
Outer air	Spring	Good	Sufficient	Well	Garden	Yes	No	No	Cesspool	—	Occasionally, yes.	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	"	No	"	"	Dung room	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Well	"	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	Yard, empty	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	None	"	"	"	None	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	Well	Garden	"	"	"	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	"	—	"	—

TABLE XX.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings in Villages of Gozo.

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Name of Street, Court, Place, &c., and Number or Designation of House where attached.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or Not Clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
CHAJAR (a few houses between C. Zebbug and Marsalforn Bay).												
Yrs. 3	M.	1865. 21 August	- - - - -	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	Yes	1st Floor	Indifferent	Not crowded	2	Field
40	F.	23 „	- - - - -	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	
37	M.	23 „	- - - - -	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
23	F.	28 „	- - - - -	„	„	„	No	„	Clean	„	2	Yard and terrace.
GHASRI (a hamlet between C. Zebbug, Mt. Giordan, and Mt. Ghammàr).												
27	F.	23 September	Faro, 18 - - -	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	No	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Garden
25	„	9 „	„ 32 - - -	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	Field
GHAMMAR (a hamlet near C. Garbo).												
40	F.	29 September	Ghammar, 20 - -	Undrained	Unpaved	Good	Yes	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1, 2 vents	Street, yard
70	M.	3 October	„ 27 - -	„	„	„	No	„	„	„	1	Garden
14	F.	5 „	„ „ - -	„	„	„	„	„	Indifferent	„	1	Terrace
40	M.	1 „	„ 41 - -	„	„	„	„	„	„	Crowded	1, 2 vents	Street, yard

TABLE XXI.—SHOWING the SANITARY CONDITION of AFFECTED QUARTERS, together with CASES and

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.				Diarrhœa.		Cholera.				
Barracks.	Corps.	Name of Patient.	Age.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Floor where attacked: "Ground Floor," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked.	Cubic Feet per Man in Room at the Time of Attack.
Plague Hospital -	Royal Artillery	Henry Forrester -	29	—	—	28 June -	Recovered	Ground Floor	2	Married quarters.
Tents at Salvatore Counterguard.	„	James Whitfield -	36	—	—	7 July -	Recovered from cholera, and died of pneumonia.	„	Tent	Married
Fort Tigne - - -	„	William Bunnell -	30	—	—	9 „ -	10 July -	1st Floor	17	421
St. Elmo - -	„	William Crouk -	29	—	—	16 „ -	17 „ -	„	14	535
„ - -	„	Edward Dabbs -	25	—	—	17 „ -	Recovered	Ground Floor	5	493
St. James Cavalier -	„	George Garment -	29	—	—	20 „ -	22 July -	„	3	882
Private Lodgings, Floriana.	„	Edward Stokes -	39	—	—	21 „ -	22 „ -	—	—	—
St. James Cavalier -	„	William Bourdell -	27	—	—	25 „ -	Recovered	Ground Floor	6	535
Marsamuscetto -	„	Charles Granger -	29	—	—	26 „ -	30 July -	„	2	800
St. James Cavalier -	„	William Morgan -	33	—	—	30 „ -	30 „ -	„	1	535
St. Salvatore -	„	Henry Bowley -	29	—	—	1 August -	1 August -	„	3 Married quarters	—
St. Elmo - -	„	George Hopwood -	29	—	—	7 „ -	7 „ -	„	Band Hut.	1,000
St. Salvatore -	„	Samuel Segars -	27	—	—	13 „ -	14 „ -	„	1 A.	600
St. Elmo - -	„	Edward Pugh -	29	—	—	26 „ -	Recovered	„	9	493
Fort Tigne - -	„	William Wilson -	25	—	—	1 Sept. -	2 Sept. -	„	6	527
Marsamuscetto -	„	George Bourne -	25	—	—	20 „ -	21 „ -	„	2	800
„ -	„	John Boddell -	38	—	—	18 Oct. -	Recovered	1st Floor	1	800
St. Elmo - -	„	James Mather -	31	—	—	21 „ -	„	Ground Floor	3 Hut	1,000
St. Angelo - -	„	William Savage -	26	—	—	12 Nov. -	„	„	14	542
„ - -	„	Thomas Silley -	30	26 June -	Recovered	—	—	„	7	545
St. James Cavalier -	„	Frances Monk -	25	4 July -	„	—	—	1st Floor	5	882

where Cases of Cholera occurred, during the Epidemic of 1865 (prepared by Dr. Ghio)—*continued.*

Doors: whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						Remarks.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gulley or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gulley or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommodation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied,"	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Carried	Yard, water not used.	No	No	No	Dung room	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	House	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Carried	Yard, water tasted badly.	No	No	No	Dung room	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Outer air	Rain	Good	Sufficient	Tank	Yard	No	No	No	Dung room	—	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	Garden and yard, water tasted badly.	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	Carried	None	"	"	"	"	—	No	—
"	"	"	"	Tank	Yard	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	—

(Signed) ANTHONY GHIO, M.D.,
Chief Police Physician, and Physician to the Lazaretto.

DEATHS from DIARRHŒA and CHOLERA among TROOPS at MALTA, during the EPIDEMIC of 1865.

State of Ventilation: "Sufficient," "Insufficient."	Any Nuisance experienced at the Time of Attack.				Water Supply at the Time of Attack.			How long before the Attack had the affected Room been Lime-washed.	General Sanitary Condition of Neighbourhood of Quarter: "Good," "Indifferent," "Bad."	Remarks.
	From "Drains," or "Gulleys."	From "Latrines."	From "Filthy Neighbourhood."	From other Sources.	Whence derived.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	Quality: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly."			
Sufficient	Drains	Latrines	Filthy sea shore.	No	Rain water tank.	Sufficient	Good	—	Bad	Near the ill-drained Lazaretto.
"	No	No	No	"	Aqueduct	"	"			
"	"	"	"	"	Tanks	"	Muddy	2 months	Good	Tents occupied by married soldiers and their families removed from Plague Hospital.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Good	"	"	Bad streets near.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "
Insufficient	Drains	Latrines	Yes	Filthy ditch	"	"	Tasted badly	"	Indifferent	—
"	No	No	No	No	"	—	—	—	"	At Floriana.
"	Drains	Latrines	Yes	Ditch	"	Sufficient	Tasted badly	2 months	"	—
"	No	No	No	No	Aqueduct	"	Good	"	"	Near Manderaggio.
"	Drains	Latrines	Yes	Ditch	Tank	"	Tasted badly	"	"	—
Sufficient	No	No	No	No	"	"	Good	"	Good	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Good	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3 months	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Muddy	4 "	"	—
Insufficient	"	"	"	"	Aqueduct	"	Good	"	Indifferent	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Tanks	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Tasted badly	5 months	Good	—
Sufficient	"	"	"	"	Rain water in tanks.	"	"	1 month	"	—
Insufficient	Drains	Latrines	Yes	Ditch	Tanks	"	"	2 months	Indifferent	Lime was thrown over the sewage in the ditch, but without any marked effect.

TABLE XXI.—Showing the Sanitary Condition of Affected Quarters, together with Cases and Deaths

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhœa.		Cholera.		Floor where attacked: "Ground Floor," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked.	Cubic Feet per Man in Room at the Time of Attack.
Barracks.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.			
St. James Cavalier	Royal Artillery	William Rees	24	10 July	Recovered	—	—	1st Floor	6	585
Upper St. Elmo	„	Harry Nicholson	29	15 „	„	—	—	Ground Floor	7	480
St. Elmo	„	Benjamin Court	27	8 „	„	—	—	1st Floor	17	535
Hired House	„	Andrew Lasau	28	14 „	„	—	—	—	—	—
St. Elmo	„	John Edwards	24	16 „	„	—	—	1st Floor	14	535
Fort Salvatore	„	William Mitchell	30	15 „	„	—	—	Ground Floor	1	584
St. Elmo	„	Joseph Walden	33	20 „	„	—	—	1st Floor	14	535
„	„	Robert Smith	28	15 „	„	—	—	„	15	534
Ricasoli	„	Richard Manning	36	20 „	„	—	—	Ground Floor	2	612
St. Elmo	„	Andrew Mouger	28	20 „	„	—	—	„	37	553
„	„	Stephen Reid	31	25 „	„	—	—	„	5	493
„	„	James Leach	27	25 „	„	—	—	„	Band Hut.	1,000
St. James Cavalier	„	George Rodber	32	26 „	„	—	—	„	3	882
St. Elmo	„	James Coss	24	25 „	„	—	—	„	7	480
„	„	David Edwards	31	27 „	„	—	—	1st Floor	14	535
St. Angelo	„	William Fay	31	28 „	„	—	—	„	16	537
Marsamuscetto	„	Joshua Taylor	32	29 „	„	—	—	Ground Floor	1	800
„	„	Richard Jones	30	30 „	„	—	—	„	1	800
St. Elmo	„	Michael Keane	23	30 „	„	—	—	„	3 Hut	1,000
„	„	William Brooks	28	31 „	„	—	—	1st Floor	11	534
„	„	William Peters	23	31 „	„	—	—	Ground Floor	Band Hut.	1,000
„	„	Harry Nicholson	29	31 „	„	—	—	„	7	480
„	„	Joseph McKendry	33	1 August	„	—	—	„	9	493
„	„	Benjamin Court	27	1 „	„	—	—	1st Floor	17	535
„	„	James Coss	24	1 „	„	—	—	Ground Floor	7	480
Marsamuscetto	„	Joshua Taylor	32	9 „	„	—	—	„	1	800
St. Elmo	„	John Debnam	34	9 „	„	—	—	1st Floor	17	535
St. Salvatore	„	Thomas Thomas	25	9 „	„	—	—	Ground Floor	13	569
St. Elmo	„	George Campbell	27	9 „	„	—	—	1st Floor	12	540
„	„	Samuel McCormick	30	9 „	„	—	—	„	12	540
Marsamuscetto	„	John Phipps	31	9 „	„	—	—	Ground Floor	1	800
St. Elmo	„	William Finn	27	10 „	„	—	—	1st Floor	12	540
St. Salvatore	„	James White	28	10 „	„	—	—	„	2 married quarters.	—
St. Elmo	„	John Burgess	32	12 „	„	—	—	„	16	535
„	„	Alfred Harris	22	12 „	„	—	—	Ground Floor	7	480
„	„	John Risely	33	12 „	„	—	—	„	36	532
St. Salvatore	„	John Watkins	25	12 „	„	—	—	„	10	584
Marsamuscetto	„	Andrew Rice	29	12 „	„	—	—	„	1	800
St. Salvatore	„	John Bell	28	12 „	„	—	—	„	3 married quarters.	—
Hired Quarters	„	John Macklin	40	17 „	„	—	—	—	—	—
St. Salvatore	„	James Dougherty	31	16 „	„	—	—	1st Floor	4	682
Ricasoli	„	Josiah Owen	32	19 „	„	—	—	Ground Floor	2	612
St. James Cavalier	„	James Weakley	23	22 „	„	—	—	1st Floor	6	585
St. Elmo	„	Alfred Woodruffe	33	23 „	„	—	—	Ground Floor	3	491
St. Salvatore	„	Thomas Pearson	28	23 „	„	—	—	„	1 A.	600
St. James Cavalier	„	Edward Ives	32	24 „	„	—	—	1st Floor	4	882
St. Elmo	„	Harry Nicholson	29	25 „	„	—	—	Ground Floor	7	480
Marsamuscetto	„	George Bourne	26	25 „	„	—	—	„	2	800
St. James Cavalier	„	John Caple	27	26 „	„	—	—	1st Floor	3	882
St. Elmo	„	William Campbell	30	26 „	„	—	—	Ground Floor	7	480
„	„	Benjamin Court	27	28 „	„	—	—	1st Floor	17	535
St. James Cavalier	„	William Tasker	27	29 „	„	—	—	„	4	882
St. Angelo	„	John Metcalf	31	29 „	„	—	—	Ground Floor	5	516

from Diarrhœa and Cholera among Troops at Malta during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

State of Ventilation: "Sufficient," "Insufficient."	Any Nuisance experienced at the Time of Attack.				Water Supply at the Time of Attack.			How long before the Attack had the affected Room been Lime-washed.	General Sanitary Condition of Neighbourhood of Quarter: "Good," "Indifferent," "Bad."	Remarks.
	From "Drains," or "Gulleys."	From "Latrines."	From "Filthy Neighbourhood."	From other Sources.	Whence derived.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	Quality: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly."			
Insufficient	Drains	Latrines	Yes	Ditch	Tanks	Sufficient	Tasted badly	2 months	Indifferent	—
Sufficient	No	No	No	No	"	"	Good	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sufficient	No	No	No	No	Tanks	Sufficient	Good	2 months	Indifferent	Came to hospital from his lodgings at Shima.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Good	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Insufficient	Drains	Latrines	Yes	Ditch	"	"	Tasted badly	"	"	—
Sufficient	No	No	No	No	"	"	Good	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Tasted badly	"	Good	—
Insufficient	"	"	"	"	Aqueduct	"	Good	"	Indifferent	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Sufficient	"	"	"	"	Tanks	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Insufficient	"	"	"	"	Aqueduct	"	"	"	"	—
Sufficient	"	"	"	"	Rain water in tanks.	"	"	3 months	Indifferent	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Good	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Insufficient	"	"	"	"	Aqueduct	"	"	"	"	—
Sufficient	"	"	"	"	Tanks	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Good	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Good	—
Insufficient	"	"	"	"	Aqueduct	"	"	"	Indifferent	—
Sufficient	"	"	"	"	Tank	"	"	"	Good	—
Insufficient	"	"	"	Old masonry	—	—	—	—	Bad	In a back street near the hospital.
Sufficient	"	"	"	No	Tank	Sufficient	Good	3 months	Good	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	Never a very healthy barrack.
Insufficient	Drains	Latrines	Yes	Ditch	Store department tank.	"	"	"	"	—
Sufficient	No	No	No	No	Tank	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Good	—
Insufficient	Drains	Latrines	Yes	Ditch	Store department tank.	"	"	"	Indifferent	—
Sufficient	No	No	No	No	Tank	"	"	"	"	—
Insufficient	"	"	"	"	Aqueduct	"	"	"	"	—
"	Drains	Latrines	Yes	Ditch	Store department tank.	"	"	"	"	—
Sufficient	No	No	No	No	Tank	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Insufficient	Drains	Latrines	Yes	Ditch	Store department tank.	"	"	"	"	—
Sufficient	No	No	No	No	Tank	"	Tasted badly	"	Good	—

TABLE XXI.—Showing the Sanitary Condition of Affected Quarters, together with Cases and Deaths

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhœa.		Cholera.		Floor where attacked: "Ground Floor," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked.	Cubic Feet per Man in Room at the Time of Attack.
Barracks.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.			
St. Angelo	Royal Artillery	David Knight	Yrs. 28	29 August	Recovered	—	—	Ground Floor	5	516
Ricasoli	"	Robt. Dougherty	33	31 "	"	—	—	"	1	608
St. Salvatore	"	William Best	28	2 September	"	—	—	"	2 married quarters.	—
St. Angelo	"	John Debnam	34	6 "	"	—	—	"	17	537
Ricasoli	"	William Reid	28	7 "	"	—	—	"	2	612
"	"	Henry H. Price	23	13 "	"	—	—	"	2	612
"	"	Barthw. Byrne	30	14 "	"	—	—	"	1	608
Tigne	"	Robt. Johnson	30	22 "	"	—	—	"	13	440
"	"	James Towan	28	22 "	"	—	—	"	12	440
"	"	James Johnson	35	24 "	"	—	—	"	12	440
"	"	Henry Manning	34	24 "	"	—	—	"	14	440
"	"	William Goodwin	30	25 "	"	—	—	"	15	598
St. Salvatore	"	Thomas Tinkington	38	25 "	"	—	—	"	1	584
"	"	Thomas Pearson	28	28 "	"	—	—	"	1 A.	600
St. Elmo	"	William Rees	25	4 October	"	—	—	"		585
St. Angelo	"	Henry Legg	27	4 "	"	—	—	"	7	545
St. Elmo	"	Benjamin Court	27	11 "	"	—	—	1st Floor	17	535
Marsamuscetto	"	Richard Allert	28	13 "	"	—	—	Ground Floor	1	800
St. Elmo	"	William Roberts	25	26 "	"	—	—	"	15	534
St. Salvatore	"	David Knight	28	26 "	"	—	—	1st Floor	5	682
Ricasoli	"	Alfred Woodruffe	34	6 November	"	—	—	Ground Floor	1	608
"	"	George Glendenning	26	7 "	"	—	—	"	2	612
Marsamuscetto	"	William Bourdell	26	11 "	"	—	—	"	2	800
Lower St. Elmo	100th Regiment	Private E. Dent	33	—	—	18 July	19 July	1st Floor	3	788
"	"	Lance-Corporal Price	18	19 July	R. 16 Sept.	—	—	2nd Floor	4	777
Auberge de Baviere	"	Private J. Chapman	24	19 "	R. 26 July	—	—	1st Floor	Kitchen 30	1,800
Lower St. Elmo	"	Serjeant F. Gross	29	20 "	R. 8 August	—	—	"	10	796
Garrison Hospital	"	*Private T. J. Fowler	35	20 "	Readmitted	—	—	Ground Floor	20 C.	3,807
Lower St. Elmo	"	Lance-Corporal R. Brown.	25	21	R. 24 July	—	—	1st Floor	5	750
"	"	Private M. W. Doyle	34	—	—	22 July	23 July	"	6	760
"	"	" R. Rounds	23	—	—	22 "	23 "	2nd Floor	7	859
"	"	" W. Beechey	23	—	—	23 "	23 "	1st Floor	5	750
"	"	" J. Greenam	33	22 July	R. 30 July	—	—	"	6	760
"	"	" W. Smith	27	22 "	R. 29 "	—	—	2nd Floor	10	747
"	"	" P. Buchanan	34	22 "	R. 31 August	—	—	"	12	838
"	"	" J. Gullivan	25	22 "	R. 28 July	—	—	"	5	691
"	"	" F. Gorman	26	—	—	23 July	24 July	"	4	758
"	"	" E. Sturt	28	—	—	23 "	23 "	1st Floor	7	859
Garrison Hospital	"	" J. J. Fowler	35	—	—	23 "	24 "	Ground Floor	20 C.	3,559
Cells, Lower St. Elmo.	"	" B. Mirach	27	—	—	24 "	24 "	Cells, Lower St. Elmo.	—	574
Lower St. Elmo	"	" Jno. Smith	32	23 July	R. 26 July	—	—	2nd Floor	7	859
"	"	" J. Ainslir	34	25 "	R. 4 August	—	—	1st Floor	3	788
"	"	" W. Burnett	36	—	—	24 July	25 July	"	2	750
"	"	Corporal C. Fowler	29	—	—	25 "	25 "	"	2	750
"	"	Lance-Corporal E. Hennessey.	26	25 July	R. 26 July	—	—	2nd Floor	10	747

from Diarrhœa and Cholera among Troops at Malta during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

State of Ventilation: "Sufficient," "Insufficient."	Any Nuisance experienced at the Time of Attack.				Water Supply at the Time of Attack.			How long before the Attack had the affected Room been Lime-washed.	General Sanitary Condition of Neighbourhood of Quarter: "Good," "Indifferent," "Bad."	Remarks.
	*From "Drains," or "Gulleys."	From "Latrines."	From "Filthy Neighbourhood."	From other Sources.	Whence derived.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	Quality: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly."			
Sufficient	No	No	No	No	Tank	Sufficient	Tasted badly	3 months	Good	—
"	"	"	"	"	Rain water tank.	"	Good	4 months	Indifferent	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Good	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Tasted badly	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Good	"	Indifferent	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Muddy, and tasted badly.	"	Good	Drain from latrine broken into tank.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Good	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5 months	Indifferent	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Tasted badly	"	Good	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Good	"	Indifferent	—
Insufficient	"	"	"	"	Aqueduct	"	"	"	"	—
Sufficient	"	"	"	"	Tank	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Good	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Insufficient	"	"	"	"	Aqueduct	"	"	"	"	—

THOMAS PARK, Surgeon, 3rd Battery, Royal Artillery.

Insufficient	Yes, frequently from old main drain.	None	From opening of city sewers.	From officers' stables.	Aqueduct	Sufficient	Good and clear.	The barracks were thoroughly scraped and limewashed previous to the regiment marching in on the 24th of March 1865, since which time, the rooms have been continually limewashed, as high as the iron racks, and round the base of the walls on the floor.	Bad	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"	No	"	"	"		Indifferent	Miss Warton.
"	"	"	"	From officers' stables.	"	"	"		Bad	—
"	Yes, especially from open drain outside 20 C. ward.	Yes, from latrines outside ward.	Yes, especially from outside 20 C. ward.	No.	"	"	"		"	Hospital Orderly.
"	Yes, frequently from old main drain.	None	From opening of city sewers.	From officers' stables.	"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	—
"	Yes, especially from open drain outside 20 C. ward.	Yes, from latrines outside ward.	Yes, especially from outside 20 C. ward.	No	"	"	"		"	Re-admitted with Cholera. An Hospital Orderly.
"	Yes, frequently from old main drain.	None	From opening of city sewers.	From officers' stables.	"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	—

* Drainage of Lower St. Elmo re-modelled and improved during epidemic whilst barracks were vacant.

TABLE XXI.—Showing the Sanitary Condition of Affected Quarters, together with Cases and

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhœa.		Cholera.		Floor where attacked: "Ground Floor," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked.	Cubic Feet per Man in Room at the Time of Attack.
Barracks.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.			
Lower St. Elmo	100th Regiment	Private P. Carroll	Yrs. 29	—	—	26 July	R. 18 August	1st Floor	11	716
"	"	" J. Blotner	31	25 July	R. 4 August	—	—	"	1	818
"	"	" J. Ryan	25	26 "	R. 11 "	—	—	"	5	750
"	"	" W. Elliott	33	26 "	R. 4 "	—	—	"	11	716
"	"	" S. Cunningham.	28	27 "	R. 1 "	—	—	"	4	816
"	"	" J. Greeson	25	27 "	R. 30 July	—	—	"	1	818
"		" J. Bidermiller	27	—	—	27 July	28 July	2nd Floor	12	838
Encampment outside Fort Mancel.	"	" J. Neil	33	27 July	R. 4 August	—	—	Ground Floor	Tent	102
"	"	Lance-Serjeant F. Bishop.	31	27 "	R. 16 Sept.	—	—	"	"	102
"	"	Private A. Achison	24	28 "	R. 1 August	—	—	"	"	102
"	"	" G. Brown	36	28 "	R. 1 "	—	—	"	"	102
Auberge de Baviere	"	Serjeant J. Price	23	28 "	R. 29 July	—	—	"	Kitchen 17	5,100
Encampment outside Fort Mancel.	"	Private T. Lowery	26	28 "	R. 1 August	—	—	"	Tent	102
"	"	" M. Meehan	32	28 "	R. 1 "	—	—	"	"	102
"	"	Serjeant J. Saunders	36	28 "	R. 2 "	—	—	"	"	102
"	"	Private T. Ferguson	25	—	—	28 July	31 July	"	"	102
"	"	" J. Cummins	31	28 July	R. 1 August	—	—	"	"	102
"	"	" W. Hinds	31	28 "	R. 3 "	—	—	"	"	102
"	"	" A. Swartz	32	28 "	R. 8 "	—	—	"	"	102
"	"	" T. Sturgers	25	28 "	R. 3 "	—	—	"	"	102
"	"	Serjeant J. S. McPherson.	34	28 "	R. 1 "	—	—	"	"	102
"	"	Private J. Black	35	28 "	R. 5 "	—	—	"	"	102
"	"	" J. Davenport	34	—	—	30 July	31 July	"	"	102
"	"	" J. Nevan	28	—	—	30 "	31 "	"	"	102
St. Michael's Guard	"	" J. Forrester	26	—	—	30 "	31 "	"	Unknown.	
Encampment outside Fort Mancel.	"	Lance-Corporal J. Chisholm.	26	30 July	R. 9 August	—	—	"	Tent	102
"	"	Private J. Barker	32	31 "	R. 4 "	—	—	"	"	102
"	"	" G. Lawson	21	31 "	R. 5 "	—	—	"	"	102
"	"	" W. Groom	24	31 "	R. 3 "	—	—	"	"	102
"	"	" R. Cobourne	33	31 "	R. 3 "	—	—	"	"	102
"	"	Corporal W. Richardson.	24	31 "	R. 3 "	—	—	"	"	102
"	"	Private W. Boyd	32	31 "	R. 4 "	—	—	"	"	102
Crown Work	"	" S. Conroy	36	1 August	R. 4 "	—	—	"	14	Married
Encampment outside Fort Mancel.	"	" P. Gorman	29	1 "	R. 4 "	—	—	"	Tent	102
"	"	Private C. York	32	1 "	R. 3 "	—	—	"	"	102
"	"	" W. Watson	27	2 "	R. 5 "	—	—	"	"	102
"	"	" J. Conelly	28	3 "	R. 4 "	—	—	"	"	102
"	"	" E. Wood	25	—	—	3 August	3 August	"	"	102
"	"	" J. Crampton	28	3 August	R. 5 August	—	—	"	"	102
Crown Works	"	Corporal J. McDonald	26	3 "	R. 9 "	—	—	"	7	Married
Encampment outside Fort Mancel.	"	Private J. Symonds	29	4 "	R. 8 "	—	—	"	Tent	102
"	"	" J. Thuse	29	5 "	R. 10 "	—	—	"	"	102
"	"	" M. Whitely	36	5 "	R. 9 "	—	—	"	"	102
Garrison Hospital	"	" T. Bailey	25	—	—	5 August	R. 17 August	"	Ward 20 C	5,877
Encampment outside Fort Mancel.	"	Lance-Corporal G. Page.	26	6 August	R. 9 August	—	—	"	Tent	102

Deaths from Diarrhœa and Cholera among Troops at Malta during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

State of Ventilation: "Sufficient," "Insufficient."	Any Nuisance experienced at the Time of Attack.				Water Supply at the Time of Attack.			How long before the Attack had the affected Room been Lime-washed.	General Sanitary Condition of Neighbourhood of Quarter: "Good," "Indifferent," "Bad."	Remarks
	* From "Drains," or "Gulleys."	From "Latrines."	From "Filthy Neighbourhood."	From other Sources.	Whence derived.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	Quality: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly."			
Insufficient	Yes, frequently from old main drain.	None	From opening of city sewers.	From officers' stables.	Aqueduct	Sufficient	Good and clear.	Previous to regiment marching into Lower St. Elmo on 24th March 1865, and frequently since, as high as the iron racks, and round the base of the walls on the floors.	Bad	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	—
Good	No	No	No	No	Rainfall, stored in tank.	,,	Fair, rather muddy, good taste.		Good	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	—
Insufficient	From opening of sewers.	,,	,,	,,	Aqueduct	,,	Good and clear.		Indifferent	Paymaster's clerk.
Good	No	,,	,,	,,	Rainfall, stored in tank.	,,	Fair, rather muddy, good taste.		Good	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	Employed in armourer's shop, Lower St. Elmo, daily, up to two days before attack.
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	—
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,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	Employed in armourer's shop, Lower St. Elmo, daily, up to date of attack.
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	—
—	—	—	Unknown		—	—	—		—	This man was on guard when attacked.
Good	No	No	No	No	Rainfall, stored in tank.	Sufficient	Fair, rather muddy, good taste.		Good	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	—
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,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	—
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,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	—
Sufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	Aqueduct	,,	Good and clear.	20 June	,,	—
Good	,,	,,	,,	,,	Rainfall, stored in tank.	,,	Fair, rather muddy, good taste.	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
Sufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	Aqueduct	,,	Good and clear.	20 June	,,	—
Good	,,	,,	,,	,,	Rainfall stored in tank.	,,	Fair, rather muddy, good taste.	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
Insufficient	Yes, especially from open drains outside 20 C ward.	Yes, from latrines outside ward.	Yes, especially from outside 20 C ward.	,,	Aqueduct	,,	Good and clear.	May	Bad	Hospital Orderly.
Good	No	No	No	,,	Rainfall stored in tank.	,,	Fair, rather muddy, good taste.	—	Good	—

* Drainage of Lower St. Elmo re-modelled and improved during epidemic whilst barracks were vacant.

TABLE XXI.—Showing the Sanitary Condition of Affected Quarters, together with Cases and Deaths

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhœa.		Cholera.		Floor where attacked: "Ground Floor," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked.	Cubic Feet per Man in Room at the Time of Attack.
Barracks.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.			
Encampment outside Fort Manoel.	100th Regiment	Private J. Brady -	Yrs. 26	8 August -	R. 10 August	—	—	Ground Floor	Tent	102
„ -	„	„ P. Doherty -	30	—	—	8 August -	9 August -	„	„	102
„ -	„	„ J. Tracey -	25	—	—	9 „ -	R. 18 August	„	„	102
„ -	„	„ F. McCormack	28	9 August -	R. 11 August	—	—	„	„	102
Lower St. Elmo -	„	„ J. Bird -	23	—	—	10 August -	11 August -	2nd Floor	Bavaria 31	2,106
Encampment outside Fort Manoel.	„	Colour-Serjeant Jno. Bonet.	29	10 August -	R. 24 August	—	—	Ground Floor	Tent	513
„ -	„	Acts. Serjeant W. Cusler	32	10 „ -	R. 14 „	—	—	„	„	513
Crown Work -	„	Private S. Conroy -	36	13 „ -	R. 18 „	—	—	„	14	Married
Encampment outside Fort Manoel.	„	Colour - Serjeant T. Casey.	28	14 „ -	R. 27 „	—	—	„	Tent	513
„ -	„	Private W. Elliott -	33	15 „ -	R. 1 Sept. -	—	—	„	„	102
„ -	„	Corporal W. Richardson.	24	16 „ -	R. 19 August	—	—	„	„	102
Crown Work -	„	Private W. Geemon -	35	16 „ -	R. 21 „	—	—	„	4	Married
Encampment outside Fort Manoel.	„	„ W. Kincade -	27	17 „ -	R. 27 „	—	—	„	Tent	102
„ -	„	„ G. Lascelles -	35	19 „ -	R. 11 Oct. -	—	—	„	„	102
„ -	„	„ J. Roddy -	36	20 „ -	R. 23 August	—	—	„	„	102
Garrison Hospital -	„	„ E. Caldwell -	29	24 „ -	R. 30 „	—	—	2nd Floor	Ward 34	1,908
Encampment outside Fort Manoel.	„	„ D. Jordan -	26	26 „ -	R. 30 „	—	—	Ground Floor	Tent	102
„ -	„	„ C. Collins -	34	27 „ -	R. 1 Sept. -	—	—	„	„	102
„ -	„	„ Wm. McGrath	25	27 „ -	R. 4 „ -	—	—	„	„	102
Lower St. Elmo Prison.	„	„ Wm. Calib -	28	28 „ -	R. 11 Oct. -	—	—	„	Military Prison.	Unknown
Encampment outside Fort Manoel.	„	„ M. Mooney -	29	1 Sept. -	R. 9 Sept. -	—	—	„	Tent	102
„ -	„	Serjeant J. Bundy -	24	1 „ -	R. 8 „ -	—	—	„	„	102
„ -	„	Private Wm. Horsack	30	2 „ -	R. 7 „ -	—	—	„	„	102
„ -	„	Serjeant T. Casey -	28	7 „ -	R. 18 „ -	—	—	„	„	102
Crown Work -	„	Private W. Flanichan	33	22 „ -	R. 21 Oct. -	—	—	„	10	Married
Encampment outside Fort Manoel	„	„ E. Bedord -	26	25 „ -	R. 2 „ -	—	—	„	Tent	102
„ -	„	„ J. Neill -	33	28 „ -	R. 12 „ -	—	—	„	„	102
Lower St. Elmo -	„	„ J. Bruce -	34	29 „ -	R. 4 „ -	—	—	2nd Floor	13	798
-	„	„ O. Cox -	33	2 October -	R. 6 Jan. 1866.	—	—	„	2	692
Pembroke Camp -	„	„ M. Toole -	32	3 „ -	R. 15 Oct. 1865.	—	—	Ground Floor	Pembroke Camp.	Unknown
Lower St. Elmo -	„	„ J. Aitken -	25	11 „ -	R. 16 „ -	—	—	1st Floor	8	1,241
„ -	„	„ P. Lond -	34	11 „ -	R. 27 „ -	—	—	„	3	876
„ -	„	„ D. Gibbs -	20	15 „ -	R. 18 „ -	—	—	„	Band	—
„ -	„	„ H. Andrews -	35	16 „ -	R. 23 „ -	—	—	„	12	1,012
„ -	„	„ W. Symons -	29	20 „ -	R. 27 „ -	—	—	2nd Floor	5	789
„ -	„	„ J. Cooper -	26	22 „ -	R. 30 „ -	—	—	1st Floor	12	1,065
„ -	„	„ D. O'Neil -	25	25 „ -	R. 30 „ -	—	—	2nd Floor	5	789
„ -	„	„ J. Smith -	34	29 „ -	R. 2 Nov. -	—	—	„	6	903
„ -	„	„ T. Lyons -	27	29 „ -	R. 1 „ -	—	—	1st Floor	12	986
„ -	„	„ J. Webber -	25	—	—	3 November	R. 8 Nov. -	Ground Floor	6	Married

from Diarrhœa and Cholera among Troops at Malta during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

State of Ventilation: "Sufficient," "Insufficient."	Any Nuisance experienced at the Time of Attack.				Water Supply at the Time of Attack.			How long before the Attack had the affected Room been Lime-washed.	General Sanitary Condition of Neighbourhood of Quarter: "Good," "Indifferent," "Bad."	Remarks.
	* From "Drains," or "Gulleys."	From "Latrines."	From "Filthy Neighbourhood."	From other Sources.	Whence derived.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	Quality: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly."			
Good	No	No	No	No	Rainfall stored in tank.	Sufficient	Fair, rather muddy, good taste.	—	Good	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Insufficient	Yes, frequently from old main drains.	"	From opening of city sewers.	From officers' stables.	Aqueduct	"	Good and clear.	—	Indifferent	An officer's groom. Slept at Auberge de Baviere.
Good	No	"	No	No	Rainfall stored in tank.	"	Fair, rather muddy, good taste.	—	Good	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Sufficient	"	"	"	"	Aqueduct	"	Good and clear.	20 June	"	—
Good	"	"	"	"	Rainfall stored in tank.	"	Fair, rather muddy, good taste.	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Sufficient	"	"	"	"	Aqueduct	"	Good and clear.	20 June	"	—
Good	"	"	"	"	Rainfall stored in tank.	"	Fair, rather muddy, good taste.	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Sufficient	"	Yes	Yes	"	Aqueduct	"	Good and clear.	May	Bad	Hospital Orderly.
Good	"	No	No	"	Rainfall stored in tank.	"	Fair, rather muddy, good taste.	—	Good	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Unknown	Yes, frequently from old main drain.	"	From opening of city sewers.	From officers' stables.	Aqueduct	"	Good and clear.	—	Bad	—
Good	No	"	No	No	Rainfall stored in tank.	"	Fair, rather muddy, good taste.	—	Good	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Sufficient	"	"	"	"	Aqueduct	"	Good and clear.	20 June	"	—
Good	"	"	"	"	Rainfall stored in tank.	"	Fair, rather muddy, good taste.	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
Insufficient	Yes, frequently from old main drain.	"	From opening of city sewers.	From officers' stables.	Aqueduct	"	Good and clear.	August	Bad	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
—	—	—	—	—	Unknown	—	—	—	—	This man was at Pembroke Camp for rifle practice.
Insufficient	Yes, frequently from old main drain.	No	From opening of city sewers.	From officers' stables.	Aqueduct	Sufficient	Good and clear.	August	Bad	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—

* Drainage of Lower St. Elmo re-modelled and improved during epidemic whilst barracks were vacant.

J. SMITH CHARTERS, Surgeon, 100th P.W.R.C. Regiment.

TABLE XXI.—Showing the Sanitary Condition of Affected Quarters, together with Cases and Deaths

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhœa.		Cholera.		Floor where attacked: "Ground Floor," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked.	Cubic Feet per Man in Room at the Time of Attack.
Barracks.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.			
St. Francis Barracks	Royal Engineers	Daniel McKindley	Yrs. 28	13 July	—	—	—	Ground Floor	5	850
„	„	C. Newbold	31	29 „	—	—	—	„	6	850
„	„	P. Wynne	25	1 August	—	—	—	„	5	850
„	„	G. Frost	32	1 „	—	—	—	„	5	850
„	„	J. Hopkins	27	3 „	6 August	—	—	2nd or Upper Floor.	9	1,012
„	„	J. Holdsworth	32	3 „	—	—	—	„	9	1,012
„	„	R. Taylor	26	12 „	—	—	—	„	8	905
„	„	C. Gap	28	19 „	—	—	—	„	9	1,012
„	„	T. Anderson	23	28 „	—	—	—	Ground Floor	5	850
„	„	D. King	32	7 Sept.	—	—	—	2nd or Upper Floor.	9	1,012
Floriana	2nd Batallion 4th Regiment.	Private Joseph Wilson	25	11 July	15 July	—	—	Ground Floor	1	760
„	„	„ Griffin Bond	26	—	—	13 July	13 July	„	2	807
Notre Dâme Ravelin.	„	„ Joseph Grealey	26	12 July	Recovered	—	—	„	Hut 3	550
Floriana	„	Corporal Wm. Johnson	24	14 „	„	—	—	„	Room 2	807
„	„	„ John Fitzgerald.	27	13 „	„	—	—	„	„ 6	807
„	„	Private Isaac Cautrill	25	13 „	„	—	—	„	„ 2	807
„	„	„ Samuel Allen	25	—	—	13 July	Recovered	„	„ 5	807
„	„	„ Miles Hudgins	26	—	—	14 „	15 July	„	„ 4	807
„	„	Corporal John Tierney	26	13 July	Recovered	—	—	„	„ 9	844
Left Hornwork	„	Lance-Corporal J. Law	36	—	—	16 July	16 July	„	Hut 10	1,340
Floriana	„	Private Thos. Hargreaves.	25	17 July	22 July	—	—	„	Room 6	807
Notre Dâme Ravelin.	„	„ Nicholas Sara	24	16 „	Recovered	—	—	„	Hut 3	550
Floriana	„	„ John Carroll	26	18 „	„	—	—	„	Room 3	828
„	„	„ John Eastcott	27	16 „	„	—	—	„	„ 3	828
„	„	„ Isaac Hadfield	30	19 „	„	—	—	„	„ 10	844
„	„	„ Wm. Abrahart	27	18 „	„	—	—	„	„ 6	807
„	„	„ Ed. Anson	25	18 „	„	—	—	„	„ 3	828
„	„	„ Chas. Merrit	30	—	—	22 July	23 July	„	„ 9	844
„	„	„ Ben. Evans	26	—	—	23 „	23 „	„	„ 5	807
„	„	„ John Williams	29	24 July	Recovered	—	—	„	„ 6	807
„	„	„ Henry Budd	27	25 „	„	—	—	„	Tent	150
„	„	„ Thos. Cameron	27	22 „	Died of cholera.	—	—	„	Room 4	807
„	„	„ James Cave	26	24 „	Recovered	—	—	„	„ 4	807
Encampment	„	„ John Cooper	30	—	—	25 July	25 July	„	„ 4	807
Left Hornwork	„	„ Thos. Bell	37	—	—	25 „	25 „	„	Hut 20	940
Encampment	„	„ Samuel Rood	24	—	—	25 „	26 „	„	Room 2	807
„	„	„ Wm. Ginghill	31	22 July	Recovered	—	—	„	„ 7	803
Left Hornwork	„	„ Wm. Walker	29	—	—	26 July	Recovered	„	Hut 20	940
Encampment	„	„ James Longhurst.	30	26 July	Recovered	—	—	„	Tent	150
„	„	„ Thos. Cameron	27	—	—	27 July	28 July	„	„	150
„	„	„ Wm. Bradman	27	27 July	Recovered	—	—	„	„	150
„	„	„ Thos. Hann	25	27 „	„	—	—	„	„	150
„	„	„ Henry Booker	24	27 „	„	—	—	„	„	150
„	„	„ Henry Sheen	25	26 „	„	—	—	„	„	150
„	„	„ Henry Budd	27	—	—	27 July	Recovered	„	„	150
Left Hornwork	„	„ John Carton	37	—	—	28 „	29 July	„	Hut 16	1,340
Encampment	„	„ Pk. Sweeney	24	27 July	Recovered	—	—	„	Tent	150

from Diarrhœa and Cholera among Troops at Malta, during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

State of Ventilation: "Sufficient," "Insufficient."	Any Nuisance experienced at the Time of Attack.				Water Supply at the Time of Attack.			How long before the Attack had the affected Room been Limewashed.	General Sanitary Condition of Neighbourhood of Quarter: "Good," "Indifferent," "Bad."	Remarks.
	From "Drains," or "Gulleys."	From "Latrines."	From "Filthy Neighbourhood."	From other Sources.	Whence derived.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	Quality: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly."			
Sufficient	—	—	—	—	Citta Vecchia.	Sufficient	Good	June	Indifferent	Barracks limewashed in June all over, and frequently since, as high as a man can reach.
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WILLIAM FERGUSON, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Engineers.

Sufficient	None	None	None	None	Aqueduct	Sufficient	Good	1 month	Bad	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Good	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Bad	—
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,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	33 days	Good	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	34 days	Bad	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	33 days	Good	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	35 days	Bad	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	33 days	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	36 days	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	35 days	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	35 days	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	39 days	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	40 days	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	41 days	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	42 days	,,	—
,,	,,		,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	39 days	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	41 days	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	42 days	Good	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1 month	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	42 weeks	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	39 days	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	1 month	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Tent	,,	—
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,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Tent	,,	—

TABLE XXI.—Showing the Sanitary Condition of Affected Quarters, together with Cases and

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhœa.		Cholera.		Floor where attacked: "Ground Floor," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked.	Cubic Feet per Man in Room at the Time of Attack.
Barracks.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.			
			Yrs.							
Floriana barrack -	2nd Battalion 4th Regiment.	Private Geo. Percival -	25	25 July -	Recovered	—	—	Ground Floor	Room 7	803
Encampment -	"	" Robt. Adams -	24	28 " -	"	—	—	"	Tent	150
" - -	"	" Sam. Fouracre	27	28 " -	"	—	—	"	"	150
" - -	"	" Ben. Roper -	29	—	—	29 July -	30 July -	"	"	150
" - -	"	" Richd. Dander	25	25 July -	Recovered	—	—	"	"	150
" - -	"	" Geo. Percival -	25	—	—	30 July -	Recovered	"	"	150
" - -	"	Corporal A. Moore -	25	29 July -	Recovered	—	—	"	"	150
" - -	"	Private James Forsyth	23	30 " -	"	—	—	"	"	150
" - -	"	" Wm. Dear -	25	31 " -	"	—	—	"	"	150
" - -	"	" Geo. Ball -	25	30 " -	"	—	—	"	"	150
Gozo - - -	"	" John Sawyer -	27	29 " -	"	—	—	"	"	150
Floriana, Encampment.	"	" Ed. Brown -	33	—	—	1 August -	2 August -	"	"	150
Encampment -	"	" Henry Jones -	25	30 July -	Recovered	—	—	"	"	150
" - -	"	" Geo. Anderson	27	—	—	6 August -	7 August -	"	"	150
" - -	"	" John Wager -	25	6 August -	Recovered	—	—	"	"	150
" - -	"	" Cornelius Brown	26	4 " -	"	—	—	"	"	150
" - -	"	Serjeant Wm. Danby -	30	6 " -	"	—	—	"	"	150
" - -	"	Private Wm. Hill -	30	5 " -	"	—	—	"	"	150
" - -	"	" John McCoy -	27	8 " -	"	—	—	"	"	150
" - -	"	" Wm. Styles -	27	8 " -	"	—	—	"	"	150
" - -	"	" John Woods -	26	10 " -	"	—	—	"	"	150
" - -	"	" James Turner	25	9 " -	"	—	—	"	"	150
" - -	"	" Robt. McNeilly	25	7 " -	"	—	—	"	"	150
" - -	"	Serjeant Jas. McIntosh	24	12 " -	"	—	—	"	"	150
" - -	"	Private James Barnes	34	9 " -	"	—	—	"	"	150
" - -	"	" John Holt -	29	11 " -	"	—	—	"	"	150
" - -	"	" Robt. McNeilly	25	—	—	12 August -	Recovered	"	"	150
" - -	"	" John Murphy	26	12 August -	Recovered	—	—	"	"	150
" - -	"	" Wm. Chambers	24	14 " -	"	—	—	"	"	150
" - -	"	" Ed. Anson -	26	14 " -	"	—	—	"	"	150
" - -	"	" John Halloran	26	—	—	17 August -	Recovered	"	"	150
" - -	"	" Geo. Fell -	33	17 August -	Recovered	—	—	"	"	150
" - -	"	" Ed. Porter -	24	17 " -	"	—	—	"	"	150
" - -	"	" Ed. Hutchins	25	15 " -	"	—	—	"	"	150
" - -	"	" Alfred Thompson.	24	—	—	19 August -	19 August -	"	"	150
" - -	"	" Ed. Dobbs -	32	19 August -	Recovered	—	—	"	"	150
" - -	"	" Thomas Fairclough.	28	24 " -	"	—	—	"	"	150
" - -	"	" Arthur Lawrence.	27	20 " -	"	—	—	"	"	150
" - -	"	" Danl. Dignam	26	—	—	25 August -	26 August -	"	"	150
" - -	"	" John O'Brien	26	25 August -	Recovered	—	—	"	"	150
" - -	"	" John Cox -	30	26 " -	"	—	—	"	"	150
" - -	"	" John Carroll -	27	26 " -	"	—	—	"	"	150
" - -	"	" William Duncombe.	24	27 " -	"	—	—	"	"	150
" - -	"	" Ed. Porter -	24	28 " -	"	—	—	"	"	150
" - -	"	" Ed. Anson -	26	5 September	"	—	—	"	"	150
" - -	"	" Wm. Ginghall	32	7 "	"	—	—	"	"	150
" - -	"	" Edw. Gallagher.	24	9 "	"	—	—	"	"	150
" - -	"	" Wm. Brooks -	26	—	—	15 September	16 September	"	"	150

Deaths from Diarrhœa and Cholera among Troops at Malta, during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

	Any Nuisance experienced at the Time of Attack.				Water Supply at the Time of Attack.					
State of Ventilation: "Sufficient," "Insufficient."	From "Drains," or "Gulleys."	From "Latrines."	From "Filthy Neighbourhood."	From other Sources.	Whence derived.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	Quality: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly."	How long before the Attack had the affected Room been Lime-washed.	General Sanitary Condition of Neighbourhood of Quarter: "Good," "Indifferent," "Bad."	Remarks.
Sufficient	None	None	None	None	Aqueduct	Sufficient	Good	47 days	Bad	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Tent	Good	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

TABLE XXI.—Showing the Sanitary Condition of Affected Quarters, together with Cases and Deaths

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.				Diarrhœa.		Cholera.				
Barracks.	Corps.	Name of Patient.	Age.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Floor where attacked: "Ground Floor," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked.	Cubic Feet per Man in Room at the Time of Attack.
			Yrs.							
Fort Verdala -	84th Regiment	John Turner - -	26	—	—	17 August -	Recovered	Ground Floor	31	490
,, -	,,	George Little - -	31	17 August -	Recovered		—	,,	82	490
,, -	,,	Edward Brown -	19	18 ,, -	,,			1st Floor	74	490
Married Quarters, Polverista.	,,	Frederick Latham -	30	—	-	19 August -	Recovered	2nd Floor	81	1,630
Fort Verdala -	,,	Walter Dooley -	24	—	—	20 ,, -	20 August -	1st Floor	56	490
,, -	,,	Nicholas Buckley -	19	21 August -	Recovered			Ground Floor	21	490
,, -	,,	Thomas Brooks -	23	21 ,, -	,,			,,	21	490
,, -	,,	John Warrington -	33	22 ,, -				1st Floor	53	490
,, -	,,	Aaron Turner - -	26	23 ,, -				Ground Floor	20	490
,, -	,,	Denis McCarthy -	30	23 ,, -				1st Floor	56	490
,, -	,,	Thomas Wilson -	24	23 ,, -	,,			Ground Floor	16	490
,, -	,,	John Dodd - -	28	25 ,, -	,,			,,	13	490
,, -	,,	Mark Waddington -	23	26 ,, -	,,			1st Floor	82	490
Upper Vittoriosa Hospital.	,,	Thomas Margerison -	21	—	—	27 August -	28 August -	Ground Floor	10 Ward	1,100
Fort Verdala -	,,	John Guest - -	22	27 August -	Recovered			1st Floor	82	490
Married Quarters, Polverista.	,,	Daniel Dempsey -	30	—	—	28 August -	29 August -	2nd Floor	83	1,630
Upper Vittoriosa Hospital.	,,	John Butterworth -	26	—	—	28 ,, -	30 ,, -	1st Floor	4 Ward	1,100
Fort Verdala -	,,	Samuel Smith -	25	30 August -	Recovered			Ground Floor	84	490
,, -	,,	John Griffiths -	24	—	—	31 August -	31 August -	1st Floor	56	490
,, -	,,	Walter Hogg - -	32	1 September	Recovered			,,	54	490
,, -	,,	James Coleborne -	26	1 ,,	,,			Ground Floor	24	490
Sanatorium, Citta Vecchia.	,,	Thomas Baron -	30	—	—	2 September	4 September	Citta Vecchia	Citta Vecchia.	Citta Vecchia.
Fort Verdala -	,,	John Copeland -	29	—	—	7 ,,	7 ,,	1st Floor	53	490
,, -	,,	Thomas Howarth -	28	—	—	7 ,,	Recovered	Ground Floor	86	490
,, -	,,	Thomas Quinn -	26	8 September	Recovered			,,	20	490
,, -	,,	William Saxby -	29	8 ,,	,,			1st Floor	53	490
,, -	,,	Aaron Turner - -	26	9 ,,	,,			Ground Floor	20	490
,, -	,,	John Byrne - -	24	9 ,,				1st Floor	1	490
Upper Vittoriosa Hospital.	,,	William Carr - -	30	—	—	9 September	Recovered	Ground Floor	10 Ward	1,100
Fort Verdala -	,,	George Greaves -	27	—	—	12 ,,	12 September	1st Floor	63	490
,, -	,,	Joseph Croft - -	21	12 September	Recovered			Ground Floor	86	490
,, -	,,	Nicholas Buckley -	19	14 ,,	,,			,,	21	490
,, -	,,	John Turner - -	22	15 ,,	,,			,,	20	490
,, -	,,	Thomas Driver -	20	16 ,,	,,			,,	24	490
,, -	,,	Joseph McDonald -	55	16 ,,	,,			,,	14	490
,, -	,,	Henry Wilson -	25	16 ,,	,,			1st Floor	72	490
,, -	,,	Thomas Toole - -	18	18 ,,	,,			,,	72	490
,, -		Richard Sharpe -	24	18 ,,	,,			,,	66	490
,, -	,,	Spencer Claise -	22	19 ,,	,,	—	—	,,	53	490
,, -	,,	Michael Burke -	20	—	—	20 September	Recovered	Ground Floor	66	490
,, -	,,	Thomas Scott - -	25	—	—	20 ,,	26 September	,,	67	490
,, -	,,	Thomas Blakeley -	29	20 September	Recovered	—	—	,,	12	490
,, -	,,	William McNess -	23	—	—	21 September	21 September	,,	4	490
,, -	,,	Patrick Terling -	20	21 September	Recovered	—		1st Floor	61	490
,, -	,,	Edward O'Neil -	21	21 ,,	,,			,,	63	490
,, -	,,	John O'Connors -	24	21 ,,	,,			,,	60	490
,, -	,,	William Thompson -	26	—	—	21 September	22 September	,,	53	490
,, -	,,	Martin McGuire -	26	21 September	Recovered	—	—	,,	52	490
,, -	,,	Jeremiah Crawley -	24	21 ,,	,,	—	—	,,	1	490
,, -	,,	Patrick Dempsey -	21	—	—	21 September	Recovered	Ground Floor	65	490
Upper Vittoriosa Hospital.	,,	Samuel Crossley -	34	21 September	Recovered			1st Floor	66	490
Fort Verdala -	,,	John Barton -	23	21 ,,	,,			Ground Floor	67	490
,, -	,,	George Banks - -	22	21 ,,	,,	—		,,	86	490

from Diarrhœa and Cholera among Troops at Malta, during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

State of Ventilation: "Sufficient," "Insufficient."	Any Nuisance experienced at the Time of Attack.				Water Supply at the Time of Attack.			How long before the Attack had the affected Room been Limewashed.	General Sanitary Condition of Neighbourhood of Quarter: "Good," "Indifferent," "Bad."	Remarks.
	From "Drains," or "Gulleys."	From "Latrines."	From "Filthy Neighbourhood."	From other Sources.	Whence derived.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	Quality: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly."			
Insufficient	No	No	No	No	Rain water	Sufficient	Good	Whitewashed in August 1865.	Indifferent	—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	—
Sufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		Good	—
Insufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		Indifferent	—
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..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	—
,,	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	,,	,,	,,		Bad	—
,,	No	No	No	No	,,	,,	,,		Indifferent	—
Sufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		Good	—
Insufficient	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	,,	,,	,,		Bad	—
,,	No	No	No	No	,,	,,	,,		Indifferent	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	—
Citta Vecchia	Citta Vecchia	Citta Vecchia	Citta Vecchia	Citta Vecchia.	Citta Vecchia. Rain water	Citta Vecchia. Sufficient	Citta Vecchia. Good	Citta Vecchia.	Citta Vecchia.	—
Insufficient	No	No	No	No					Indifferent	—
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,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	—
,,	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	,,	,,	,,		Bad	—
,,	No	No	No	No	,,	,,	,,		Indifferent	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		,,

TABLE XXI.—Showing the Sanitary Condition of Affected Quarters, together with Cases and Deaths

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhœa.		Cholera.		Floor where attacked: "Ground Floor," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked.	Cubic Feet per Man in Room at the Time of Attack.
Barracks.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.			
			Yrs.							
Fort Verdala -	84th Regiment	Michael Masterson -	34	21 September	Recovered	--	--	Ground Floor	69	490
,, -	,,	Patrick Dwyer -	24	21 ,,	,,	--	--	,,	69	490
,, -	,,	John Margerson -	23	21 ,,	,,	--	--	,,	12	490
,, -	,,	Ferdin. Mould - -	24	22 ,,	,,	--	--	,,	14	490
Sanatorium Citta Vecchia.	,,	Henry Skelton -	19	--	--	22 September	25 September	Citta Vecchia	Citta Vecchia.	Citta Vecchia.
Fort Verdala -	,,	Joseph Gould - -	24	24 September	Recovered	--	--	Ground Floor	31	490
,, -	,,	Thomas Findley -	24	24 ,,	,,	--	--	,,	31	490
,, -	,,	William McGuire -	21	24 ,,	,,	--	--	1st Floor	56	490
Upper Vittoriosa Hospital.	,,	Samuel Crossley -	34	--	--	25 September	26 September	,,	4 ward	1,100
Pembroke Camp -	,,	Edward Batley -	23	25 September	Recovered	--	--	Ground Floor	Pembroke Camp.	630
Fort Verdala -	,,	Matthew Donnelly -	27	26 ,,	,,	--	--	1st Floor	84	490
Pembroke Camp -	,,	George Graham -	29	27 ,,	,,	--	--	Ground Floor	Pembroke Camp.	630
Fort Verdala -	,,	Abraham Pilling -	37	27 ,,	,,	--	--	1st Floor	73	490
,, -	,,	Alfred Wood - -	21	27 ,,	,,	--	--	,,	92	490
,, -	,,	William Townsend -	25	--	--	27 September	Recovered	Ground Floor	15	490
,, -	,,	William Saxby -	29	27 September	Recovered	--	--	1st Floor	53	490
,, -	,,	William Vann -	19	27 ,,	,,	--	--	,,	56	490
,, -	,,	Michael Costello -	24	28 ,,	,,	--	--	,,	56	490
,, -	,,	William Fitzgerald -	22	28 ,,	,,	--	--	,,	91	490
,, -	,,	Denis McCarthy -	30	1 October -	,,	--	--	,,	56	490
,, -	,,	William Polson -	19	1 ,,	,,	--	--	,,	63	490
Pembroke Camp -	,,	Joseph McDonald -	35	14 ,, -	,,	--	--	Ground Floor	Pembroke Camp.	630
St. Francesco di Paolo.	1st Battalion 22nd Regiment	Private Richd. Hobson	26	23 July -	Recovered	--	--	Ground Floor	1	648
St. John's Curtain -	,,	,, Thomas Ross	38	--	--	26 July -	29 July -	,,	199	235
St. Francesco di Paolo.	,,	,, Hy. McArdle	26	--	--	8 August -	Recovered	,,	2	748
Isola Gate - -	,,	,, John Collins -	43	8 August -	Recovered	--	--	1st Floor	4	767
Polverista Gate -	,,	Colour-Serjeant Wm. Kay.	31	--	--	9 August -	Recovered	Ground Floor	10	3,762
Isola Gate - -	,,	Private Richard Rolfe	31	11 August -	Recovered	--	--	,,	9 and 10	925
,, -	,,	,, Henry Petty -	28	--	--	12 August -	Recovered	,,	12	1,164
,, -	,,	,, Saml. Cooper	29	12 August -	Recovered	--	--	,,	12	1,164
St. John's Curtain -	,,	,, Robert Sitton	39	--	--	14 August -	16 August -	,,	207	294
Polverista Gate -	,,	,, Geo. Roberts	24	15 August -	Recovered	--	--	,,	14	752
,, -	,,	,, William May	25	16 ,, -	,,	--	--	,,	1	752
,, -	,,	,, Thomas Haywood.	33	--	--	17 August -	19 August -	,,	Left Casemate Polverista	941
Lower Vittoriosa Hospital.	,,	,, Thos. Hayes -	39	--	--	17 ,, -	17 ,, -	2nd Floor	1	1,290
Polverista Gate -	,,	,, Danl. Harding	30	17 August -	Recovered	--	--	Ground Floor	19	752
Officers' Quarters, Isola Gate.	,,	Quarter-Master Walter Jones.	42	--	--	18 August -	18 August -	,,	4	7,616
Polverista Gate -	,,	Private Wm. Holland	28	18 August -	Recovered	--	--	,,	1	752
Isola Gate - -	,,	,, Wm. Jackson	31	19 ,, -	,,	--	--	,,	12	1,164
St. Francesco di Paolo.	,,	,, Hy. Harbury	29	--	--	20 August -	20 August -	,,	16	1,176
St. John's Curtain -	,,	,, James Dooge	29	20 August -	Recovered	--	--	,,	179	294
Polverista Gate -	,,	,, James Vane -	28	20 ,, -	,,	--	--	,,	14	752
,, -	,,	,, Patrick Hyland.	29	21 ,, -	,,	--	--	,,	Right Casemate Polverista	941
St. Francesco di Paolo.	,,	,, James Robinson.	29	23 ,, -	,,	--	--	,,	2	728
Polverista Gate -	,,	,, Thomas Bates	32	25 ,, -	,,	--	--	,,	2	752
Isola Gate - -	,,	,, Saml. Cooper	29	26 ,, -	,,	--	--	,,	12	1,164
,, -	,,	,, Michael Masterson.	27	--	--	1 Sept. -	1 Sept. -	,,	11	1,082
Polverista Gate -	,,	,, Geo. Bartlett	27	2 Sept. -	Recovered	--	--	,,	Right Casemate Polverista	941

from Diarrhœa and Cholera among Troops at Malta, during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

State of Ventilation: "Sufficient," "Insufficient."	Any Nuisance experienced at the Time of Attack.				Water Supply at the Time of Attack.			How long before the Attack had the affected Room been Lime-washed.	General Sanitary Condition of Neighbourhood of Quarter: "Good," "Indifferent," "Bad."	Remarks.
	From "Drains," or "Gulleys."	From "Latrines."	From "Filthy Neighbourhood."	From other Sources.	Whence derived.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	Quality: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly."			
Insufficient	Yes	No	No	No	Rain water	Sufficient	Good	Whitewashed in August 1865.	Indifferent	—
..	,,	..	..	..	..	..	,,		..	
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	—
Citta Vecchia	Citta Vecchia	Citta Vecchia	Citta Vecchia	Citta Vecchia	,,	,,	,,		CittaVecchia	—
Insufficient	No	No	No	No	,,	,,	,,		Indifferent	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	—
,,	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	,,	,,	,,		Bad	—
Sufficient	No	No	No	No	,,	,,	,,		Good	—
Insufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		Indifferent	—
Sufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		Good	—
Insufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		Indifferent	—
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		,,	—
..	,,	..	..	..	..	..	..		..	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	—
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..	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	—
..	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		..	
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		Good	—

P. J. CLARKE, Surgeon, 84th Regiment.

Insufficient	—	—	1	—	Aqueduct & rain water.	Sufficient	Good	3 months	Bad	—
,,	—	1	—	—	,,	,,	,,	,,	Good	—
,,	—	—	1	—	,,	,,	,,	4 months	Bad	—
,,	—	—	1	—	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
Sufficient	—	1	—	—	,,	,,	,,	,,	Good	—
Insufficient	—	—	1	—	,,	,,	,,	,,	Bad	—
,,	—	—	1	—	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	—	—	1	—	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	—	—	—	—	,,	,,	,,	,,	Good	—
,,	—	1	—	—	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	—	1	—	—	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	—	1	—	—	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	
Sufficient	—	—	1	—	,,	,,	,,	1 month	Bad	—
Insufficient	—		—	—	,,	,,	,,	4 months	Good	—
Sufficient	—	—	1	—	,,	,,	,,	,,	Bad	—
Insufficient	—	—	—	—	,,	,,	,,	,,	Good	—
,,	—	—	1	—	,,	,,	,,	,,	Bad	—
,,	—	—	1	—	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	—	—	—	—	,,	,,	,,	,,	Good	—
,,	—	1	—	—	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	—	1	—	—	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	—	—	1	—	,,	,,	,,	,,	Bad	—
,,	—	1	—	—	,,	,,	,,	,,	Good	—
,,	—	—	1	—	,,	,,	,,	,,	Bad	—
,,	—	—	1	—	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	—	1	—	—	,,	,,	,,	,,	Good	—

TABLE XXI.—Showing the Sanitary Condition of Affected Quarters, together with Cases and Deaths

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.				Diarrhœa.		Cholera.				
Barracks.	Corps.	Name of Patient.	Age.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Floor where attacked: "Ground Floor," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked.	Cubic Feet per Man in Room at the Time of Attack.
St. Francesco di Paolo.	1st Battalion 22nd Regiment.	Private Jas. Farmery	Yrs. 25	—	—	3 Sept.	Recovered	Ground Floor	15	1,311
„	„	„ Thomas Jones	25	15 Sept.	Recovered	-	-	„	1	618
Isola Gate	„	„ Fredk. Kent	28	—	—	24 Sept.	29 Sept.	1st Floor	4	675
Burmola Curtain	„	„ David Brookman.	37	—	—	25 „	27 „	„	4	864
Isola Gate	„	„ Joseph Sparrow.	22	26 Sept.	Recovered	-	-	„	5	1,152
„	„	„ John Sharps	25	27 „	„	—	—	Ground Floor	9 and 10	925
Polverista Gate	„	Dr. John Connor	33	—	—	1 October	Recovered	„	17	752
„	„	Private George Pink	31	1 October	Recovered	—	—	„	11	752
Isola Gate	„	„ John Vahey	24	27 „	„	—	—	„	1	612
Fort Ricasoli	29th Foot	Martin Goggins	38	—	—	6 July	8 July	Ground Floor	53	624
„	„	John McKay	22	7 July	Recovered			„	7	626
„	„	Henry Wharton	18	7 „	„			„	6	626
„	„	John Jones	20	8 „	„	—		„	11	624
Pembroke Camp	„	Edward Rodgers	20	11 „	„	—		„	8	630
Fort Ricasoli	„	Joseph Lomas	24	12 „	„	-		„	13	626
„	„	Benjamin Bradly	19	13 „	„	—		„	5	626
„	„	James Kelly	22	15 „	„	—	-	„	6	626
„	„	Samuel Rideout	27	15 „	„	—		„	13	626
„	„	James Gannon	22	15 „	„	—	-	„	5	626
Pembroke Camp	„	William Haynes	22	17 „	„	—		„	3	630
Fort Ricasoli	„	Hugh Blackford	21	18 „	„	—	-	„	Hut 1	626
„	„	Henry Wharton	18	20 „	„	—	-	„	6	626
„	„	John Marshall	34	20 „	„	—	-	„	12	624
„	„	Frederick Dobson	18	22 „	„	—		„	Hut 2	626
„	„	Henry Boud	24	22 „	„	—	-	„	„	626
„	„	Joseph Bevington	23	22 „	„	—	-	„	„	626
„	„	John Jones	21	24 „	„	—		„	Room 11	626
Pembroke Camp	„	John Kane	24	24 „	„	—		„	16	630
Fort Ricasoli	„	Michael White	26	25 „	„	—		„	15	626
„	„	William Vickery	19	26 „	„		—	„	6	626
„	„	Moses Kelly	34	27 „	„	—	-	„	6	626
„	„	John Davis	23	28 „	„	—	—	„	5	626
„	„	Samuel Rideout	25	28 „	„	—		„	13	626
Pembroke Camp	„	John Fearn	20	28 „	„	—	-	„	2	630
„	„	George Weaver	20	31 „	„	—	-	„	8	630
„	„	Robert McHale	19	1 August	„	-	—	„	15	630
„	„	Joseph Dunkley	26	2 „	„	—	—	„	2	630
„	„	Henry Elner	25	2 „	„	—	—	„	3	630
Fort Ricasoli	„	Joseph Robinson	23	3 „	„	—	-	„	6	626
Pembroke Camp	„	James Clatworthy	32	3 „	„	—	-	„	10	630
„	„	Joseph Bruton	28	4 „	„	—	—	„	1	626
„	„	John Jarvis	35	—	—	4 August	5 August	„	Married quarters.	630
„	„	William Briggs	20	—	—	4 „	6 „	„	12	630
„	„	John Norton	24	5 August	Recovered	—	—	„	12	626
„	„	John Brindley	20	7 „	„	—	—	„	7	626
„	„	John Andrews	25	9 „	„	—	—	„	2	630
„	„	James Murray	23	9 „	„	—	—	„	2	630
„	„	Thomas McCale	22	10 „	„	—	—	„	3	630
„	„	Charles Mayors	25	9 „	„	—	—	„	3	630
Fort Ricasoli	„	Henry Clare	19	10 „	„	—	-	„	6	626

from Diarrhœa and Cholera among Troops at Malta, during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

State of Ventilation: "Sufficient," "Insufficient."	Any Nuisance experienced at the Time of Attack.				Water Supply at the Time of Attack.			How long before the Attack had the affected Room been Lime-washed.	General Sanitary Condition of Neighbourhood of Quarter: "Good," "Indifferent," "Bad."	Remarks.
	From "Drains," or "Gulleys."	From "Latrines."	From "Filthy Neighbourhood."	From other Sources.	Whence derived.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	Quality: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly."			
Insufficient	—	—	1	—	Aqueduct & rain water.	Sufficient	Good	4 months	Bad	—
,,	—	—	1	—	,,	,,	,,	5 months	,,	—
,,	—	—	1	—	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
Sufficient	—	—	1	—	,,	,,	,,	2 months	,,	—
Insufficient	—	—	1	—	,,	,,	,,	5 months	,,	—
,,	—	—	1	—	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	—	1	—	—	,,	,,	,,	,,	Good	—
,,	—	1	—	—	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	—	—	1	—	,,	,,	,,	,,	Bad	—

A. L. ADAMS, Surgeon, 1st Battalion, 22nd Regiment.

Insufficient	No	No	No	No	Rain water from tanks.	Sufficient	Good	6 months	Good	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
Sufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
Insufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
Sufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
Insufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
Sufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	2 weeks	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
Insufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
Sufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
Insufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—

TABLE XXI.—Showing the Sanitary Condition of Affected Quarters, together with Cases and Deaths

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.				Diarrhœa.		Cholera.				
Barracks.	Corps.	Name of Patient.	Age.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Floor where attacked: "Ground Floor," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked.	Cubic Feet per Man in Room at the Time of Attack.
			Yrs.							
Vittoriosa Hospital	20th Foot	Patrick O'Connor	22	—	—	11 August	12 August	1st Floor	6	1,165
Fort Ricasoli	„	John Walsh	26	12 August	Recovered		—	Ground Floor	5	626
„	„	Joseph Eaton	25	13 „	„	—	—	„	13	626
„	„	Michael Whittaker	24	13 „	„		—	„	12	626
„	„	William Ray	30	12 „	„		—	„	Hut 1	626
„	„	John Marshall	34	—		15 August	Recovered	„	Room 12	626
Pembroke Camp	„	James Courd	23	15 August	Recovered	—	—	„	2	630
„	„	Michael Boyle	22	15 „	„	—	—	„	12	630
Fort Ricasoli	„	Thomas Simmons	21	15 „	„	—	—	„	8	626
„	„	Henry Bond	24	16 „	„	—	—	„	Hut 2	626
Pembroke Camp	„	Thomas Jones	20	17 „	„			„	Room 6	630
Vittoriosa Hospital	„	Thomas Sturgess	23	—	—	17 August	20 August	1st Floor	6	1,160
Fort Ricasoli	„	Richard Nettleton	33	—	—	20 „	20 „	Ground Floor	8	626
Pembroke Camp	„	William Fox	18	20 August	Recovered	—	—	„	1	630
„	„	Thomas Cowan	20	20 „	„	—	—	„	11	630
Pembroke Camp (Forest Hospital).	„	Robert McMahon	24	—	—	21 August	22 August	„	Ward 1	1,165
Pembroke Camp	„	John Murray	24	23 August	Recovered		—	„	Room 2	630
„	„	John Whittingham	19	25 „	„		—	„	1	630
Fort Ricasoli	„	James Williams	24	25 „	„		—	„	13	626
„	„	James Bowen	24	—	—	26 August	28 August	„	6	626
„	„	John Aspinall	25	31 August	Recovered	—	—	„	12	626
Pembroke Camp	„	Henry Glover	22	—	—	1 September	1 September	„	2	630
„	„	John Vickery	29	—	—	1 „	10 „	„	1	630
Zabbar Gate	„	William Dobson	23	1 September	Recovered	—	—	„	2	650
Pembroke Camp	„	Stephen Rigby	18	2 „	„	—	—	„	3	630
„	„	Thomas McCabe	22	—	—	3 September	4 September	„	4	650
„	„	William Matthews	26	—	—	4 „	Recovered	„	2	630
„	„	Thomas Whelan	40	4 September	Recovered	—	—	„	Hut 2	630
„	„	John Murray	21	—	—	5 September	5 September	„	Room 2	630
Fort Ricasoli	„	John Cochrane	24	6 September	Recovered	—	—	„	5	626
Pembroke Camp	„	John Piper	24	8 „	„	—	—	„	16	630
Pembroke Camp (Forest Hospital).	„	William Frost	28	—	—	10 September	10 September	„	Ward 1	1,165
„	„	Michael McNamara	33	12 September	Recovered		—	„	Room 11	630
„	„	Daniel Murphy	24	12 „	„		—	„	2	630
„	„	Robert Chapman	21	13 „	„	—	—	„	3	630
Fort Ricasoli	„	William Smith	23	15 „	„	—	—	„	6	626
„	„	Thomas Cook	23	22 „	„		—	„	5	626
„	„	Michael Learey	29	22 „	„		—	„	6	626
„	„	Thomas Cowan	22	22 „	„		—	„	6	626
Zabbar Gate	„	Jeremiah Sullivan	21	22 „	„		—	„	6	650
„	„	John Slade	24	23 „	„	—	—	„	1	650
Fort Ricasoli	„	Michael Murray	32	23 „	„	—	—	„	6	626
„	„	Thomas Carr	23	24 „	„	—	—	„	Hut 4	626
„	„	William Lockhart	21	25 „	„	—	—	„	Room 6	626
„	„	John Dawson	23	25 „	„	—	—	„	—	626
„	„	Stephen O'Donnell	30	25 „	„	—	—	„	Room 6	626
„	„	Thomas Bowler	21	27 „	„		—	„	Hut 4	626
Zabbar Gate	„	William Hurst	23	2 October	„	—	—	„	5	650
„	„	Thomas Neal	28	2 „	„	—	—	„	1	650
„	„	Henry Phillips	19	2 „	„	—	—	„	3	650
Fort Ricasoli	„	Edward O'Hagan	24	4 „	„	—	—	„	6	626
„	„	Robert Wills	22	5 „	„	—	—	„	7	626
Salvatore	„	Henry Clarke	24	7 „	„		—	„	1	640

from Diarrhœa and Cholera among Troops at Malta, during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

State of Ventilation: "Sufficient," "Insufficient."	Any Nuisance experienced at the Time of Attack.				Water Supply at the Time of Attack.			How long before the Attack had the affected Room been Lime-washed.	General Sanitary Condition of Neighbourhood of Quarter: "Good," "Indifferent," "Bad."	Remarks.
	From "Drains," or "Gulleys."	From "Latrines."	From "Filthy Neighbourhood."	From other Sources.	Whence derived.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	Quality: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly."			
Insufficient	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Rain water from tanks.	Sufficient	Good	2 weeks	Bad	—
"	No	No	No	No	"	"	"	"	Good	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3 weeks	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Insufficient	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	No	No	No	No	"	"	"	"	Bad	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Good	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1 month	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5 weeks	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 weeks	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 days	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 "	"	—
Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 "	"	—
Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	4 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5 "	"	—
Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5 "	"	—
Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	14 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	15 "	"	—
Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	15 "	"	—

TABLE XXI.—Showing the Sanitary Condition of Affected Quarters, together with Cases and Deaths

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhœa.		Cholera.		Floor where attacked: "Ground Floor," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked.	Cubic Feet per Man in Room at the Time of Attack.
Barracks.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.			
Fort Ricasoli	29th Foot	Frederick Betteridge	Yrs. 25	7 October	Recovered	—	—	Ground Floor	5	626
Zabbar Gate	,,	Alfred Hewett	24	7 ,,	,,	—	—	,,	5	650
Fort Ricasoli	,,	Samuel Rideout	26	8 ,,	,,	—	—	,,	13	626
,,	,,	William Gibbs	28	9 ,,	,,	—	—	,,	13	626
,,	,,	William Blake	30	1 ,,	,,	—	—	1st Floor	6	626
,,	,,	Joseph King	24	12 ,,	,,	—	—	Ground Floor	7	626
Zabbar Gate	,,	William Lowdin	24	12 ,,	,,	—	—	,,	5	650
,,	,,	John Norton	24	15 ,,	,,	—	—	,,	5	650
Fort Ricasoli	,,	John Wilkinson	32	18 ,,	,,	—	—	,,	Hut 5	626
Zabbar Gate	,,	John Lambert	20	18 ,,	,,	—	—	,,	Room 5	650
Fort Ricasoli	,,	Thomas Ward	20	20 ,,	,,	—	—	,,	Hut 4	626
,,	,,	John Jones	20	21 ,,	,,	—	—	1st Floor	Room 7	626
Zabbar Gate	,,	James Courd	23	—	—	23 October	28 October	Ground Floor	4	650
Fort Ricasoli	,,	Jeremiah Sullivan	22	23 October	Recovered	—	—	,,	7	626
,,	,,	Michael Winn	38	25 ,,	,,	—	—	,,	7	626
,,	,,	John Davis	29	—	—	27 October	28 October	,,	5	626
Zabbar Gate	,,	John Houmas	20	29 October	Recovered	—	—	,,	2	650
Fort Ricasoli	,,	Alfred Stokes	28	30 ,,	,,	—	—	,,	12	626
,,	,,	Francis Ailes	25	—	—	30 October	30 October	,,	61	626
Pembroke Camp	2nd Battalion 8th Regiment.	Private Richard Lissell	26	1 July	—	—	—	Ground Floor	2	630
,,	,,	,, Michael Butler	27	2 ,,	—	—	—	,,	6	630
,,	,,	,, William Flynn	32	5 ,,	—	—	—	,,	3	630
,,	,,	,, Thomas Herod	24	5 ,,	—	—	—	,,	5	630
,,	,,	,, Edward Harris	29	7 ,,	—	—	—	,,	2	630
Fort Manoel	,,	Dr. John Moore	19	7 ,,	—	—	—	,,	12	983
Pembroke Camp	,,	Private Thos. Knowles	38	9 ,,	—	—	—	,,	5	630
,,	,,	Serjeant Israel Chard	31	9 ,,	—	—	—	,,	6	630
,,	,,	Corporal John Brown	25	9 ,,	—	—	—	,,	4	630
,,	,,	Private Wm. Compton	26	9 ,,	—	—	—	,,	2	630
Fort Manoel	,,	,, Sam. Hutchins	42	10 ,,	—	—	—	,,	Lodgings	Unknown
Pembroke Camp	,,	,, John Byers	28	11 ,,	—	—	—	,,	2	630
Fort Manoel	,,	,, Thomas Casey	26	14 ,,	—	—	—	,,	1	545
Pembroke Camp	,,	,, John Kelly	26	14 ,,	—	—	—	,,	3	630
,,	,,	,, Benj. Brown	25	16 ,,	—	—	—	,,	4	630
,,	,,	,, Michael Mc Carthy.	23	16 ,,	—	—	—	,,	13	630
Fort Manoel	,,	,, John Daley	24	20 ,,	—	—	—	,,	1	545
Pembroke Camp	,,	,, Wm. Braddish	26	28 ,,	—	—	—	,,	3	630
,,	,,	,, James Ballard	26	—	—	27 July	27 July	,,	1	630
Fort Manoel	,,	,, Samuel Dunn	26	29 July	—	—	—	,,	1	545
,,	,,	,, Fred. Louis	20	31 ,,	—	—	—	,,	13	983
Pembroke Camp	,,	,, John Murphy	30	31 ,,	—	—	—	,,	3	630
,,	,,	,, Dnl. McMillan	26	31 ,,	—	—	—	,,	2	630
,,	,,	,, Tim. Omearn	29	1 August	—	—	—	,,	3	630
,,	,,	,, Dan. McMillan	26	—	—	6 August	6 August	,,	2	630
Garrison Hospital	,,	,, James Eades	26	—	—	7 ,,	7 ,,	1st Floor	31	2500
Pembroke Camp	,,	,, Wm. Damers	28	10 August	—	—	—	Ground Floor	4	630
,,	,,	,, Edw. Wooley	24	11 ,,	—	—	—	,,	6	630
,,	,,	,, AnthonySmith	27	13 ,,	—	—	—	,,	2	630

from Diarrhœa and Cholera among Troops at Malta, during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

State of Ventilation: "Sufficient," "Insufficient."	Any Nuisance experienced at the Time of Attack.				Water Supply at the Time of Attack.			How long before the Attack had the affected Room been Lime-washed.	General Sanitary Condition of Neighbourhood of Quarter; "Good," "Indifferent," "Bad."	Remarks.
	From "Drains," or "Gulleys."	From "Latrines."	From "Filthy Neighbourhood."	From other Sources.	Whence derived.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	Quality: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly."			
Insufficient	No	No	No	No	Rain water from tanks.	Sufficient	Good	17 days	Good	—
Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	17 "	"	—
Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	18 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	19 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	20 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	22 "	"	—
Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	22 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	22 "	"	—
Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1 month	"	—
Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1 "	"	—
Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1 "	"	—
Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1 "	"	—
Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1 "	"	—
Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1 "	"	—
Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 weeks	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 "	"	—

E. MOREHEAD, Surgeon-Major, 29th Regiment.

Sufficient	No	Occasionally	Occasionally from uncovered rear in neighbourhood.	No	Tanks	Sufficient	Good	2 months	Good	—
"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"		—
"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	No	"	"	"	"	6 months	"	—
"	"	"	Occasionally from uncovered rear in neighbourhood.	"	"	"	"	2 months	"	—
"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	No	No	House close to wateredge.	"	"	"	Not known	"	—
"	"	Occasionally	—	No	"	"	"	2 months	"	—
"	"	No	No	"	"	"	Bad taste	6 months	"	—
"	"	Occasionally	Occasionally from uncovered rear in neighbourhood.	"	"	"	Good	2 months	"	—
"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	Before cleaning in morning.	None	"	"	"	Bad taste	6 months	"	—
"	"	Occasionally	Occasionally from uncovered rear in neighbourhood.	"	"	"	Good	2 months	"	—
"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	Before cleaning in morning.	None	"	"	"	Bad taste	6 months	"	—
"	"	Occasionally	"	"	"	"	"	6 months	"	—
"	"	"	Occasionally from uncovered rear in neighbourhood.	"	"	"	Good	2 months	"	—
"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"		"	"	"	"	3 months	"	—
"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	1 month	"	—
"	"	Occasionally	Occasionally from uncovered rear in neighbourhood.	"	"	"	"	3 months	"	—
"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"				"	"	"				—

TABLE XXI.—Showing the Sanitary Condition of Affected Quarters, together with Cases and Deaths

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhœa.		Cholera.		Floor where attacked: "Ground Floor," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked.	Cubic Feet per Man in Room at the Time of Attack.
Barracks.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.			
			Yrs.							
Fort Manoel	2nd Battalion 8th Regiment.	Private George Russ	27	16 August	—	—	—	Ground Floor	1	545
Pembroke Camp	"	" Rody Kelly	25	20 "	—	—	—	"	4	630
"	"	" Edw. Molloy	27	25 "	—	—	—	"	4	630
"	"	" Andrew Bright	24	30 "	—	—	—	"	1	630
"	"	" Step. Kennedy	25	30 "	—	—	—	"	3	630
"	"	" John Higgins	42	1 September	—	—	—	"	1	630
"	"	" Denis Donovan	26	2 "	—	—	—	"	4	630
"	"	" Thomas Gillis	26	5 "	—	—	—	"	8	630
"	"	" Thomas Britt	26	10 "	—	—	—	"	2	630
Forest Hospital	"	" John Murphy	25	—	—	11 September	11 September	"	—	800
Pembroke Camp	"	" Charles Evans	28	11 September	—	—	—	"	5	630
"	"	" Michael Gleeson.	27	8 October	—	—	—	"	1	630
Fort Manoel	"	" Thomas Gillis	26	10 "	—	—	—	"	1	545
Pembroke Camp	"	" Joseph Gastin	25	—	—	9 September	9 September	"	1	630
Fort Manoel	"	" Michael Nash	27	11 October	—	—	—	"	16	728
Pembroke Camp	"	" Patrick Healey	32	13 "	—	—	—	"	13	630
"	"	" JohnMcCarthy	25	16 "	—	—	—	"	4	630
"	"	" Patrick Robinson.	30	—	—	20 October	—	"	3	630
"	"	" Thomas Mc Carthy.	26	26 October	—	—	—	"	1	630
Fort Lascaris	Royal Malta FencibleArtillery.	Gunner J. Fammit	39	7 July	Recovered	—	—	2nd Floor	3	598
"	"	" L. Pella	37	10 "	"	—	—	"	7	822
"	"	Bombardier P. Mandi	28	11 "	"	—	—	1st Floor	16	407
Couvre Porte	"	Gunner S. Fenech	25	13 "	"	—	—	Ground Floor	4	714
"	"	" P. Cassar	25	14 "	"	—	—	"	9	659
Fort Lascaris	"	" P. Pella	18	19 "	"	—	—	2nd Floor	18	873
Sant' Elena	"	" G. Borg	17	20 "	"	—	—	Ground Floor	—	500
Fort Lascaris	"	" G. Pella	19	22 "	"	—	—	1st Floor	16	407
Couvre Porte	"	" P. Camana	24	—	—	22 July	Recovered	Ground Floor	2	600
Sant' Elena	"	" M. Pella	23	24 July	Recovered	—	—	"	—	500
Fort Lascaris	"	" F. Dannanin	32	24 "	"	—	—	2nd Floor	6	598
Sant' Elena	"	" M. A. Sultana	20	25 "	"	—	—	Ground Floor	—	500
Fort Lascaris	"	" Louis Avallo	49	25 "	"	—	—	2nd Floor	10	703
"	"	" P. Schembri	33	26 "	"	—	—	"	5	598
Sant' Elena	"	" G. Debour	24	27 "	"	—	—	Ground Floor	—	500
"	"	" L. Bellizri	15	2 August	"	—	—	"	—	500
Fort Lascaris	"	" F. Galea	18	2 "	"	—	—	1st Floor	14	407
Couvre Porte	"	Trumpeter C. Delforso.	43	3 "	"	—	—	"	8	580
Fort Lascaris	"	Gunner G. Guch	45	7 "	"	—	—	2nd Floor	10	703
"	"	" G. Agins	19	7 "	"	—	—	"	14	407
"	"	" P. Schembri	33	11 "	"	—	—	"	5	598
"	"	" Ant. Borg	18	13 "	"	—	—	"	4	598
"	"	" Ant. Borg	18	—	—	14 August	Recovered	"	4	598
"	"	" E. Erniquez	24	14 August	Recovered	—	—	"	10	703
"	"	" L. Attard	26	16 "	"	—	—	"	10	703
Sant' Elena	"	Serjeant A. Camilleri	40	17 "	"	—	—	Ground Floor	—	500
Fort Lascaris	"	Gunner G. Pisani	24	18 "	"	—	—	1st Floor	15	407
"	"	" A. Barbara	53	—	—	20 August	20 August	"	12	509
"	"	" G. Pace	46	21 August	Recovered	—	—	2nd Floor	2	598

from Diarrhœa and Cholera among Troops at Malta, during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

State of Ventilation: "Sufficient," "Insufficient."	Any Nuisance experienced at the Time of Attack.				Water Supply at the Time of Attack.			How long before the Attack had the affected Room been Lime-washed.	General Sanitary Condition of Neighbourhood of Quarter: "Good," "Indifferent," "Bad."	Remarks.
	From "Drains," or "Gulleys."	From "Latrines."	From "Filthy Neighbourhood."	From other Sources.	Whence derived.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	Quality: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly."			
Sufficient	No	Occasionally	No	None	Tanks	Sufficient	Bad taste	6 months	Good	—
"	"	"	Occasionally from uncovered rear in neighbourhood.	"	"	"	Good	3 months	"	—
"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"		"	"	"	"	4 months	"	—
"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	6 months	"	—
"	"	Occasionally	Occasionally from rear in neighbourhood.	"	"	"	"	4 months	"	—
"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	None	"	"	"	Bad taste	6 months	"	—
"	"	"	From rear in neighbourhood.	"	"	"	Good	4 months	"	—
"	"	"	None	"	"	"	Bad taste	6 months	"	—
"	"	"	Occasionally from uncovered rear in neighbourhood.	"	"	"	Good	5 months	"	—
"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	—

JOHN MADDEN, Surgeon, 2nd Battalion, 8th (The King's) Regiment.

Sufficient	—	—	—	—	Aqueduct & rain water.	Sufficient	Good	1 month	Good	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
Insufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
Sufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	1	—	1	—	"	"	"	"	Bad	—
Insufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	Good	—
Sufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	1	—	1	—	"	"	"	"	Bad	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	Good	—
"	1	—	1	—	"	"	"	"	Bad	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	Good	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	1	—	1	—	"	"	"	"	Bad	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	2 months	"	—
Insufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	Good	—
Sufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
Insufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
Sufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	1	—	1	—	"	"	"	"	Bad	—
Insufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	Good	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
Sufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—

TABLE XXI.—Showing the Sanitary Condition of Affected Quarters, together with Cases and Deaths

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhœa.		Cholera.		Floor where attacked: "Ground Floor," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked.	Cubic Feet per Man in Room at the Time of Attack.
Barracks.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.			
			Yrs.							
Sant' Elena - -	Royal Malta Fencible Artillery.	Gunner G. Deplin -	25	22 August -	Recovered	—	—	Ground Floor	—	500
Fort Lascaris -	"	" C. Xuereb -	23	26 " -	"	—	—	1st Floor	15	407
Sant' Elena - -	"	" F. Montebello	34	30 " -	"	—	—	Ground Floor	—	500
* - - -	"	Serjeant G. Pella -	37	1 Sept. -	"	—	—	3rd Floor	None	Not known.
Fort Lascaris -	"	Gunner, G. Agins -	23	1 " -	"	—	—	1st Floor	18	875
" -	"	" A. Mallia -	23	—	—	1 Sept.	2 Sept. -	"	15	407
Regimental Hospital	"	" P. Pace -	50	2 Sept. -	Recovered	—	—	Ward 50	—	2,665
Fort Lascaris -	"	" M. Arzopardo	41	2 " -	"	—	—	2nd Floor	5	598
Couvre Porte -	"	Bombardier C. Covacintto.	27	3 " -	"	—	—	Ground Floor	4	714
Sant' Elena - -		Gunner L. Bellizri -	15	3 " -	"	—	—	"	—	500
" -	"	" G. Berzina -	33	4 " -	"	—	—	"	—	500
Fort Lascaris -	"	" Ant. Borg -	54	4 " -	"	—	—	1st Floor	15	407
" -	"	Corporal G. Bologna -	26	4 " -	"	—	—	2nd Floor	9	598
" -	"	Gunner P. Pauli -	31	4 " -	"	—	—	Ground Floor	—	500
" -	"	" Ant. Borg -	54	—	—	4 Sept. -	7 Sept. -	1st Floor	15	407
* - - -	"	Serjeant G. Vella -	37	5 Sept. -	Recovered	—	—	3rd Floor	None	Not known.
Sant' Elena - -	"	Gunner F. Grech -	19	6 " -		—	—	Ground Floor	—	500
Fort Lascaris -	"	" A. Grech -	26	6 " -		—	—	2nd Floor	6	598
" -	"	" F. Dannanin	27	6 " -	"	—	—	"	9	598
" -	"	Bombardier P. Mandi	28	—	—	6 Sept. -	Recovered	1st Floor	16	407
" -	"	Gunner G. Pella -	19	7 Sept. -	Recovered	—	—	"	16	407
Sant' Elena - -	"	" M. Bonello -	17	7 " -	"	—	—	Ground Floor	—	500
Fort Lascaris -	"	" F. Cilia -	27	7 " -	"	—	—	2nd Floor	9	598
" -	"	Acting Bombardier, A. Camilleri.	56	—	—	7 Sept. -	Recovered	1st Floor	15	500
" -	"	Trumpeter G. Attard	23	8 Sept. -	Recovered	—	—	2nd Floor	3	598
* - - -	"	Gunner P. Fanugia -	45	8 " -	"	—	—	3rd Floor	—	800
" -	"	Gunner G. M. Heni -	34	8 " -	—	—	—	2nd Floor	1	598
" -	"	" M. Agins -	23	9 " -	—	—	—	1st Floor	14	407
" -	"	" C. Spiteri -	25	10 " -	—	—	—	2nd Floor	7	822
" -	"	" G. Vella -	19	10 " -	—	—	—	1st Floor	16	407
" -	"	Serjeant F Ganci -	54	—	—	10 Sept. -	16 Sept. -	"	10	703
" -	"	Serjeant - Major G. Barbara.	48	10 Sept. -	—	—	—	2nd Floor	2	8,372
* —— -	"	Serjeant P. Andibut -	32	12 " -	—	—	—	"	None	Not known.
Fort Lascaris -	"	Gunner F. Dannanin	36	13 " -	—	—	—	"	3	598
" -	"	" G. Busuttil -	20	14 " -	—	—	—	1st Floor	14	407
" -	"	" C. Micallef -	24	—	—	16 Sept. -	Recovered	2nd Floor	9	598
Couvre Porte -	"	" G. Cremona -	17	16 Sept. -	—	—	—	Ground Floor	4	714
" -	"	Bombadier G. Covacciotto.	27	17 " -	—	—	—	"	4	714
" -	"	Gunner G. M. Ciantar	21	17 " -	—	—	—	"	2	600
Fort Lascaris -	"	" C. Bonavia -	25	22 " -	—	—	—	2nd Floor	7	822
" -	"	" A. Magio -	26	23 " -	—	—	—	"	10	703
Sant' Elena - -	"	" S. Mamo -	28	24 " -	—	—	—	Ground Floor	—	500
Fort Lascaris -	"	" P. Pabono -	27	29 " -	—	—	—	1st Floor	15	407
Couvre Porte -	"	" A. Borg -	24	12 October -	—	—	—	Ground Floor	1	635
Fort Lascaris -	"	" A. Alessandri	32	19 " -	—	—	—	1st Floor	14	407
" -	"	" P. Bonz -	32	22 " -	—	—	—	2nd Floor	1	598
" -	"	" G. Vella -	32	26 " -	—	—	—	"	14	407
" -	"	" G. Menien -	21	4 Nov. -	—	—	—	"	7	822
Sant' Elena - -	"	" S. Cortis -	46	13 " -	—	—	—	Ground Floor	—	500

from Diarrhœa and Cholera among Troops at Malta, during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

State of Ventilation: "Sufficient," "Insufficient."	Any Nuisance experienced at the Time of Attack.				Water Supply at the Time of Attack.			How long before the Attack had the affected Room been Lime-washed.	General Sanitary Condition of Neighbourhood of Quarter: "Good," "Indifferent," "Bad."	Remarks.
	From "Drains," or "Gulleys."	From "Latrines."	From "Filthy Neighbourhood."	From other Sources.	Whence derived.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	Quality: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly."			
Sufficient	1	—	1	—	Aqueduct & rain water.	Sufficient	Good	2 months	Bad	—
Insufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	Good	—
Sufficient	1	—	1	—	"	"	"	"	Bad	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	6 months	Good	On the lodging list, living at Valetta.
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	1 day	"	—
Insufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
Sufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	22 days	"	Hospital orderly.
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	2 "	"	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	3 days	"	—
"	1	—	1	—	"	"	"	"	Bad	—
"	1	—	1	—	"	"	"	4 days	"	—
Insufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	Good	—
Sufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
Insufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
Sufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	6 months	"	On the lodging list, living at Valetta.
"	1	—	1	—	"	"	"	6 days	Bad	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	Good	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
Insufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	7 days	"	—
Sufficient	1	—	1	—	"	"	"	"	Bad	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	Good	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	8 days	"	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	1 month	"	Officer's servant living at Vittoriosa.
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	8 days	"	—
Insufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	9 "	"	—
Sufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	10 "	"	—
Insufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	10 "	"	—
Sufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	10 "	"	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	10 "	"	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	4 months	"	On the lodging list, Floriana.
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	13 days	"	—
Insufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	14 "	"	—
Sufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	16 "	"	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	16 "	"	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	17 "	"	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	17 "	"	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	22 "	"	—
"	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	23 "	"	—
"	1	—	1	—	"	"	"	24 "	Bad	—
Insufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	29 "	"	—
Sufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	42 "	"	—
Insufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	49 "	"	—
Sufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	52 "	"	—
Insufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	56 "	"	—
Sufficient	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	65 "	"	—
"	1	—	1	—	"	"	"	74 "	"	—

F. BERNARD, M.D., Surgeon, R. M. F. Artillery.

TABLE XXII.—Showing the SANITARY CONDITION of AFFECTED QUARTERS, together with CASES and DEATHS

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhœa.		Cholera.		Floor where attacked: "Ground Floor," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked.	Cubic Feet per Inmate in Room at the Time of Attack.
Where quartered.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.			
Plague Hospital	Royal Artillery	Mrs. Monger	Yrs. 21	—	—	22 June	23 June	Ground Floor	—	—
" "	"	Mrs. Tom	33	—	—	23 "	27 "	"	—	—
Barrack at Salvatore Counterguard.	"	Mrs. Perry	27	—	—	1 July	2 July	"	—	—
" "	"	Mrs. McIlroy	28	—	—	1 "	Recovered	"	—	—
" "	"	Mrs. Grey	36	—	—	1 "	"	"	—	—
" "	"	Mrs. Troy	29	—	—	1 "	"	"	—	—
" "	"	Mrs. Forrester	32	—	—	1 "	"	"	—	—
" "	"	Mrs. Knight	28	—	—	1 "	"	"	—	—
Quarters at Salvatore Counterguard.	"	Mrs. Phipps	25	—	—	2 "	8 July	"	—	—
Salvatore Counterguard.	"	Mrs. Gadd	29	—	—	9 "	10 "	"	—	—
St. James Cavalier	"	Mrs. Forrester	32	16 July	Recovered	—	—	"	—	—
" "	"	Mrs. Morgan	29	—	—	26 July	Recovered	"	—	—
Upper St. Elmo	"	Mrs. O'Brien	28	9 August	Recovered	—	—	"	—	—
" "	"	Mrs. Campbell	42	18 "	—	21 August	Recovered	"	—	—
Plague Hospital	"	Amelia Martha Tom	9 8/12	—	—	20 June	21 June	"	—	—
" "	"	Joseph Wm. Monger	3/12	26 June	27 June	—	—	"	—	—
" "	"	Henry Geo. Marshallsey.	6½	—	—	29 June	30 June	"	—	—
Quarters at Salvatore Counterguard.	"	Jemima Phipps	1 3/12	—	—	6 July	6 July	"	—	—
Tents at Salvatore Counterguard.	"	Joseph Wm. Cragg	4/12	6 July	Recovered	—	—	"	—	—
" "	"	Elizabeth Whitfield	3	—	—	6 July	Recovered	"	—	—
" "	"	Henry Perry	8	—	—	6 "	"	"	—	—
" "	"	Maria Troy	4	10 July	Recovered	—	—	"	—	—
" "	"	Mary Jane Wheller	2½	—	—	11 July	Recovered	"	—	—
Marsamuscetto	"	Ellen Harmer	4	—	—	5 August	5 August	1st Floor	—	—
Sliema	"	Edw. Wm. Lawson	1½	25 August	31 August	—	—	Ground Floor	—	—
St. James Cavalier	"	Emily Gadd	7/12	16 July	20 July	—	—	"	—	—
Lower St. Elmo	100th Regiment	Mrs. Waight	21	21 July	R. 30 July	—	—	Ground Floor	3	Married
Crown Works	"	Mrs. Shea	35	25 "	R. 31 "	—	—	"	18	"
"	"	Mrs. Jones	32	—	—	27 July	29 July	"	5	"
Horn Works	"	Mrs. Moser	32	—	—	28 "	"	"	6	"
"	"	Mrs. Bates	29	30 July	R. 4 Aug.	—	—	"	6	"
Crown Works	"	Mrs. Welsh	40	31 "	R. 5 "	—	—	"	12	"
Horn Works	"	Mrs. Reardon	36	1 August	R. 10 "	—	—	"	5	"
Pembroke Camp	"	Mrs. Ridley	28	—	—	27 August	27 Aug.	"	Unknown	"
Sliema	"	Mrs. Munns	25	—	—	1 Sept.	R. 11 Sept.	"	"	Unknown. Married
Horn Works	"	Mrs. Grodan	29	3 October	R. 9 Oct.	—	—	"	1	
Lower St. Elmo	"	Mrs. Casey	21	24 "	R. 29 "	—	—	1st Floor	6	"
Horn Works	"	Child, E. Cadden	1	5 August	R. 20 Aug.	—	—	Ground Floor	4	Married quarters.
Garrison Hospital	"	" M. E. Edwards	2	23 "	R. 1 Jan. 1866	—	—	"	Hosptl. sits. qy. No. 10.	"
Sliema	"	" M. F. Brady	5	—	—	29 August	R. 4 Sept.	1st Floor	Unknown.	Unknown.
Lower St. Elmo	"	" Rebecca Ridley	1	21 Sept.	25 October	—	—	Ground Floor	6	Married quarters.
"	"	" Phoebe Ridley	3	—	—	25 October	R. 31 Oct.	"	6	"
"	"	" "	"	31 October	R. 12 Nov.	—	—	"	6	"

from DIARRHŒA and CHOLERA among SOLDIERS' WIVES and CHILDREN, in MALTA during the Epidemic of 1865.

State of Ventilation: "Sufficient," "Insufficient."	Any Nuisance experienced at the Time of Attack.				Water Supply at the Time of Attack.			How long before the Attack had the affected Room been Lime-washed.	General Sanitary Condition of Neighbourhood of Quarter: "Good," "Indifferent," "Bad."	REMARKS.
	From "Drains," or "Gulleys."	From "Latrines."	From "Filthy Neighbourhood."	From other Sources.	Whence derived.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	Quality: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly."			
Sufficient	Drains	Latrines	Filthy sea-shore.	—	Rain-water tank.	Sufficient	Good	—	Bad	Near the ill-drained Lazaretto.
"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	—	"	" "
Insufficient	No	No	No	—	Aqueduct	"	"	2 months	Good	A very narrow place. Confined area.
"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	" "
"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	" "
"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	" "
"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	" "
"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	" "
"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	" "
"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	" "
"	Drains	Latrines	Yes	Yes*	Tank of rain-water.	"	Tasted badly.	"	Indifferent	* Overflow of sewerage into the ditch near to the barrack.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Surrounded by dirty neighbourhood.
Sufficient	No	No	No	No	Tanks	"	Good	3 months	"	" "
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "
"	Drains	Latrines	Filthy sea-shore.	"	Tank	"	"	—	Bad	Near Lazaretto.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	" "
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	" "
Insufficient	No	No	No	"	Aqueduct	"	"	2 months	Good	A very narrow place.
Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	Tents occupied by those who had been first at Plague Hospital, afterwards at Salvatore Counterguard.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3 months	Indifferent	Near the ill-drained Manderaggio.
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insufficient	Drains	Latrines	Yes	A filthy ditch.	Tank	Sufficient	Tasted badly.	2 months	Bad	—

THOMAS PARK, SURGEON, 3RD BATTALION ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Insufficient	Yes, frequently from the old main drain.	None	From opening of city sewers.	From officers' stables.	Aqueduct	Sufficient	Good and clear.	March *	Bad	* Previous to regiment marching into Lower St. Elmo on 24th March 1865, and frequently since, as high as the iron racks, and round the base of the walls on the floors.
Sufficient	No	"	No	No	"	"	"	20 June	Good	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
—	—	—	—	Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	In lodgings, via Kzira, Sliema.
Sufficient	No	No	No	No	Aqueduct	Sufficient	Good and clear.	20 June	Good	—
Insufficient	Yes, frequently from the old main drain.	"	From opening of city sewers.	From officers' stables.	"	"	"	August	Bad	—
Sufficient	No	"	No	No	"	"	"	20 June	Good	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	May	Bad	—
—	—	—	—	Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	In lodgings, via Kzira, Sliema.
Insufficient	Yes, frequently from the old main drain.	No	From opening of city sewers.	From officers' stables.	Aqueduct	Sufficient	Good and clear.	August	Bad	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—

J. SMITH CHARTERS, SURGEON, 100TH P. W. R. C. REGIMENT.

TABLE XXII.—Showing the Sanitary Condition of Affected Quarters, together with Cases and Deaths from

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhœa.		Cholera.		Floor where attacked: "Ground Floor," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked.	Cubic Feet per Inmate in Room at the Time of Attack.
Where quartered.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.			
			Yrs.							
Plague Hospital	2nd Battalion 8th Regiment.	Mrs. Driall	20	1 July 1865	—	—	—	Ground Floor	Not known.	600
Fort Manoel	"	John Hampson	12/12	5 "	—	—	—	"	4	1,200
Pembroke Camp	"	Margaret Flynn	4	15 "	19 July 1865	—	—	Wooden hut	—	About 700.
"	"	Mrs. Flynn	36	—	—	20 July	28 July	"	—	"
"	"	John Flynn	1½	—	—	24 "	29 "	"	—	"
Fort Manoel	"	Mrs. Cousens	26	28 July	—	—	—	1st Floor	3	2,000
Pembroke Camp	"	Johanna Curtin	6	—	—	29 July	29 July	Wooden hut	—	About 700.
"	"	Julia Flannery	8	—	—	30 "	31 "	"	—	"
Fort Manoel	"	Mrs. Harris	25	31 July	—	—	—	Ground Floor	Lodgings	Not known.
Strada Mercanti	"	Mrs. Brook	30	—	—	12 Aug.	13 Aug.	4th Floor	"	"
"	"	Louisa Brook	8	—	—	13 "	14 "	"	"	"
"	"	Frederick Brook	6	—	—	13 "	—	"	"	"
"	"	William Brook	4	—	—	13 "	16 Aug.	"	"	"
Pembroke Camp	"	William Hooke	½	27 August	30 August	—	—	Wooden hut	—	About 700.
"	"	Mrs. Fitzgerald	29	—	—	22 Sept.	—	2nd Floor	29	2,000
Left Horn Work	2nd Battalion 4th Regiment.	Mrs. Thowburne	33	—	—	13 July	14 July	Ground Floor	Hut 11	1,560
"	"	Mrs. May	61	—	—	22 "	22 "	"	" 17	940
"	"	Mrs. Bailey	35	—	—	24 "	Recovered	"	" 24	1,340
"	"	Mrs. Walker	23	—	—	24 "	"	"	" 20	940
"	"	Mrs. Carton	33	—	—	26 "	26 July	"	" 16	1,340
Notre Dame Ravelin	"	Mrs. Gimber	29	—	—	28 "	28 "	"	" 4	1,560
Left Horn Work	"	Mrs. Hazeley	29	—	—	29 "	1 August	"	" 19	1,340
"	"	Mrs. Flatters	25	29 July	Recovered	—	—	"	" 8	2,350
"	"	Mrs. Miller	33	29 "	"	—	—	"	" 18	2,350
"	"	Mrs. Denman	30	29 "	"	—	—	"	" 3	1,560
Encampment	"	Mrs. Crombie	29	—	—	2 August	3 August	"	Tent	205
Schoolmaster's Quarters, Floriana.	"	Mrs. Green	24	12 Aug.	Recovered	—	—	"	Quarters	1,033
		CHILDREN.								
Left Horn Work	"	Child D. Barnes	2	1 July	20 July	—	—	Ground Floor	Hut 2	600
"	"	Child J. Barnes	4	24 "	Recovered	—	—	"	" 2	600
Notre Dame Ravelin	"	Child E. Crombie	2	24 "	27 August	—	—	"	" 5	670
Left Horn Work	"	Child Har. S. Duck	4	24 "	Recovered	—	—	"	" 14	1,560
Notre Dame Ravelin	"	Child Wm. Gimber	1½	25 "	3 August	—	—	"	" 4	670
Left Horn Works	"	Child C. W. Hazeley	2½	28 "	1 "	—	—	"	" 19	670
Encampment	"	Child G. C. Hazeley	1	—	—	2 August	5 August	"	Tent	530
"	"	Mrs. Lawler's Child	6	10 Sept.	Recovered	—	—	"	"	—
"	"	Mrs. Barnes' Child	4	10 "	"	—	—	"	"	171
Married Quarters, Polverista.	84th Regiment	Mrs. Hickmott	23	—	—	4 Aug. 1865	5 Aug. 1865	2nd Floor	46	1,026
Zeitun Gate	"	Mrs. McNulty	22	—	—	5 "	9 "	Ground Floor	—	
Married Quarters, Polverista.	"	Mrs. Jolly	24	—	—	16 "	30 "	2nd Floor	33	1,539
"	"	Mrs. Nowland	19	16 Aug. 1865	Recovered	—	—	1st Floor	19	980
"	"	Mrs. Boulger	27	16 " "	"	—	—	Ground Floor	8	1,404

Diarrhœa and Cholera among Soldiers' Wives and Children, in Malta during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

State of Ventilation: "Sufficient," "Insufficient."	Any Nuisance experienced at the Time of Attack.				Water Supply at the Time of Attack.			How long before the Attack had the affected Room been Lime-washed.	General Sanitary Condition of Neighbourhood of Quarter: "Good," "Indifferent," "Bad."	Remarks.
	From "Drains" or "Gulleys."	From "Latrines."	From "Filthy Neighbourhood."	From other Sources.	Whence derived.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	Quality: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly."			
Insufficient	From drains	None	None	None	Tanks	Sufficient	Good	Not known	Indifferent	—
Sufficient	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 months	Good	—
"	"	Occasionally	An uncovered rear in the neighbourhood.	No	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	Occasionally	An uncovered rear in the neighbourhood.	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	None	None	House close to water edge.	"	"	"	Not known	"	—
Insufficient	From drains	"	"	None	"	Insufficient	Bad taste	About 8 months.	Bad	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Recovered.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		—
Sufficient	"	Occasionally	An uncovered rear in the neighbourhood.	"	"	Sufficient	Good	2 months	"	—
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3 months	"	Recovered

JOHN MADDEN, Surgeon, 2nd Battalion, 8th (The King's) Regiment.

Sufficient	None	None	None	None	Aqueduct	Sufficient	Good	1 month	Good	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	39 days	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1 month	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 weeks	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Tent	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	78 days	"	—
Sufficient	None	None	None	None	Aqueduct	Sufficient	Good	16 days	Good	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 weeks	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Tent	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—

B. Lane, Surgeon, 2nd Battalion, 4th Regiment, King's Own Royals.

Sufficient	No	No	No	Habit of throwing slops on ground in front of quarters.	Rain water	Sufficient	Good	White-washed in August 1865.	Good	—
Insufficient	"	Yes	"		"	"	"	—	—	Not on the strength.
Sufficient	"	No	"		"	"	"	White-washed in August 1865.	Good	—
"	"	"	"		"	"	"		"	—
"	"	"	"		"	"	"		"	—

TABLE XXII.—Showing the Sanitary Condition of Affected Quarters, together with Cases and Deaths from

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhœa.		Cholera.		Floor where attacked: "Ground Floor," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked.	Cubic Feet per Inmate in Room at the Time of Attack.
Where quartered.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.			
Married Quarters, Polverista.	84th Regiment	Mrs. Swift	Yrs. 24	18 Aug. 1865	Recovered	—	—	Ground Floor	6	702
Fort Verdala	„	Mrs. Driver	28	19 „	„	—	—	„	4	1,630
Married Quarters, Polverista.	„	Mrs. Harney	28	19 „	„	—	—	2nd Floor	39	615
„	„	Mrs. Bailey	29	22 „	„	—	—	Ground Floor	1	1,404
„	„	Mrs. Kets Remety	34	25 „	„	—	—	2nd Floor	36	1,026
„	„	Mrs. Austwick	34	28 „	„	—	—	„	43	615
Fort Verdala	„	Mrs. Harrison	30	—	—	29 Aug. 1865	1 Sept. 1865	Ground Floor	1	815
Married Quarters, Polverista.	„	Mrs. Nowland	19	1 Sept. 1865	Recovered	—	—	1st Floor	19	980
„	„	Mrs. Sweeney	20	1 „	„	—	—	„	30	1,470
Fort Verdala	„	Mrs. Robinson	18	1 „	„	—	—	Ground Floor	7	1,630
Married Quarters, Polverista.	„	Mrs. Jenkinson	30	10 „	„	—	—	1st Floor	24	1,470
„	„	Mrs. Birch	28	13 „	„	—	—	„	27	980
„	„	Mrs. Bould	27	13 „	„	—	—	Ground Floor	25	936
Zabbar Gate	„	Mrs. Clarney	24	18 „	„	—	—	„	—	—
Married Quarters, Polverista.	„	Mrs. Sullivan	33	25 „	„	—	—	2nd Floor	33	769
„	„	Mrs. Stretch	26	3 Oct.	„	—	—	Ground Floor	16	1,404
„	„	Mrs. O'Brien	28	14 „	„	—	—	2nd Floor	48	1,539
Married Quarters, Polverista.	„	Child, Hickmott	1	1 Aug.	„	—	—	1st Floor	3	1,026
Zeitun Gate	„	„ McNulty	3	—	—	7 Aug. 1865	9 Aug. 1865	Ground Floor	—	—
Married Quarters, Polverista.	„	„ Harney	2	8 Aug. 1865	17 Sept. 1865	—	—	2nd Floor	39	615
„	„	„ Marriott	1	15 „	27 Oct.	—	—	1st Floor	26	730
„	„	„ Nowland	1	16 „	14 „	—	—	„	19	980
„	„	„ Quarmby	42 days.	17 „	27 Aug.	—	—	2nd Floor	40	1,026
„	„	„ Minahan	90 days.	17 „	20 „	—	—	„	46	1,026
Upper Vittoriosa Hospital.	„	„ Jones (Emma)	4	17 „	Recovered	—	—	1st Floor	8	1,571
„	„	„ Jones (Annie)	2	17 „	„	—	—	„	8	1,571
Zeitun Gate	„	„ Lawler	2	—	—	10 Aug. 1865	14 Aug. 1865	„	Officers' quarters.	—
Notre Dame Bastion	„	„ Blake	1	18 Aug. 1865	9 Oct. 1865	—	—	Ground Floor	3	1,000
Married Quarters, Polverista	„	„ Rowbottom	1	20 „	Recovered	—	—	1st Floor	29	588
Fort Verdala	„	„ Lawson	2	24 „	„	—	—	Ground Floor	2	1,630
Married Quarters, Polverista.	„	„ Greaves	12	25 „	„	—	—	„	7	468
„	„	„ Kelly	1	26 „	„	—	—	1st Floor	25	735
Fort Verdala	„	„ Farrell	2	28 „	„	—	—	Ground Floor	7	1,680
„	„	„ Fitzgerald	2	29 „	„	—	—	„	31	1,630
Married Quarters, Polverista.	„	„ Dempsey	4	—	—	29 Aug. 1865	31 Aug. 1865	2nd Floor	45	1,026
„	„	„ Austwick	2	1 Sept. 1865	Recovered	—	—	„	43	615
„	„	„ Taylor	1	4 „	„	—	—	Ground Floor	14	936
„	„	„ Broderick	1	11 „	26 Oct. 1865	—	—	2nd Floor	38	615
Fort Verdala	„	„ Harrison (younger).	2	13 „	Recovered	—	—	Ground Floor	1	830
„	„	„ Dawson	213 days.	22 „	„	—	—	„	30	1,630
„	„	„ Harrison (elder).	7	22 „	4 Oct. 1865	—	—	„	1	830
Married Quarters, Polverista.	„	„ Whelehan	4	23 „	Recovered	—	—	„	12	936
„	„	„ Mahoney	61 days.	25 „	19 Oct. 1865	—	—	2nd Floor	41	615
„	„	„ Davis	3	27 „	Recovered	—	—	1st Floor	27	588
Zabbar Gate	„	„ Connell	7	27 „	27 Oct. 1865	—	—	Ground Floor	—	—
Married Quarters, Polverista.	„	„ Kelly	3	28 „	Recovered	—	—	1st Floor	25	735
Fort Verdala	„	„ Fitzgerald	2	30 „	„	—	—	Ground Floor	31	1,630
„	„	„ Farrell	2	7 Oct. „	„	—	—	„	7	1,630
„	„	„ Harrison	7	7 „	„	—	—	„	1	830
Notre Dame Bastion	„	„ Blake	4	10 „	16 Oct. 1865	—	—	„	3	1,000
New Married Quarters.	„	„ Morley	63 days.	10 „	15 „	—	—	„	15	561

Diarrhœa and Cholera, among Soldiers' Wives and Children in Malta during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

State of Ventilation: "Sufficient," "Insufficient."	Any Nuisance experienced at the Time of Attack.				Water Supply at the Time of Attack.			How long before the Attack had the affected Room been Lime-washed.	General Sanitary Condition of Neighbourhood of Quarter: "Good," "Indifferent," "Bad."	Remarks.
	From "Drains" or "Gulleys."	From "Latrines."	From "Filthy Neighbourhood."	From other Sources.	Whence derived.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	Quality: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly."			
Sufficient	No	No	No	Habit of throwing slops on ground in front of quarters.	Rainwater	Sufficient	Good	Whitewashed in August 1865.	Good	—
Insufficient	,,	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,		,,	—
Sufficient	,,	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,		,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,		,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,		,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,		,,	—
Insufficient	,,	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,		,,	—
Sufficient	,,	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,		,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,		,,	—
Insufficient	,,	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,		,,	—
Sufficient	,,	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,		,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,		,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,		,,	—
—	—	—	—		,,	—	—	—	—	Not on the strength.
Sufficient	No	No	No		,,	Sufficient	Good	Whitewashed in August 1865.	Good	—
,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,		,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,		,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	—	—		,,	—
Insufficient	,,	Yes	,,		,,	Sufficient	Good	Unknown	—	Not on the strength.
Sufficient	,,	No	,,		,,	,,	,,	Whitewashed in August 1865.	Good	—
,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,		,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,		,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,		,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,		,,	—
Insufficient	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	,,	,,	,,		Bad	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	—
,,	No	,,	No	No	,,	,,	,,	Unknown	Good	—
,,	,,	No	,,	Habit of throwing slops on ground in front of quarters.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
Sufficient	,,	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,	Whitewashed in August in 1865.	,,	—
Insufficient	,,	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,		,,	—
Sufficient	,,	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,		,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,		,,	—
Insufficient	,,	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,		,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,		,,	—
Sufficient	,,	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,		,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,		,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,		,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,		,,	—
Insufficient	,,	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,		,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,		,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,		,,	—
Sufficient	,,	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,		,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,		,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,		,,	—
—	—	—	—		,,	—	—	—	—	Not on the strength.
Sufficient	No	No	No		,,	Sufficient	Good	Whitewashed in August 1865.	Good	—
Insufficient	,,	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,		,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,		,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,		,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,	Unknown	,,	—
Sufficient	,,	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,	Whitewashed in August 1865.	,,	—

P. J. CLARKE, Surgeon, 84th Regiment.

TABLE XXII.—Showing the Sanitary Condition of Affected Quarters, together with Cases and Deaths from

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhœa.		Cholera.		Floor where attacked: "Ground Floor," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked.	Cubic Feet per Inmate in Room at the Time of Attack.
Where quartered.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.			
Fort Ricasoli	29th Regiment	Child, J. Rostron	Yrs. 1	15 July	12 August	—	—	Ground Floor	55	790
Pembroke Camp	„	Mrs. M. A. Jarvis	33	—	—	26 July 1865	31 July 1865	„	6	1,176
Vittoriosa	„	Child, S. Walters	2	1 August	5 August	—	—	„	10	910
Fort Ricasoli	„	„ Kennelly	1	5 „	—	—	—	„	51	790
„	„	Mrs. Westcott	22	6 „	—	—	—	„	47	620
„	„	Child, A. Colgan	3	7 „	—	—	—	„	49	620
„	„	Mrs. Indoa	36	8 „	—	—	—	„	35	469
Cottonera	„	Child, H. Nicholls	1	10 „	14 August	—	—	1st Floor	2	54
„	„	„ S. Mason	2	11 „	12 „	—	—	„	2	54
Fort Ricasoli	„	„ C. Mitchell	3	12 „	15 „	—	—	Ground Floor	52	508
„	„	Mrs. A. Murray	22	—	—	14 August	14 August	„	45	750
Cottonera	„	„ C. Bourke	21	—	—	14 „	16 „	1st Floor	2	54
Fort Ricasoli	„	„ M. McHugh	28	—	—	15 „	17 „	Ground Floor	57	508
Cottonera	„	„ V. Mason	24	—	—	16 „	16 „	1st Floor	1	51
Fort Ricasoli	„	Child, F. Todd	8	—	—	18 „	20 „	Ground Floor	Hut 5	960
„	„	„ M. Warren	1	18 August	20 August	—	—	„	„	960
„	„	Mrs. C. Hickie	27	18 „	—	—	—	„	56	550
„	„	Child, M. Halloran	2	19 „	—	—	—	„	58	550
„	„	„ M. McEvoy	11	19 „	—	—	—	„	49	508
„	„	Mrs. M. Colgan	30	20 „	—	—	—	„	49	462
„	„	Child, H. Mitchell	1	20 „	—	—	—	„	52	508
„	„	„ Bray	2	21 „	—	—	—	„	47	620
„	„	„ Halloran	2	22 „	—	—	—	„	58	550
Pembroke Camp	„	„ J. McHugh	1	—	—	22 August	22 August	„	Hut 3	960
„	„	„ A. Douglass	1	22 August	22 August	—	—	„	14	528
Fort Ricasoli	„	Mrs. Wilkinson	24	—	—	25 August	25 August	„	58	550
„	„	Child, Wilkinson	2	26 August	—	—	—	„	58	550
„	„	„ C. Hickie	1	31 „	—	—	—	„	56	550
„	„	„ D. Wilkinson	1	31 „	15 Sept.	—	—	„	Hut 5	960
„	„	„ A. Colgan	3	4 Sept.	—	—	—	„	66	620
„	„	„ E. Westcott	1	16 „	—	—	—	„	49	620
Pembroke Camp	„	„ M. McMain	1	16 „	21 Sept.	—	—	„	5	538
Fort Ricasoli	„	„ E. Bray	2	17 „	—	—	—	„	47	620
„	„	„ J. Reddington	1	18 „	—	—	—		48	620
„	„	Mrs. McGovern	24	24 „	—	—	—	„	48	620
„	„	„ Hickie	27	25 „	—	—	—	„	56	550
„	„	Child, Westcott	2	14 October	—	—	—	„	47	620
„	„	„ Goggins	4	18 „	—	—	—	„	49	52
„	„	„ H. McEvoy	2	18 „	—	—	—	„	49	500
„	„	„ J. O'Donnell	5	18 „	22 October	—	—	„	28	313
„	„	Mrs. A. Reddington	24	—	—	23 October	23 October	„	48	620
„	„	Child, A. O'Brien	10	—	—	26 „	27 „	„	57	508
„	„	„ E. Stokes	1	26 October	31 October	—	—	„	57	508
„	„	Mrs. Horan	18	26 „	—	—	—	„	39	313
„	„	Child, M. Smith	1	27 „	2 Nov.	—	—	„	27	313
„	„	Mrs. Stokes	24	—	—	29 October	30 October	„	57	508
„	„	Child, C. Hickie	1	31 October	—	—	—	„	56	500
„	„	„ M. McEvoy	11	—	—	1 Nov.	1 Nov.	„	49	500
„	„	„ John McInerny	10	1 Nov.	—	—	—	„	50	500
„	„	„ J. McEvoy	2	1 „	—	—	—	„	49	500
„	„	„ E. Jones	2	1 „	18 Nov.	—	—	„	57	750
„	„	Mrs. McGovern	26	10 „	—	—	—	„	47	750
„	„	„ Jones	40	—	—	12 Nov.	13 Nov.	„	Tent	97

Diarrhœa and Cholera among Soldiers' Wives and Children, in Malta during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

State of Ventilation: "Sufficient," "Insufficient."	Any Nuisance experienced at the Time of Attack.				Water Supply at the Time of Attack.			How long before the Attack had the affected Room been Limewashed.	General Sanitary Condition of Neighbourhood of Quarter: "Good," "Indifferent," "Bad."	Remarks.
	From "Drains" or "Gulleys."	From "Latrines."	From "Filthy Neighbourhood."	From other Sources.	Whence derived.	Quantity: "Sufficient" or "Insufficient."	Quality: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly."			
Very insufficient.	No	No	No	No	Rain-water from wells.	Sufficient	Good	5 months	Good	—
Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5 "	"	—
Insufficient	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	2 weeks	Bad	—
"	No	No	No	No	"	"	"	5 months	Good	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	5 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 "	Bad	Lodgings at "A Inn." Gun
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 "	"	" "
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 "	Good	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 "	Bad	Lodgings at "A Inn." Gun
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 "	Good	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 "	Bad	Lodgings at "A Inn." Gun
Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 "	Good	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 "	"	—
Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 "	"	—
Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1 "	"	—
Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 "	"	—
Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 weeks	"	—
Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	7 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	7 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	8 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	8 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	8 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	8 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	11 "	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	11 "	"	—

E. MOORHEAD, Surgeon-Major, 29th Regiment.

TABLE XXII.—Showing the Sanitary Condition of Affected Quarters, together with Cases and Deaths from

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhœa.		Cholera.		Floor where attacked: "Ground Floor," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked.	Cubic Feet per Inmate in Room at the Time of Attack.
Where quartered.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.			
			Yrs.							
St. Nicholas Bastion	1st Battalion 22nd Regiment	Mrs. Booth - -	28	—	—	9 August -	9 August -	Ground Floor	62	408
Burmola Curtain -	„	Child, C. Larkin -	1 5/12	9 August -	Recovered	—	—	„	10	958
Servants' Room, Inquisitors Palace	„	Mrs. Donohue -	26	11 „ -	„	—	—	„	7	1,080
St. Frances Floriana	„	Mrs. Finucane -	28	—	—	12 August -	12 August -	„	Provost Sergeant's Room.	2,880
St. John's Curtain -	„	Child, C. Sitton -	1 5/12	—	—	12 „ -	13 „ -	„	207	294
„	„	Boy, Wm. Sitton -	7	—	—	14 „ -	15 „ -	„	207	294
„	„	Mrs. O'Brien - -	26	28 August -	Recovered	—	—	„	176	235
„	„	Boy, Wm. Harbury -	4	29 „ -	„	—	—	„	201	393
Burmola Curtain -	„	Mrs. Humphries -	38	14 Sept. -	„	—	—	1st Floor	3	2,016
	„	Child, T. Parlin -	2	19 „ -	„	—	—	Ground Floor	13	1,008
	„	Mrs. Sullivan - -	28	—	—	22 Sept. -	24 Sept. -	1st Floor	11	1,344
„	„	Mrs. Brookman -	28	—	—	26 „ -	30 „ -	„	4	864
„	„	Mrs. McAuliffe -	26	—	—	26 „ -	Recovered	Ground Floor	1	1,008
St. Francesco di Paolo.	„	Mrs. Mayner - -	22	28 Sept. -	Recovered	—	—	1st Floor	Provost Sergeant's Room.	1,785
St. John's Curtain -	„	Mrs. Ross - -	30	25 October -	„	-	—	Ground Floor	199	294
„	„	Child, J. A. Ross -	1 5/12	26 „ -	„	—	—	„	199	294
Room over the Gateway at Notabile.	Army Hospital Corps	Mary Ann Bishop -	25	—	—	3 a.m. 6 August.	10.15 p.m. 6 August.	1st Floor	—	400
The Tower at Notabile - -	„	Mary Jane Mahony -	2	—	—	9.30 a.m. 11 August.	Recovered	2nd Floor	—	500

and Cholera among Soldiers' Wives and Children in Malta during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

State of Ventilation: "Sufficient," "Insufficient."	Any Nuisance experienced at the Time of Attack.				Water Supply at the Time of Attack.			How long before the Attack had the affected Room been Limewashed.	General Sanitary Condition of Neighbourhood of Quarter: "Good," "Indifferent," "Bad."	Remarks.
	From "Drains," or "Gulleys."	From "Latrines."	From "Filthy Neighbourhood."	From other Sources.	Whence derived.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	Quality: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly."			
Sufficient	—	1	—	—	Aqueduct & Rain Water.	Sufficient	Good	3 months	Good	—
„	—	—	1	—	„	„	„	1 month	Bad	—
„	—	—	—	—	„	„	„	3 months	„	—
„	—	—	—	—	„	„	„	„	Good	—
Insufficient	—	—	—	—	„	„	„	„	„	—
„	—	—	—	—	„	„	„	„	„	—
„	—	—	—	—	„	„	„	„	„	—
„	—	—	—	—	„	„	„	„	„	—
Sufficient	—	—	1	—	„	„	„	2 months	Bad	—
„	—	—	1	—	„	„	„	„	„	—
„	—	—	1	—	„	„	„	„	„	—
„	—	—	1	—	„	„	„	„	„	—
Insufficient	—	—	1	—	„	„	„	„	„	—
„	—	—	1	—	„	„	„	4 months	„	—
„	—	—	—	—	„	„	„	1 month	Good	—
„	—	—	—	—	„	„	„	„	„	—

A. L. ADAMS, Surgeon, 1st Battalion, 22nd Regiment.

Sufficient	—	—	—	Vide Remarks.	Tank in Sanitarium.	Sufficient	Good	4 months.	Vide Remarks.	Mrs. Bishop lived in the isolated room over the gateway, and hardly ever left it. She abstained from all intercourse with people from Rabbato, &c. The cesspit of the Sanitarium was periodically discharged into a garden about 200 yards from these quarters. It was discharged on the night on which Private Mahony's child was attacked.
„	—	—	—	„	„	„	„	„	„	

THOMAS BLATHERWICK, Staff Surgeon.

No. XXIII.

Commanding Royal Engineer's Office, Malta, April 9, 1867.

LIST of SAMPLES of WATER (in duplicate) which have been packed, and transmitted to the Superintendent of Stores, to be forwarded to Woolwich for analysis.

No. 1.—Specimen taken at the point, where all the sources proceeding from Bingemma, &c. meet near Casal Attard, and there enter the Wignancourt Aqueduct.

No. 2.—Specimen from the distribution tank at Porta Reale.

No. 3.—Specimen from the well or tank from which the water for the Plague Hospital was derived before cholera appeared in 1865.

No. 4.—Specimen from distribution tank of the Fauara Aqueduct, at Zeitun Gate.

No. 5.—Specimen from the water raised by the Government engine at the Marsa, in the Farm of Armier.

No. 6.—Specimen of the water supplied by the aqueduct to Rabato in Gozo.

(Signed) EDWARD W. DURNFORD, Col.,
Com. Royal Engineer.

Chemical Department, Royal Arsenal,
Woolwich, June 19, 1867.

Memorandum for the Director of Works, &c. with reference to the results of analysis of samples of water (as per accompanying list) received from the Commanding Royal Engineer, Malta.

The results of analysis of these waters were as follow :—

	In grains per Imperial gallon.		
	No. 1.	No. 2.	No 3.
Total solid constituents (by direct determination)	25·49	24·38	15·85
Carbonate of lime	11·20	10·50	8·70
Nitrate of lime	0·55	0·45	—
Carbonate of magnesia	2·12	2·12	1·06
Sulphate of soda	2·13	1·95	0·85
Chloride of sodium	9·34	8·81	4·14
Ammonia	Minute trace.	—	—
Organic and other volatile matters	0·00	0·20	0·40

	In grains per Imperial gallon.		
	No. 4.	No. 5.	No. 6.
Total solid constituents	21·10	53·30	42·65
Carbonate of lime	6·80	21·10	10·03
Nitrate of lime	0·51	1·00	0·45
Sulphate of lime	1·63	—	1·46
Carbonate of magnesia	2·80	3·71	6·66
Sulphate of soda	—	3·47	3·89
Chloride of sodium	9·02	23·88	19·96
Ammonia	Trace	—	Trace
Organic and other volatile matters	0·50	0·10	0·20

An inspection of these shows that :—

1. All the waters contain remarkably small proportions of organic and other volatile matters, and nitrates are also present only in small proportions. The waters are therefore perfectly wholesome.

2. Nos. 3 and 4 are moderately soft waters and very well suited for all domestic purposes.

3. Nos. 1, 2, and 6 are notably harder than Nos. 3 and 4, but they are rendered soft by boiling.

4. No. 5 water is very hard (though rendered soft by boiling), and contains a somewhat considerable proportion of common salt; this water is therefore inferior to all the others, though the last named impurity can scarcely be considered to amount to an injurious proportion.

(Signed) F. A. ABEL,
Chemist of the War Department.

No. XXIV.

PROVISIONS relating to the PUBLIC HEALTH contained in the "LAWS and REGULATIONS of POLICE for the ISLAND of MALTA and its DEPENDENCIES."

The following acts and omissions are prohibited :

1. To throw or to let fall any dirt, rags, or other matters in a street or over a street, or to let offensive or stinking materials flow towards a street; or to transport such materials through a street otherwise than in vehicles or by other covered means; or to beat or shake dust from carpets, or mats, or other objects in a street or over a street, except by permission of the police; or to void urine in any street of the cities of Valetta, Cospicua, Senglea, and Vittoriosa, or of the suburb called Floriana, except in the places appointed for that purpose; or to deposit or leave in a street filth, or rubbish that may have fallen in the conveyance of the same; or to deposit on the wall of any enclosure contiguous to a street stones which ought not to be laid or deposited therein.

51. It is prohibited to construct chimneys, ovens, or forges against a partition wall, although a person's own property, between tenements belonging to different proprietors, or to establish or keep in the neighbourhood of the property of others workshops from which there might be danger of fire, or of explosion, or of noxious exhalations, without a licence from the police, in which shall be specified the distances and works requisite to prevent damage being caused either to a neighbour or to the public health. The differences, however, between the respective proprietors or neighbours on such matters, so far as regards property, shall continue to be cognizable by the Civil Courts.

53. In every house or other building the proprietor shall construct a suitable sink communicating, if it be possible, with the main sewer or with some other outlet according to rule; and every occupier of a house or other building shall reveal to the police the want of such sink.

54. The proprietor of every house or other building is bound to maintain the sink with the requisite drains and coverings, and with a proper grating affixed to the mouth of each drain, in a good state of repair, and shall repair the sink within such reasonable time as shall be fixed in a notice from the police calling on him to do so.

55. Over every cistern, well, or ditch which is intended to be kept open in any house, building, or other place the proprietor shall keep constantly and in good repair a fence at least three palms in height.

56. It is prohibited to leave dirty, corrupt, or stagnant water in underground or other places, whether within houses or elsewhere, so as to produce injury to the public health or annoyance to the neighbourhood; and every person shall take care that, through his negligence, the contents of any sink, or any drain for water or filth, shall not run over or ooze out to the prejudice or annoyance of the occupiers of a contiguous tenement.

57. Whenever it shall be signified or reported to the police that a collection of manure or other noxious or offensive matter exists in any building or other place, to the prejudice of the public health or annoy-

ance of the neighbourhood, the police shall immediately give notice to the proprietor of such manure or other matter, or to the occupier of the place where it may exist, that it must be removed within twenty-four hours after such notice.

58. Whenever any house or other building shall be in such a dirty or unwholesome state as to prejudice the public health, or when the whitewashing, cleaning or purification of any house or other building may tend to prevent any infections, contagious, or epidemic sickness which might occur therein, it shall be lawful for the police to order the proprietor or occupier of such house or other building to whitewash, clean, or purify the tenement in such manner and within such time as may be thought reasonable by the police.

60. No person shall keep slaughter-houses or pigsties in any place or exercise any art or trade which may be prejudicial to the public health or safety or may annoy the neighbours ; and no person shall keep in any place merchandise which may produce noxious vapours or odours or which may be prejudicial to the public health or safety.

61. If the annoyance or injury contemplated in the preceding article be not stopped within such period as shall have been prescribed by the Court, the contravaner shall be liable, besides the penalty for the contravention, to a penalty not exceeding two pounds sterling for every day during which such annoyance or injury shall continue unremedied after the expiration of the prescribed period.

64. It is prohibited to burn, boil, distil, or otherwise decompose any root, drug, or other thing in houses, buildings, or other places, causing thereby offensive or dangerous odours or vapours, so as to be prejudicial to the public health or an annoyance to the neighbourhood, without a licence from the police, as prescribed in article 51.

67. No cemetery shall be made at a distance less than two hundred yards from any inhabited house, unless with the consent in writing of the proprietor or of the tenant or other occupier of such house ; and although the prescribed distance be observed, yet, if any prejudice to the public health or annoyance to the neighbourhood could result, the distance shall be increased according to the opinion of competent persons.

72. It is prohibited to bury corpses without the permission of the police.

73. It is prohibited to exhume corpses, or to open any tomb before one year shall have elapsed since the burial of a corpse therein, without the permission of the police.

74. Except in cases of absolute necessity, the police shall not issue the permission for the burial of corpses before twenty-four hours shall have elapsed since death took place.

75. It is prohibited to bury corpses in any cemetery situate in any place in which the police shall have prohibited burials, and without making use of those sanitary precautions which may be prescribed by the police.

78. The head of the Civil Government is empowered to make regulations in all matters respecting the extent, position, and formation of cemeteries, the manner of burying corpses, and the general police of such places.

81. It is the duty of every person to whom the officer indicated in article 80 may have provided water, to assure himself that the cistern in which the water is to be contained, and the conduits or tubes through which it must pass, be not broken or damaged in any such way that the water supplied may be in any quantity wasted.

82. Every persons shall avoid causing, by his negligence, the opening, breaking, or damaging of any lock, earthen pipe, tube, door, or other appurtenance of any reservoir, or other receptacle of public water, or the waste of such water in any other manner.

83. Every person shall avoid causing, by his negligence, any manure, mud, or other noxious or offensive things to be introduced into the fountains, aqueducts, or other places destined for the preservation of the public water ; or putrid waters or other offensive matters to percolate into them from sewers, drains, or other places ; or the public water to be in any other way rendered foul or unwholesome.

84. It is prohibited to wash animals, clothes, or other things in, or to let animals drink from, fountains in which it is not specially permitted so to do, or to bathe or wash in any fountain or other receptacle destined for the preservation of public waters or for a public watercourse.

86. Every keeper of a slaughter-house shall maintain the same in a wholesome state, and remove the filth therefrom at least once in every twenty-four hours.

87. The head of the Civil Government is empowered to make regulations in regard to the grant of licences, and the registry and inspection of slaughter-houses.

89. It is prohibited within the limits of the cities of Valetta, Vittoriosa, Cospicua, and Senglea to slaughter or cause to be slaughtered any animals of the kind mentioned in the said tariff, in any other place than the slaughter-houses, without a licence from the police.

91. No person shall neglect to cause to be interred beyond the limits of any inhabited place, within twenty-four hours, the carcase of any animal belonging to the same, which might otherwise cause prejudice to the public health or annoyance to the neighbourhood.

92. The head of the Civil Government is empowered to make regulations for the purpose of prohibiting, ordering, or regulating the removal from one place to another of animals, meat, skins, horns, or other parts of animals, or of straw, hay, or other articles, which might probably infect the atmosphere, and cause the spread of contagious disease ; for the purpose of purifying the stalls, or other places in which animals may be kept ; for the object of arranging the way in which animals which may die in a state of sickness should be disposed of ; and also for the purpose of ordering that the appearance of any disease amongst animals be reported.

95. It shall be lawful for any person to destroy any dog or other animal which may be found in the street, and may be reasonably suspected of being attacked with hydrophobia, or of having been bitten by a dog or other animal reasonably suspected of being attacked with hydrophobia.

110. It is prohibited to expose for sale any meat or fish which may be unfit for human food.

111. Any officer of police is empowered to enter into any place kept or used for the preservation or sale of meat or fish, and to search whether there exists therein any meat or fish unfit for human food ; and if any be found therein, it is competent to the Court to order the same to be destroyed, or to be disposed of in any other way, so as to prevent its being used for human food.

112. Every shopkeeper shall keep in a clean and wholesome state both the interior of the shop and the external space around the shop within reasonable limit to be fixed by the police.

115. It shall be lawful for the head of the Civil Government to make regulations for the better discovery of any fraudulent practices, and for the preservation of good order and cleanliness in the markets.

116. It is prohibited to exercise the trade of baker, maker of bread, or miller without a licence from the police.

165. It is prohibited to leave in the ports or on the moles any merchandise or other rotten or unwholesome thing which might be prejudicial to the public health, or give rise to a nuisance.

219. No passage boat shall, without a permit from the officer appointed by the said superintendent, approach any vessel before she be admitted to pratique.

No. XXV.

ATTACKS and DEATHS from DIARRHŒA and CHOLERA among MEN, WOMEN, and CHILDREN of different CORPS, in all CLASSES of QUARTERS, during the EPIDEMIC of 1865.

Barrack, Quarters, and Corps.	Men.				Women.				Children.			
	Diarrhœa.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.		Cholera.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Royal Artillery.												
Plague Hospital	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	2	1	1	2	2
St. Salvatore Counterguard	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	3	—	—	1	1
St. Salvatore Tents	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—
Fort Tigne	5	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upper St. Elmo.	31	—	5	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Marsamuscetto	8	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
St. James' Cavalier	7	—	3	2	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
Fort St. Angelo	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Ricasoli	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort St. Salvatore	11	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In hired Quarters	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
2nd Batt. 4th Regiment.												
Floriana Barrack	16	3	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Floriana Encampment	44	—	13	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Notre Dame Ravelin	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	—
Left Horn Work	—	—	4	3	3	—	6	4	4	2	—	—
Gozo	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
School Master's Quarters, Floriana.	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2nd Batt. 8th Regiment.												
Pembroke Camp	32	—	4	3	—	—	2	1	2	2	3	3
Fort Manoel	7	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Forrest Hospital	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Garrison Hospital	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Plague Hospital	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quarters in Strada Mercanti	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	2
84th Regiment.												
Fort Verdala	51	—	12	7	2	—	1	1	9	1	—	—
Married Qts., Polverista	—	—	2	1	15	—	2	2	17	8	1	1
Notre Dame Bastion	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Pembroke Camp	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Zeitun Gate	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	2
Zabbar Gate	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Upper Vittoriosa Hospital	1	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Sanitarium, Citta Vecchia	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Royal Engineers.												
St. Francis, Floriana	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1st Batt. 22nd Regiment.												
St. Franceso de Paola	2	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. John's Curtain	—	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	2	—	2	2
Isola Gate	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polverista Barrack	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burmola Curtain	—	—	1	1	1	—	3	2	2	—	—	—
St. Nicholas Bastion	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
St. Francis, Floriana	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Inquisitors Palace	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Officers' Quarters, Isola Gate	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lower Vittoriosa Hospital	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29th Regiment.												
Fort Ricasoli	54	—	6	5	8	—	6	6	27	8	3	3
Pembroke Camp	29	—	7	6	—	—	1	1	2	2	1	1
Zabbar Gate	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvatore	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cottonera	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Vittoriosa Hospital	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Forrest Hospital	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Attacks and Deaths from Diarrhœa and Cholera among Men, Women, and Children of different Corps, &c.—*continued.*

Barrack, Quarters, and Corps.	Men.				Women.				Children.			
	Diarrhœa.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.		Cholera.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
100th Regiment.												
Lower St. Elmo	26	—	12	9	2	—	—	—	2	1	1	—
Prison and Cells	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encampment, Fort Manoel	48	—	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Michael's Guard	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Crown Work	5	—	—	—	2	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Horn Work	—	—	—	—	3	—	1	1	1	—	—	—
Pembroke Camp	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Garrison Hospital	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Auberge de Bavière	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sliema	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Army Hospital Corps.												
Gateway, Notabile	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Tower, Notabile	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Royal Malta Fencible Artillery.												
Lascaris	44	—	8	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Couvre Porte	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Elena	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hospital	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quarters in Cities	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

No. XXVI.

List of Sanitary Services executed in each Barrack and Hospital in Malta and Gozo from the 1st June 1863 to the 1st June 1865.

Name of Barrack and Hospital.	Nature and Extent of Sanitary Services executed.
General Hospital	Long Ward.—Ten additional windows inserted, 35 inlets for fresh air made in the side walls, and seven Muir's ventilators inserted in the roof. Five cross walls removed, three built, opening at end of ward enlarged, and sash inserted. Ward 41.—Artillery surgery and adjoining rooms and ward over surgery, three windows inserted and 10 enlarged. 21 inlets for air made, two Muirs' ventilators inserted. Partition walls removed und archways formed so as to convert two small rooms and a closet into an airy apartment. Wards on North Side Upper Floor.—Ten windows enlarged and cut down. Additional door windows inserted, useless partition removed, 22 air inlets, and five Muir's ventilators inserted. Wards on South Side Upper Floor.—One window enlarged, six inserted, seven air-inlets made, and four of Muir's ventilators fixed. Latrines.—Surgeons' watercloset fitted with English apparatus. Women's latrine reconstructed, water laid on. Watercloset constructed for the gatekeeper, guard, and officers' servants. Ward 22.—Window space enlarged and ward ventilated. Royal Ward.—A covered barracca or day room constructed outside the ward.
Upper St. Elmo	Barrack Rooms generally and Cells.—The ventilation improved by the provision of inlets and extraction shafts, and by the enlarging and glazing of all the window openings. Ablution Room.—Cistern connected with aqueduct. Three baths and footpans fixed in the room adjoining. Canteen.—Windows enlarged, inlet and extraction shafts provided.
Lower St. Elmo	Latrines.—Patent apparatus provided. Soldiers' Rooms.—Area space formed and ventilation shafts constructed.

List of Sanitary Services executed in each Barrack and Hospital in Malta—*continued.*

Name of Barrack and Hospital.	Nature and Extent of Sanitary Services executed.
Military Prison	Cook-House enlarged and ventilated. Cells.—Four paved with hard stone. Ablution Room.—Floored in hard stone, patent washing range inserted. Latrine.—Patent apparatus fixed, two urinals fixed. Drainage.—Latrines, cook-house, ablution-room, and urinals connected with the main drain.
Auberge de Castile	Waterclosets and urinals for officers and servants provided.
Lascaris Barracks	Latrine constructed on Macfarlane's principle and water laid on. The upper level drained.
Floriana Barracks	Rooms under Civil Hospital ventilated and lighted. Pavilion.—Proper water-closets provided for the officers and servants.
St. Francis Barracks	Rooms generally.—The window space increased and the ventilation improved. Large window provided in room 5. Rooms 9, 10, 11 made into one by the removal of the partitions. Guard room and cells ventilated. Married quarters ventilated. Drainage.—Carried to the sea. Latrine.—Jennings' latrine fixed in married quarters and drained into main drain.
Fort Manoel	Ventilation.—All the rooms under Misida Cavalier and the barrack rooms on each side of the parade ventilated. An open drain from the Lazzaretto covered in.
Fort Tigne	Barrack Rooms.—Loopholes glazed.
Pembroke Camp	Constructing a filtering tank. Constructing two porches, Nos. 6 and 7. Soldiers' rooms fitting with wash-hand basins and night urinals.
Citta Vecchia Sanitarium	Wards.—Ventilated and a verandah erected.
Fort Ricasoli	Ventilation.—Rooms 1 to 12, canteen, and cells, ventilated with inlets and extraction shafts. Wall in front of barrack rooms removed. Bighi front ventilated. Drainage.—Sewage conveyed direct to the sea. Water Supply.—Tank No. 7 connected with aqueduct. Force pump fixed over Nos. 6 and 13 tanks and near latrines. Cisterns constructed and pipes fixed to supply the ablution rooms, cook-house, and latrines with water. Ablution Rooms.—Limestore converted into an ablution room, and with the other ablution rooms provided with Macfarlane's fitments. Latrines.—Provided with improved apparatus and urinals.
St. Angelo	Drainage.—Outlets altered to convey the sewage to the sea.
Fort Salvatore	Ventilation.—Soldiers' rooms ventilated. Embrazures opened in Nos. 1 and 10 rooms and windows in 6 and 8 rooms. Intermediate floor removed in room 12. Water Supply.—Tank connected with aqueduct. Force pump fixed to tank 43. Cistern constructed, and water laid on to cook-house, ablution room, and latrines. Married quarters supplied from tank 42. Latrines.—Fitted with improved apparatus.
Polverista Barrack	Ventilation.—Inlets and extraction shafts constructed in the rooms generally. Drainage.—Latrines, ablution room, and cook-house drained into the main drain. Water Supply.—Cistern constructed and force pump provided, and water laid on to the ablution room, cook-house, and latrines. Ablution Room.—Properly fitted up. Macfarlane's apparatus. Latrines provided with improved apparatus and urinals.
Isola Barracks	Ventilation and light improved.
Zabbar Gate	Ventilation improved.
Gozo	Nil.

Edward W. Durnford, Colonel,
Commanding Royal Engineers.

TABLE XXVII.—SHOWING the VESSELS placed in QUARANTINE, and PERSONS landed at the LAZZARETTO at MALTA, on account of suspected CHOLERA, between the 1st August 1865, and the date at which Quarantine on account of Cholera was finally discontinued.

Date of Arrival.	Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Port whence last cleared.	Number of Days detained in Quarantine.	Number of Persons detained in Quarantine.	Cases received from each Ship into the Lazzaretto.				Cases occurring in Quarantine.			
						Diarrhœa.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.		Cholera.	
						Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1865.													
August 1	"Lybia"	1,044	Alexandria	7	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 3	"Quintus"	448	Constantinople	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 4	"Samanut"	—	Alexandria	12	1	One case of Diarrhœa.		—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 10	"Mary Ann"	319	Constantinople	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 11	"Massilia"	1,308	Alexandria	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 11	"City of Durham"	370	Constantinople	7	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 11	"Virginia"	545	Do.	7	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 14	"Isis"	1,430	Alexandria	7	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 14	"Pera"	1,373	Marseilles	10	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 16	"Annie Duncan"	223	Smyrna	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 17	"Syria"	1,308	Alexandria	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 20	"Asie"	467	Do.	10	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 21	"Saida"	1,107	Do.	10	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 22	"Memnon"	927	Do.	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 22	"Presidente"	194	Constantinople	20	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 22	"Massilia"	1,308	Marseilles	10	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 23	"Rose"	295	Constantinople	20	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 23	"Tertius"	357	Do.	20	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 23	"Evangelistria"	218	Do.	20	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 25	"Paraguay"	1,210	Do.	20	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 28	"Dio Adelfi"	293	Do.	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 28	"Assyrien"	510	Alexandria	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 30	"Syria"	1,308	Marseilles	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
September 1	"Delta"	1,308	Alexandria	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 3	"Robert Stevenson"	295	Constantinople	20	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 6	"Thebes"	1,732	Alexandria	10	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 6	"Shearwater"	569	Do.	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 8	"Adalia"	1,022	Do.	10	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 8	"Nyanza"	2,000	Marseilles	12	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 9	"Vectis"	—	Alexandria	10	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 10	"Asie"	477	Marseilles	10	2	One case of Diarrhœa.		—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 10	"Syria"	1,308	Alexandria	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 10	"Ceylon"	1,307	Do.	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 11	"Elena"	200	Constantinople	20	1	One case of Diarrhœa.		—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 11	"Adelfotis"	289	Do.	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 11	"Caradoc"	—	Do.	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 13	"Luxor"	1,212	Alexandria	10	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 13	"Independence"	134	Constantinople	20	1	One case of Diarrhœa.		—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 16	"Massilia"	1,308	Marseilles	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 18	"Cavalier Baumgartino."	340	Constantinople	20	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 19	"Behera"	1,142	Alexandria	10	22	One case of Diarrhœa.		—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 22	"Syria"	1,308	Marseilles	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 24	"Dido"	1,125	Alexandria	10	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 25	"Ripon"	1,308	Do.	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 27	"Majestic"	344	Do.	10	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 28	"Arcadia"	740	Do.	10	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 28	"Evangelistria"	325	Constantinople	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 29	"Giov. Avierius"	281	Do.	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 30	"Christina"	692	Alexandria	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
October 1	"Poonah"	1,308	Marseilles	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 1	"Assurance"	—	Constantinople	20	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 3	"Sultanya"	177	Algiers	20	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 5	"Tanjore"	2,100	Alexandria	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 6	"Giptis"	613	Marseilles	10	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 7	"La Plata"	1,005	Smyrna	20	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 8	"Ripon"	1,308	Marseilles	10	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 8	"Junon"	649	Alexandria	10	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 8	"Feliz Unias"	322	Constantinople	20	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 10	"Isis"	1,436	Alexandria	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 11	"Mongolia"	1,946	Do.	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 13	"Amalia"	1,284	Do.	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 14	"Tanjore"	2,100	Marseilles	10	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 17	"Ripon"	1,308	Alexandria	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 22	"Mongolia"	1,946	Marseilles	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 26	"Junon"	649	Do.	10	8	One case of Diarrhœa.		—	—	—	—	—	—
October 27	"Assyrien"	515	Do.	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 28	"Syria"	1,308	Gibraltar	3	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 30	"Pera"	1,373	Marseilles	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
November 2	"Psyche"	—	Naples	10	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 5	"Italian"	1,560	Alexandria	10	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table XXVII.—Showing the Vessels placed in Quarantine and Persons landing at the Lazzaretto at Malta, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Arrival.	Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Port whence last cleared.	Number of Days detained in Quarantine.	Number of Persons detained in Quarantine.	Cases received from each Ship into the Lazzaretto.				Cases occurring in Quarantine.			
						Diarrhœa.		Cholera.		Diarrhœa.		Cholera.	
						Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1865.													
„ 7	"Pera" - -	1,373	Alexandria -	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 8	"Delta" - -	1,308	Marseilles -	7	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 11	"Island Queen" -	257	Alexandria -	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 14	"Nyanza" - -	2,000	Marseilles -	7	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 20	"Europa" - -	713	Do. -	5	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 21	"Gyptis" - -	613	Do. -	4	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 22	"Syria" - -	1,308	Do. -	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 27	"Dido" - -	1,125	Alexandria -	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 28	"Palestine" - -	936	Smyrna -	10	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 30	"Saida" - -	1,109	Alexandria -	7	43	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 30	"Ripon" - -	1,308	Do. -	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
December 2	"Massilia" - -	1,308	Marseilles -	4	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 3	"Ang. Raffaele" -	46	Vietri -	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 3	"Sesostris" - -	1,607	Alexandria -	7	82	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 4	"Assyrien" - -	510	Marseilles -	1	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 4	"Kars" - -	—	Constantinople	7	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 4	"Algerie" - -	429	Marseilles -	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 6	"Ulisse" - -	32	Castellamare -	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 7	"Niphon" - -	650	Alexandria -	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 8	"Gyptis" - -	613	Do. -	3	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 9	"Poonah" - -	1,308	Marseilles -	4	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(Signed) WM. HOSEASON,
Superintendent of the Ports.

Port Department, Malta,
25th April 1867.

LIST of VESSELS arrived in QUARANTINE at MALTA from PORTS affected or suspected of CHOLERA (not landing Passengers) between August 1st 1865, and the date at which QUARANTINE on account of CHOLERA was finally discontinued.

Date of Arrival.	Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Port whence cleared.	Number of Days in Quarantine.	Number of Crew.	REMARKS. Cases of Cholera or Diarrhœa which were found on board or arrived in Quarantine.
1865.						
August 1 -	"Pera" - - -	1,370	Alexandria - -	1	128	—
„ 1 -	"Poonah" - -	1,308	„ - -	1	135	—
„ 3 -	"Byzantine" - -	516	„ - -	2	42	—
„ 4 -	"Palestine" - -	936	Smyrna - - -	1	55	—
„ 4 -	"Irabulus Garb" -	218	Alexandria - -	2	18	—
„ 5 -	"Porto Salvo" - -	108	Constantinople - -	7	14	—
„ 6 -	"Mari A. Vagliano" -	298	„ - -	7	13	—
„ 6 -	"Benedetto" - -	246	„ - -	7	11	—
„ 6 -	"Baharia" - -	177	Gibraltar - -	18	3	—
„ 7 -	"Arabian" - -	1,695	Alexandria - -	1	37	—
„ 7 -	"Ida" - - -	370	Constantinople - -	2	13	—
„ 10 -	"Ant. Avierino" -	219	„ - -	7	10	—
„ 11 -	"Sincere" - -	142	Alexandria - -	1	8	—
„ 11 -	"Ripon" - -	1,308	„ - -	1	112	—
„ 11 -	"Gio. Batta Revello" -	189	Constantinople - -	7	11	—
„ 14 -	"Redar" - -	1,213	Alexandria - -	1	56	—
„ 14 -	"Constance" - -	422	„ - -	1	21	—
„ 15 -	"Jarrow" - -	414	„ - -	1	18	—
„ 15 -	"Thessaglia" - -	794	Smyrna - - -	1	39	—
„ 15 -	"Due Parenti" - -	273	Constantinople - -	3	13	—
„ 16 -	"Cairo" - -	995	„ - -	1	30	—
„ 16 -	"Emil" - -	172	Alexandria - -	10	8	—
„ 17 -	"Roussan Bahri" -	154	Marseilles - -	10	11	—
„ 17 -	"Persian" - -	1,770	Alexandria - -	1	39	—
„ 18 -	"Euxine" - -	1,165	„ - -	1	84	—
„ 18 -	"Aurora" - -	249	Smyrna - - -	2	11	—
„ 18 -	"Aleppo" - -	1,458	Constantinople - -	1	55	—
„ 19 -	"Nuova Assunta" -	125	Alexandria - -	2	9	—
„ 19 -	"Panaja Ipapandi" -	265	Constantinople - -	20	11	—
„ 20 -	"Octavia" - -	678	Gibraltar - -	1	54	—
„ 20 -	"Iede" - -	491	Constantinople - -	6	14	—
„ 20 -	"Soudan" - -	184	Gibraltar - -	2	15	—
„ 22 -	"Nyanza" - -	2,000	Alexandria - -	1	113	—
„ 22 -	"Indipendente" - -	271	Constantinople - -	2	11	—
„ 22 -	"Marigo" - -	149	„ - -	4	8	—
„ 22 -	"Delta" - -	1,308	Gibraltar - -	1	103	—
„ 23 -	"Pera" - -	1,373	Alexandria - -	1	128	—
„ 23 -	"Ganges" - -	422	Constantinople - -	20	13	One case of diarrhœa.
„ 24 -	"Nil Desperandum" -	291	Damiata - - -	1	10	—

Table XXVII.—List of Vessels arrived in Quarantine at Malta from Ports affected or suspected of Cholera, &c.—*cont.*

Date of Arrival.	Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Port whence cleared.	Number of Days in Quarantine.	Number of Crew.	Remarks. Cases of Cholera or Diarrhœa which were found on board or arrived in Quarantine.
1865.						
August 24	"Pasqualina"	462	Constantinople	2	13	—
„ 25	"Dossouk"	1,062	Alexandria	10	82	—
„ 26	"Milbanke"	547	„	1	22	—
„ 26	"Atlas"	1,219	Constantinople	1	57	—
„ 27	"Jane Francis"	346	Damiata	2	10	—
„ 28	"Eftanisos"	210	Constantinople	11	12	—
„ 28	"Criti"	429	„	4	12	—
„ 28	"Niord"	410	„	2	14	—
„ 28	"S. Gerasimo"	175	„	9	8	—
„ 28	"Stefano"	311	Marseilles	8	11	—
„ 31	"Massilia"	1,308	Alexandria	1	98	—
September 1	"Toronto"	350	Cyprus	3	12	—
„ 2	"Demetrius"	418	Alexandria	2	21	—
„ 2	"Hecla"	1,213	„	1	59	—
„ 2	"Ionia"	943	„	1	32	—
„ 4	"Haralambo"	219	Constantinople	4	11	—
„ 5	"Byzantin"	515	Alexandria	1	40	—
„ 6	"Italian"	1,160	Constantinople	1	38	—
„ 9	"Sara"	181	Marseilles	10	10	—
„ 10	"Meander"	662	Alexandria	1	50	—
„ 11	"Urano"	181	Constantinople	20	11	—
„ 11	"Aspasia"	274	„	17	10	—
„ 11	"Protis"	201	Marseilles	1	23	—
„ 11	"Cleopatra"	428	Constantinople	5	13	—
„ 12	"Angelica"	305	„	14	11	—
„ 12	"Gabaria"	109	Gibraltar	1	10	—
„ 13	"Stately"	373	Constantinople	20	13	—
„ 13	"S. Elena"	179	„	20	12	—
„ 14	"Dalmatian"	1,692	Alexandria	1	38	—
„ 14	"Crimean"	1,002	„	1	35	—
„ 14	"Mary"	172	Constantinople	1	7	—
„ 15	"Montfalnet"	503	Marseilles	1	33	—
„ 18	"Pandodinomas"	242	Constantinople	20	10	—
„ 18	"Evangelistria"	196	„	11	11	—
„ 18	"Giorgio Protos"	255	„	3	10	—
„ 18	"Una"	1,006	„	1	32	—
„ 18	"Melita"	853	„	1	34	—
„ 19	"Milan"	736	„	1	33	—
„ 21	"Junon"	649	Marseilles	1	37	—
„ 21	"Poonah"	1,308	Alexandria	1	132	—
„ 22	"Nyanza"	2,000	„	1	113	—
„ 22	"Tiber"	980	„	1	31	—
„ 23	"Birch Grove"	518	„	12	15	—
„ 25	"Sahara"	1,073	„	1	36	—
„ 26	"Massilia"	1,308	„	1	98	—
„ 27	"Vauxhall"	153	Gibraltar	10	12	—
„ 27	"Clorinda"	340	Constantinople	1	13	—
„ 28	"Asie"	467	Alexandria	1	43	—
„ 28	"Vederemo"	398	Constantinople	5	15	—
„ 30	"Ruthinas"	626	„	2	16	—
„ 30	"Ocean"	145	Gibraltar	10	9	—
„ 30	"Febo"	383	Constantinople	5	15	—
October 1	"Cairo"	153	Gibraltar	1	13	—
„ 1	"Palestine"	936	Smyrna	1	56	—
„ 1	"Cockatrice"	—	Constantinople	20	40	—
„ 1	"Marietta"	269	„	20	11	—
„ 2	"Sofia"	223	„	20	10	—
„ 2	"Caragia"	145	„	20	10	—
„ 3	"Bolivian"	1,366	Alexandria	1	49	—
„ 3	"Ismir"	—	Scio	3	164	—
„ 3	"Brousse"	—	„	3	170	—
„ 4	"Calpe"	1,134	Alexandria	1	31	—
„ 4	"S. Tommaso"	46	Trani	20	9	—
„ 4	"Ocean King"	554	Alexandria	1	23	—
„ 4	"Irane"	322	Marseilles	1	11	—
„ 5	"Syria"	1,308	Alexandria	1	110	—
„ 5	"Armonia"	326	Smyrna	5	10	—
„ 6	"Zino"	272	Constantinople	7	13	—
„ 6	"N. S. del Boschetto"	168	„	16	9	—
„ 7	"Agia Sofia"	977	Alexandria	1	37	—
„ 7	"Adèlfi Vagliano"	268	Constantinople	15	11	—
„ 7	"Bianca"	370	„	2	14	—
„ 7	"Phenicien"	400	Alexandria	1	28	—
„ 9	"Rimisis Panaja"	119	Constantinople	13	7	—
„ 9	"Syrian"	1,014	Alexandria	1	37	—
„ 11	"Tarifa"	1,458	„	1	54	—
„ 11	"Arabian"	1,695	„	1	38	—
„ 11	"Poonah"	1,308	„	1	135	—
„ 11	"Assunta"	203	Constantinople	8	9	—
„ 13	"Hector"	1,295	Alexandria	1	32	—
„ 13	"Profeta Elia"	215	Constantinople	7	10	—
„ 14	"California"	155	Gibraltar	10	8	—
„ 14	"Irma"	168	Damiata	4	8	—
„ 15	"Ellen Constance"	516	Constantinople	1	23	—
„ 17	"Pera"	1,375	Alexandria	1	129	—
„ 20	"Cossack"	—	Beyrout	2	275	—
„ 20	"Pomona"	122	Gibraltar	10	6	—
„ 22	"Ciscar"	321	Mahon	4	16	—

Table XXVII.—List of Vessels arrived in Quarantine at Malta from Ports affected or suspected of Cholera, &c.—*cont.*

Date of Arrival.	Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Port whence cleared.	Number of Days in Quarantine.	Number of Crew.	Remarks. Cases of Cholera or Diarrhœa which were found on board or arrived in Quarantine.
1865.						
October 22	"Phenicien"	400	Marseilles	1	29	—
„ 23	"Evangelistria"	199	Constantinople	10	8	—
„ 25	"Demetrius"	180	„	6	12	—
„ 25	"Flora"	51	Castellamare	7	7	—
„ 26	"Pelican"	—	Palermo	10	175	—
„ 27	"Phœbe"	—	Messina	10	515	—
„ 29	"Gamsbock"	467	Marseilles	6	14	—
November 1	"Algerie"	428	„	1	38	—
„ 1	"Azropardi"	254	Constantinople	3	13	—
„ 2	"Antippi"	359	„	6	11	—
„ 6	"Victoria"	—	Naples	4	1,050	—
„ 11	"Memnon"	927	Alexandria	1	35	—
„ 12	"Junon"	649	„	2	38	—
„ 13	"Danube"	942	„	1	37	—
„ 14	"Ma del Carmine"	46	Castellamare	10	6	—
„ 14	"Sn. Paolo"	34	„	10	7	—
„ 14	"Anna"	435	Trieste	10	14	—
„ 15	"Trowbridge"	1,093	„	8	20	—
„ 15	"S. Ma. di Porto Saloo"	50	Vietri	10	8	—
„ 17	"Massilia"	1,308	Alexandria	1	109	—
„ 17	"Delta"	1,308	„	1	103	—
„ 17	"S. Vo. Ferreri"	65	Vietri	10	9	—
„ 18	"Vasilifs"	173	Marseilles	1	7	—
„ 19	"Ire Sorelle"	98	Trieste	2	8	—
„ 21	"Algerie"	400	Alexandria	1	37	—
„ 21	"Dalmatian"	1,692	„	1	38	—
„ 21	"Mentor"	499	Messina	4	19	—
„ 22	"Milan"	736	Smyrna	1	31	—
„ 22	"Poonah"	1,308	Alexandria	1	134	—
„ 23	"Demetrius"	418	„	1	23	—
„ 23	"Nyanza"	2,000	„	1	109	—
„ 23	"Giovannis"	371	Torre Annunta	8	14	—
„ 26	"Thebes"	1,732	Alexandria	1	42	—
„ 26	"Caradoc"	—	Marseilles	4	67	—
„ 27	"America"	984	Alexandria	1	65	—
„ 30	"Syria"	1,308	„	1	114	—
December 3	"Arcadia"	740	„	1	36	—
„ 6	"Ionia"	943	„	1	32	—
„ 6	"Gedda"	185	Marseilles	10	8	—
„ 6	"Attivo"	105	Trieste	10	8	—
„ 7	"Immacolata"	97	Castellamare	10	9	—
„ 7	"Alfa"	123	Trieste	10	7	—
„ 8	"Phenicien"	400	Mersina	1	29	—
„ 9	"Peruvian"	1,713	Alexandria	2	52	—
„ 10	"Amalia"	1,284	„	1	45	—
„ 10	"S. Vzo. Terreri"	77	Naples	10	9	—
„ 12	"Stromboli"	280	Marseilles	1	23	—
„ 12	"Gio. Attilio"	79	Trieste	10	7	—
„ 13	"S. Antonio"	52	Salerno	4	9	—
„ 15	"N. Sa. della Prov. La"	103	Tripoli di Soria	10	8	—
„ 17	"Ang. Raffaele"	69	Salerno	10	8	—
„ 24	"Milano"	312	Naples	1	35	—
„ 28	"Milano"	312	Messina	1	35	—

Port Department, Malta,
April 25th, 1867.

(Signed) Wm. Hoseason,
Superintendent of the Ports.

Return of the Vessels, Crews, and Passengers arriving in Quarantine from places infected with Cholera from 1st January to 31st December 1866.

Date of Arrival.	Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	From whence.	Number of Days in "Quarantine."	Number of Crew.	Passengers Landed in the "Lazzaretto."		Remarks. Cases of Cholera or Diarrhœa, &c.
						Number.	Days in "Quarantine."	
1866.								
March 13	"Milo"	637	Alexandria	2	23	—	—	—
„ 15	"Dido"	1,125	„	1	32	11	5	—
July 3	"Ghizek"	84	Liverpool	3	13	—	—	—
„ 3	"Lacoima"	782	„	2	35	—	—	—
„ 5	"Atfith"	84	„	1	13	—	—	—
„ 20	"Euxene"	613	Marseilles	4	39	3	15	—
„ 22	"Pera"	1,373	„	1	121	6	15	—
„ 25	"Demetrius"	418	Liverpool	1	23	—	—	—
„ 26	"Peppina"	114	Marseilles	15	8	—	—	—
„ 28	"Imperatore Diocleziano."	242	Liverpool	8	10	—	—	—
„ 29	"Tanjore"	2,100	Southampton	1	124	4	15	—
„ 29	"Suez"	337	Liverpool	7	12	—	—	—
„ 30	"Nyanza"	2,000	Marseilles	1	114	—	—	—

Table XXVII.—Return of the Vessels, Crews, and Passengers arriving in Quarantine, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Arrival.	Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	From whence.	Number of Days in "Quarantine."	Number of Crew.	Passengers Landed in the "Lazzaretto."		Remarks. Cases of Cholera or Diarrhœa, &c.
						Number.	Days in "Quarantine."	
August 1	"Behera"	1,142	Alexandria	1	39	—	—	—
„ 1	"Egyptian"	1,689	Liverpool	2	38	—	—	—
„ 1	"Pera"	1,373	Alexandria	1	124	—	—	—
„ 3	"Tiber"	980	Cardiff	1	30	—	—	—
„ 3	"Margaret"	314	Sunderland	2	11	—	—	—
„ 4	"Isis"	1,436	Liverpool	1	43	—	—	—
„ 5	"Adalia"	1,026	„	1	34	—	—	—
„ 5	"Robin Hood"	26	Gibraltar	2	7	—	—	—
„ 5	"Poonah"	1,308	Southampton	2	125	—	—	—
„ 6	"Hellenis"	603	London	3	27	—	—	—
„ 7	"Delta"	1,308	Marseilles	1	109	—	—	—
„ 8	"Atlas"	1,219	Liverpool	1	57	1	19	One case of diarrhœa.
„ 8	"Asia"	923	Cardiff	5	40	—	—	—
„ 10	"Erme"	206	Liverpool	1	10	—	—	—
„ 11	"Trontes"	538	„	6	30	2	9	—
„ 12	"Hector"	1,295	Sunderland	8	32	—	—	—
„ 12	"Gustav Pastor"	484	Antwerp	15	22	—	—	—
„ 12	"Fanny Lambert"	536	Cardiff	6	21	—	—	—
„ 13	"Syria"	1,308	Southampton	1	109	1	15	—
„ 13	"Viesus"	205	Bouc	15	8	—	—	—
„ 14	"Lybia"	1,044	Constantinople	3	34	—	—	—
„ 14	"Ceylon"	1,308	Marseilles	2	121	5	15	—
„ 15	"Delta"	1,308	Alexandria	2	109	1	8	—
„ 16	"Poonah"	1,308	„	1	125	2	7	—
„ 16	"Livonia"	872	Constantinople	4	27	—	—	—
„ 18	"Lady Derby"	436	„	1	17	—	—	—
„ 18	"Thessalia"	794	Liverpool	2	36	—	—	—
„ 18	"Tachta"	139	„	4	11	—	—	—
„ 18	"B.L. No. 675"	135	Algiers	15	12	—	—	—
„ 20	"Sabaina"	643	Falmouth	6	24	—	—	—
„ 20	"China"	1,340	Southampton	3	123	5	15	—
„ 21	"Syria"	1,308	Alexandria	2	109	—	—	—
„ 21	"Theban"	436	Glasgow	3	20	—	—	—
„ 21	"Euxene"	613	Marseilles	1	38	3	15	—
„ 21	"Danube"	994	Liverpool	4	29	—	—	—
„ 21	"Agia Sofia"	977	„	4	39	—	—	—
„ 21	"Saida"	1,109	„	2	38	—	—	—
„ 22	"West of England"	490	Cardiff	1	22	—	—	—
„ 22	"Grecian"	1,555	Liverpool	4	38	—	—	—
„ 23	"Tanjore"	2,100	Marseilles	2	124	—	—	—
„ 23	"Ceylon"	1,308	Alexandria	2	121	—	—	—
„ 23	"Coumoundouros"	764	Constantinople	4	31	14	5	—
„ 23	"Kadi Keni"	160	Plymouth	3	19	—	—	—
„ 23	"Arcadia"	740	Liverpool	2	38	—	—	—
„ 24	"Corinthia"	413	New Port	8	13	—	—	—
„ 24	"Eden"	343	Sunderland	2	10	—	—	—
„ 24	"Onward"	161	New Port	15	8	—	—	—
„ 25	"Divina Providenza"	55	Castellamare di Napoli.	15	7	—	—	—
„ 25	"Zealous"	292	Cardiff	13	10	—	—	—
„ 25	"Evangelistria"	424	Newcastle	4	12	—	—	—
„ 26	"Bernia Carboga"	268	Liverpool	15	10	—	—	—
„ 27	"Tasso"	598	Alexandria	1	21	—	—	—
„ 28	"Parana"	1,096	Constantinople	2	35	9	5	—
„ 28	"Ottavia"	369	Cardiff	15	14	—	—	—
„ 28	"Dalmatian"	1,692	Smyrna	2	38	14	3	—
„ 28	"Odessa"	1,457	London	3	53	—	—	—
„ 29	"Surat"	1,528	Southampton	2	138	10	15	—
„ 29	"Palestine"	936	Liverpool	1	54	—	—	—
„ 28	"Garabaldi"	489	Swansea	15	14	—	—	—
„ 29	"China"	1,340	Alexandria	1	123	8	7	—
„ 29	"Industry"	211	Cardiff	11	9	—	—	—
„ 29	"Amine Couvrie"	356	Shields	9	12	—	—	—
„ 30	"Rosetta"	747	Liverpool	1	30	—	—	—
„ 30	"Tanjore"	2,100	Alexandria	2	124	—	—	—
„ 31	"Catarina"	233	Constantinople	2	9	—	—	—
September 1	"Poonah"	1,308	Marseilles	1	125	1	15	—
„ 1	"Paraguay"	1,210	London	5	35	—	—	—
„ 1	"Mansour"	—	Alexandria	3	330	—	—	—
„ 2	"Tyne Queen"	539	Sulina	2	27	—	—	—
„ 2	"Egyptian"	374	Marseilles	1	34	2	15	—
„ 2	"Mancolia"	427	Carlisle	2	14	—	—	—
„ 3	"Phaician"	436	Glasgow and Tunis	1	20	3	15	—
„ 4	"Aspirant"	361	Shields	3	12	—	—	—
„ 4	"Pomona"	112	Vlaardingen	1	7	—	—	—
„ 4	"Cometa Donati"	58	Bona	15	7	29	15	—
„ 5	"John Fenwick"	575	Taganrog	2	22	—	—	—
„ 5	"Sesostris"	1,607	Liverpool	1	42	—	—	—
„ 5	"Massilia"	1,308	Southampton	1	106	6	15	—
„ 5	"S. Paolo"	37	Castellamare	15	8	—	—	—
„ 5	"Despina"	85	Constantinople	5	6	—	—	—
„ 5	"Laconia"	782	Liverpool	3	40	—	—	—
„ 5	"Milan"	736	„	3	30	—	—	—
„ 6	"Cairo"	995	„	3	32	—	—	—
„ 7	"Fre Fratelli"	184	Genoa	2	9	1	13	—
„ 7	"Syria"	1,308	Marseilles	1	109	5	15	—

Table XXVII.—Return of the Vessels, Crews, and Passengers arriving in Quarantine, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Arrival.	Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	From whence.	Number of Days in "Quarantine."	Number of Crew.	Passengers Landed in the "Lazzaretto."		Remarks. Cases of Cholera or Diarrhœa, &c.
						Number.	Days in "Quarantine."	
1866.								
September 8	"Byzantine"	514	Marseilles	15	39	—	—	—
„ 8	"Peppina"	294	Genoa	—	11	—	—	Refused admittance into harbour, having a case of cholera on board. Only supplied with provisions, and proceeded on her voyage.
„ 8	"Miceli"	137	Constantinople	5	9	—	—	—
„ 10	"Surat"	1,528	Alexandria	1	132	—	—	—
„ 10	"Assunta"	563	Odessa	5	18	—	—	—
„ 11	"Poonah"	1,308	Alexandria	1	125	—	—	—
„ 11	"Azzopardi"	254	Marseilles	15	11	—	—	—
„ 11	"S. Nicola"	404	Constantinople	5	13	—	—	—
„ 12	"Egyptian"	1,689	Smyrna	1	38	9	5	—
„ 12	"Adela"	227	London	15	10	—	—	—
„ 12	"Sefora"	266	Cardiff	15	12	—	—	—
„ 12	"Fieres"	352	„	15	13	—	—	—
„ 12	"Virginia"	97	Bona	15	7	57	15	—
„ 13	"Ann Mills"	335	Cardiff	15	11	—	—	—
„ 13	"Camilla"	324	„	14	13	—	—	—
„ 13	"Speculator"	364	Shields	14	12	—	—	—
„ 13	"Arianna"	353	Cardiff	15	15	—	—	—
„ 13	"Orion"	380	Sunderland	14	13	—	—	—
„ 13	"Shamrock"	335	Cardiff	15	13	—	—	—
„ 13	"Positivo"	398	Constantinople	5	10	—	—	—
„ 13	"Tamar"	453	Newcastle	2	13	—	—	—
„ 13	"Phalia"	299	Cardiff	14	9	—	—	—
„ 14	"Pera"	1,373	Southampton	1	124	4	15	—
„ 14	"Earl Powis"	239	Naples	15	10	—	—	—
„ 14	"Elise"	76	Oran	15	7	—	—	—
„ 14	"Florence Pope"	207	Newport	13	8	—	—	—
„ 14	"Day"	315	Swansea	15	10	—	—	—
„ 14	"China"	1,340	Marseilles	1	123	15	15	—
„ 15	"Ada"	275	Constantinople	5	10	—	—	—
„ 15	"Behera"	1,142	Liverpool	3	38	1	14	—
„ 15	"Syria"	1,308	Alexandria	1	109	—	—	—
„ 15	"Massilia"	1,308	„	2	106	—	—	—
„ 15	"Emmanuele"	1,084	Cardiff	6	21	6	14	—
„ 16	"Aspasia"	275	Constantinople	5	10	—	—	—
„ 18	"Saida"	1,109	Alexandria	1	38	—	—	—
„ 18	"Atlas"	1,219	Smyrna	1	56	—	—	—
„ 18	"Battista"	45	Naples	—	6	—	—	Refused admittance into harbour, having a case of cholera on board. Only supplied with provisions, and proceeded on her voyage.
„ 18	"Mercurio"	185	Genoa	2	9	3	13	—
„ 18	"Stella"	314	Constantinople	4	15	—	—	—
„ 18	"Conte Serra"	228	„	5	12	—	—	—
„ 19	"Febo"	383	„	5	14	—	—	—
„ 19	"Barbarossa	370	Cardiff	15	13	—	—	—
„ 19	"Dapello"	300	Constantinople	4	12	—	—	—
„ 19	"Emmanuele"	226	„	5	9	—	—	—
„ 19	"Meeting"	447	„	4	15	—	—	—
„ 19	"Gelsomina"	131	Newcastle	7	9	—	—	—
„ 19	"Remo"	275	Swansea	15	11	—	—	—
„ 20	"Resistance"	—	Castellamare	3	457	—	—	—
„ 19	"Algeria"	52	Cagliari	4	6	—	—	—
„ 20	"Corriere"	140	„	4	12	—	—	—
„ 20	"Syrian"	1,014	Liverpool	2	38	1	15	—
„ 20	"Ceylon"	1,308	Southampton	2	123	13	15	—
„ 21	"Christina"	692	Liverpool	1	32	—	—	—
„ 21	"Thebes"	1,667	„	1	42	—	—	—
„ 21	"Protis"	205	Marseilles	2	23	27	7	—
„ 21	"Imonia"	165	Constantinople	5	7	—	—	—
„ 21	"Chiaima"	136	Tollonica	7	9	—	—	—
„ 22	"Surat"	1,528	Marseilles	1	139	5	15	—
„ 23	"Pera"	1,373	Alexandria	2	125	3	17	—
„ 24	"China"	1,340	„	1	123	—	—	—
„ 24	"Crimea"	196	Constantinople	5	8	—	—	—
„ 24	"Gyptis"	613	Marseilles	2	37	—	—	—
„ 25	"Etna"	346	Syracuse	2	32	47	15	—
„ 25	"Una"	1,006	Smyrna	2	34	10	15	—
„ 26	"Thessalia"	794	„	3	36	3	15	—
„ 26	"Guiseppina"	45	Orrechio di Porco	15	6	—	—	—
„ 26	"Lazareff"	1,427	London	2	45	—	—	—
„ 26	"Carmine"	384	Constantinople	5	14	—	—	—
„ 26	"Agia Sofia"	977	Alexandria	5	39	39	15	—
„ 27	"Brenda"	601	London	3	30	—	—	—
„ 27	"S. Natale"	26	Trapani	2	6	—	—	—
„ 27	"Angelico"	159	Constantinople	5	7	—	—	—
„ 28	"Concezione"	38	Siderno	7	10	—	—	—
„ 29	"Hector"	1,295	Constantinople	2	32	—	—	—
„ 29	"Giorgio"	220	„	5	9	—	—	—
„ 29	"Ceylon"	1,308	Alexandria	1	123	—	—	—

Table XXVII.—Return of the Vessels, Crews, and Passengers arriving in Quarantine, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Arrival.	Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	From whence.	Number of Days in "Quarantine."	Number of Crew.	Passengers Landed in the "Lazzaretto."		Remarks. Cases of Cholera or Diarrhœa, &c.
						Number.	Days in "Quarantine."	
1866.								
September 29	"Goffredo"	304	Constanrinople	5	13	1	5	—
„ 29	"Delta"	1,308	Southampton	1	108	16	15	—
„ 29	"Santo Padre"	24	Trapani	14	7	—	—	—
„ 29	"Surat"	1,528	Alexandria	2	132	—	—	—
„ 29	"Cruiser"	—	Portsmouth	15	175	—	—	—
„ 29	"Fortunata"	102	Tunis	10	11	—	—	—
„ 30	"Agia Matronia"	230	Constantinople	5	9	—	—	—
„ 30	"Callispe"	234	„	5	10	—	—	—
„ 30	"George Mills"	332	Cardiff	15	11	—	—	—
„ 30	"Addolorata"	32	Catona	7	12	—	—	—
„ 30	"S.M. di P.S.	52	Vietri	8	7	—	—	—
„ 30	"Isiris"	916	Alexandria	2	34	7	15	—
October 1	"Massilia"	1,308	Marseilles	1	106	11	14	—
„ 1	"L'Asie"	477	„	8	39	1	15	—
„ 1	"Sultan Orkham"	—	Greenock	2	160	—	—	—
„ 1	"Fanny Lambert"	536	Constantinople	2	21	—	—	—
„ 2	"Milan"	736	Smyrna	1	31	3	8	—
„ 2	"Mary Ann Webb"	333	Cardiff	15	14	—	—	—
„ 2	"Sahara"	1,073	Liverpool	1	36	—	—	—
„ 2	"Francesco Luca"	324	Constantinople	1	15	—	—	—
„ 2	"Cephalonia"	318	„	5	13	—	—	—
„ 3	"Asia"	923	Odessa	2	39	—	—	—
„ 3	"Sidon"	1,267	Liverpool	4	55	—	—	—
„ 3	"Euphemia Fullarton."	165	Licata	15	9	—	—	—
„ 3	"Regina Vittoria"	97	Constantinople	5	10	—	—	—
„ 3	"Sovrano"	296	„	5	14	—	—	—
„ 3	"Urano"	180	„	5	10	—	—	—
„ 4	"Veloce"	14	Perranova	3	8	4	19	—
„ 4	"Leonilda"	17	Pozzallo	4	7	—	—	—
„ 4	"Chevalier Rose"	107	Tunis	6	5	7	10	—
„ 4	"Stella"	10	Marsamemi	21	6	—	—	—
„ 5	"Due Maine"	163	Constantinople	5	9	—	—	—
„ 5	"M. di P.S."	39	Pozzallo	8	8	—	—	—
„ 6	"Addolorata"	12	Terranova	7	6	—	—	—
„ 6	"Emmanuela"	14	„	6	5	—	—	—
„ 6	"Atlantic"	1,111	Liverpool	1	35	—	—	—
„ 6	"Ripon"	1,308	Southampton	1	110	11	15	—
„ 6	"S. S. Crocifisso"	27	Terranoxa	6	6	—	—	—
„ 6	"S. Maria"	15	Mazzara	7	5	—	—	—
„ 6	"Vincenzino"	22	Girgenti	7	5	1	15	—
„ 6	"Agregentina"	17	Pantalleria	13	6	—	—	—
„ 6	"Rosina"	19	Girgenti	7	8	—	—	—
„ 6	"S. Catello"	17	Siculiana	7	6	—	—	—
„ 6	"Immacolata"	15	Scoglietti	7	8	—	—	—
„ 6	"S. Liberata"	18	„	7	9	—	—	—
„ 6	"S. Alberto"	19	Trapani	15	5	—	—	—
„ 6	"Flora"	51	Castellamare	15	7	—	—	—
„ 6	"Speranza"	270	Cardiff	5	10	—	—	—
„ 6	"Nina"	80	Riposto	3	10	—	—	—
„ 6	"Madella Consolazione."	32	Girgenti	7	6	—	—	—
„ 6	"Aurora"	18	Scoglietti	6	5	—	—	—
„ 6	"Carmela"	100	Tunis	10	9	—	—	—
„ 6	"Peppino Liardo"	24	Terranova	4	5	—	—	—
„ 7	"Semiramis"	330	Newport	15	11	—	—	—
„ 7	"Maria Carmela"	81	Catania	21	7	—	—	—
„ 7	"Immacolata"	33	Licata	6	7	—	—	—
„ 7	"Onwards"	188	Girgenti	21	9	—	—	—
„ 7	"S. Giuseppe"	29	Messina	21	9	—	—	—
„ 7	"Norfolk Hero"	157	Smyrna	5	7	—	—	—
„ 7	"Angelina"	40	Trapani	21	7	—	—	—
„ 7	"Grecian"	1,555	Smyrna	2	38	—	—	—
„ 7	"Pera"	1,373	Marseilles	1	125	14	15	—
„ 7	"S. Giuseppe"	31	Trapani	21	7	—	—	—
„ 7	"S. Giuseppe"	35	Catona	12	10	—	—	—
„ 8	"Addolorata"	23	Pozzallo	6	8	—	—	—
„ 7	"Lady Pirie"	359	Constantinople	15	11	—	—	—
„ 7	"Porto Salvo"	308	„ „	5	14	—	—	—
„ 7	"S. M. di P. S."	39	Cotrone	15	11	—	—	—
„ 8	"Fortunata"	33	Scoglietti	5	7	1	17	—
„ 8	"Nuovo Giacinto"	39	Pozzallo	12	8	—	—	—
„ 7	"S. Gaetano"	8	Augusta	7	8	—	—	—
„ 7	"M. del Soccorso"	8	Sciacca	14	5	—	—	—
„ 7	"S. Giuseppe	26	Pozzallo	8	8	—	—	—
„ 8	"Union"	80	Plymouth	4	12	—	—	—
„ 8	"Arabian"	1,695	Alexandria	2	40	1	15	—
„ 8	"S. Giovanni"	25	Trapani	21	6	—	—	—
„ 9	"Demetrius"	418	Liverpool	1	26	—	—	—
„ 9	"Napoli"	303	Syracuse	1	36	—	—	—
„ 9	"Tertius"	357	Constantinople	5	13	—	—	—
„ 9	"Agricola"	278	„ „	5	10	—	—	—
„ 9	"Junon"	649	Marseilles	3	38	3	15	—
„ 9	"Delta"	1,308	Alexandria	1	108	5	15	—
„ 9	"Mary"	210	Constantinople	5	10	—	—	—
„ 9	"Bechir"	—	Tunis	5	83	—	—	—

Table XXVII.—Return of the Vessels, Crews, and Passengers arriving in Quarantine, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Arrival.	Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	From whence.	Number of Days in "Quarantine."	Number of Crew.	Passengers Landed in the "Lazzaretto,"		Remarks. Cases of Cholera or Diarrhœa, &c.
						Number.	Days in "Quarantine."	
1866.								
October 9	"Massilia"	1,308	Alexandria	2	105	6	15	—
,, 9	"Gustave Pastor"	612	Constantinople	2	22	—	—	—
,, 10	"S. Filomena"	295	,, ,,	9	13	—	—	—
,, 10	"Giovanni Avieino"	281	,, ,,	5	12	—	—	—
,, 10	"Giovanna"	169	Dardanells	2	8	—	—	—
,, 10	"Sesostris"	1,607	Alexandria	2	44	1	15	—
,, 10	"Roma"	508	Tunis	3	20	13	10	—
,, 11	"Behera"	1,142	Alexandria	1	38	—	—	—
,, 11	"Sicilian"	1,014	Liverpool	1	38	—	—	—
,, 11	"S. Antonio di Padova."	38	Siderus	7	11	—	—	—
,, 11	"Reshid"	132	Constantinople	15	10	—	—	—
,, 11	"Orontes"	538	Liverpool	1	30	—	—	—
,, 12	"William III,"	533	Texel	2	26	—	—	—
,, 12	"Pennyslvania"	—	Belfast	4	97	24th Regiment	15	—
,, 12	"Enrichetta"	278	Constantinople	5	12	—	—	—
,, 13	"La Luna"	88	Castellamare	15	8	—	—	—
,, 13	"Tanjore"	2,100	Southampton	1	122	24	15	—
,, 13	"Cerere"	269	Constantinople	4	13	—	—	—
,, 13	"Giuseppe Sgiuppa"	542	,, ,,	2	16	—	—	—
,, 13	"Gyptis"	613	Alexandria	2	37	9	15	—
,, 14	"S. Maria"	19	Palermo	21	6	—	—	—
,, 14	"Mari Valians"	298	Constantinople	5	12	—	—	—
,, 15	"Ceylon"	1,365	Marseilles	1	123	17	15	—
,, 15	"O'Spiros"	188	Constantinople	13	9	—	—	—
,, 15	"La Dacia"	173	Follonica	7	10	—	—	—
,, 15	"Assidua"	484	Constantinople	5	14	—	—	—
,, 15	"Ornarodd"	250	,, ,,	9	9	—	—	—
,, 15	"Lybia"	1,044	Liverpool	1	34	—	—	—
,, 15	"Laconia"	782	Smyrna	3	37	19	5	—
,, 15	"Oliva"	53	Tunis	10	6	—	—	—
,, 16	"Leone"	367	Syracuse	1	37	5	21	—
,, 16	"Marietta"	347	Constantinople	12	11	—	—	—
,, 16	"Rebah"	56	Leghorn	7	9	—	—	—
,, 16	"Isis"	1,436	Cardiff	1	44	1	12	—
,, 16	"Giuseppa"	19	Mazzana	15	7	—	—	—
,, 16	"Hellenis"	503	London	2	28	21	12	—
,, 17	"Lema"	670	Constantinople	2	23	—	—	—
,, 17	"Pera"	1,373	Alexandria	2	125	—	—	—
,, 17	"Nachimoff"	1,563	London	3	50	—	—	—
,, 17	"Pallio"	149	Constantinople	5	7	—	—	—
,, 17	"Ma. del Carmine"	38	Bagnara	7	8	—	—	—
,, 17	"S. Helena"	15	,,	7	8	—	—	—
,, 17	"Fascolo"	486	Constantinople	5	14	—	—	—
,, 17	"Calatafini"	44	Syracuse	21	7	—	—	—
,, 17	"Roberto"	29	Pizzallo	9	8	—	—	—
,, 17	"Ma. della Libera"	42	Syracuse	15	8	—	—	—
,, 17	"Porto Salvo"	96	,,	15	8	—	—	—
,, 17	"Sveti Vid"	501	Constantinople	5	14	—	—	—
,, 17	"S. Michele"	65	,,	11	6	—	—	—
,, 17	"Ripon"	1,308	Alexandria	1	110	—	—	—
,, 18	"Peppino Liardo"	23	Avola	4	5	—	—	—
,, 18	"Egyptien"	374	Marseilles	1	35	4	15	—
,, 18	"Possochoff"	452	London	3	25	—	—	—
,, 18	"S. Liberata"	24	Terranova	4	6	—	—	—
,, 18	"Ma. d'Alemagna"	18	,,	21	6	—	—	—
,, 18	"Eva"	92	Follonica	7	6	—	—	—
,, 18	"Emmanuele"	27	Catona	7	8	—	—	—
,, 18	"Chevalier Rose"	107	Tunis	13	15	15	3	—
,, 19	"Animedel Purgatino."	63	Salerno	15	7	—	—	—
,, 19	"Arcadia"	740	Liverpool	3	38	8	16	—
,, 19	"Persian"	1,671	Alexandria	2	39	—	—	—
,, 20	"Marietta"	29	Trapani	11	8	—	—	—
,, 20	"Cannella Angiolini"	30	Terrananova	6	6	—	—	—
,, 20	"Hydra"	—	Capo Passaro	6	105	—	—	—
,, 20	"Mansour"	—	Tunis	5	74	—	—	—
,, 20	"Ma. delle Grazie"	33	Catona	7	10	—	—	—
,, 20	"Ninetta"	26	Trapani	11	5	—	—	—
,, 20	"Evangelistria"	247	Constantinople	5	10	—	—	—
,, 20	"S. Francesco"	75	Galipoli	15	8	—	—	—
,, 20	"Selem"	35	Alexandria	10	8	—	—	—
,, 20	"Aurora"	17	Scoglietti	6	6	—	—	—
,, 20	"Christina"	692	Alexandria	2	32	—	—	—
,, 20	"Taxiarchi"	111	Constantinople	10	7	—	—	—
,, 21	"Sacra Sposa"	29	Catona	7	8	—	—	—
,, 21	"Olympus"	1,219	Trieste	3	57	—	—	—
,, 21	"Patriarche"	166	Oran	15	9	—	—	—
,, 21	"Marietta"	218	Constantinople	5	11	—	—	—
,, 21	"Gottoms, M."	509	,,	5	14	—	—	—
,, 21	"Syria"	1,308	Southampton	2	111	2	10	—
,, 21	"Salomon"	78	London	6	15	—	—	—
,, 22	"Ma. di Liesse"	16	Scoglietti	21	8	—	—	—
,, 22	"Ma. di Loreto"	20	,,	21	8	—	—	—
,, 22	"Gianima"	13	,,	21	9	—	—	—

Table XXVII.—Return of the Vessels, Crews, and Passengers arriving in Quarantine, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Arrival.	Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	From whence.	Number of Days in "Quarantine."	Number of Crew.	Passengers Landed in the "Lazzaretto."		Remarks. Cases of Cholera or Diarrhœa, &c.
						Number.	Days in "Quarantine."	
1866.								
October 22	"Fortunato"	33	Scogliette	7	6	—	—	—
„ 22	"Nicola"	257	Constantinople	5	9	—	—	—
„ 22	"S. Fco. di Paola"	33	Scilla	7	9	—	—	—
„ 22	"S. M. di P. S."	26	S. Lucido	7	8	—	—	—
„ 22	"Frederico B."	268	Constantinople	2	14	—	—	—
„ 22	"Fausta"	142	„	6	7	—	—	—
„ 22	"S. Fco. di Paola"	26	S. Lucido	7	5	—	—	—
„ 22	"Giovanni"	467	Cette	4	13	—	—	—
„ 22	"Luisa"	59	Amantea	7	9	—	—	—
„ 22	"S. Vincenzo"	65	Castellamare	15	10	—	—	—
„ 22	"Morocco"	1,267	Alexandria	3	57	—	—	—
„ 22	"S. Filomena"	11	Paola	7	7	—	—	—
„ 23	"Salvatore"	38	Catania	21	9	—	—	—
„ 23	"Napoli"	303	Syracuse	1	35	—	—	—
„ 23	"Delta"	1,308	Marseilles	1	107	6	15	—
„ 24	"Orixa"	345	Constantinople	4	11	—	—	—
„ 24	"Maria"	19	Pozzallo	6	7	—	—	—
„ 24	"Addolorata"	23	„	6	7	—	—	—
„ 24	"S. Martino"	11	Sampieri	8	6	—	—	—
„ 24	"Alessio"	107	S. Jean d'Acre	2	8	—	—	—
„ 25	"Ceylon"	1,365	Alexandria	1	123	—	—	—
„ 25	"Tanjore"	2,100	„	1	125	5	10	—
„ 25	"Angeliki"	304	Constantinople	3	10	—	—	—
„ 26	"Issignur"	161	Alexandria	10	10	—	—	—
„ 26	"Ticonderoga"	—	„	1	230	—	—	—
„ 26	"Salvara"	1,073	„	2	36	—	—	—
„ 26	"Danube"	942	Liverpool	3	34	—	—	—
„ 27	"Jaffaria"	—	Southampton	2	54	—	—	—
„ 27	"Thebes"	1,667	Alexandria	3	43	1	10	—
„ 28	"China"	1,340	Southampton	2	124	6	10	—
„ 29	"Adalia"	1,022	Liverpool	1	33	—	—	—
„ 29	"Ponsonby"	135	Talamone	7	9	—	—	—
„ 29	"Atlas"	672	Constantinople	1	25	—	—	—
„ 29	"Peppino Liardo"	23	Avola	9	5	—	—	—
„ 30	"Rosetta"	681	Cardiff	1	28	—	—	—
„ 30	"Ma. delle Grazie"	27	Terranova	6	7	—	—	—
„ 30	"Immacolata"	34	Marsala	21	9	—	—	—
„ 30	"Diligente"	121	Cette	11	6	—	—	—
„ 30	"Napoli"	303	Syracuse	1	34	2	21	—
„ 30	"Horoscope"	108	Nice	11	7	—	—	—
„ 30	"S. Alberto"	18	Bona	3	5	—	—	—
„ 30	"Spirito Santo"	96	„	11	10	—	—	—
„ 30	"N. Siga. di Loreto"	65	Girgenti	21	6	—	—	—
„ 30	"S. S. Crocifisso"	52	Pozzallo	19	9	—	—	—
„ 30	"S. Giovanni"	21	„	5	8	—	—	—
„ 30	"Sarah Ann"	276	Shoreham	5	10	—	—	—
„ 30	"Demetrius"	418	Alexandria	2	23	—	—	—
„ 30	"Cosmopolita"	148	Swansea	10	9	—	—	—
„ 30	"Teseo"	168	Marseilles	15	10	—	—	—
„ 30	"Ripon"	1,308	„	2	110	19	10	—
„ 31	"Nicolino"	291	„	14	11	—	—	—
„ 31	"Molly Boun"	155	Girgenti	4	7	—	—	—
„ 31	"Roberto"	29	Pozzallo	6	9	—	—	—
„ 31	"S. Barbara"	16	Mazara	8	5	—	—	—
„ 31	"Parana"	1,025	London	4	36	2	10	—
„ 31	"Milan"	736	Liverpool	1	29	2	10	—
November 1	"Atlantic"	1,111	Alexandria	1	36	1	8	—
October 31	"Angiolina"	36	Marsala	7	6	—	—	—
„ 31	"Immacolata"	43	Girgenti	7	7	—	—	—
„ 31	"Angelo Custode"	14	Terranova	4	6	—	—	—
„ 31	"S. S. Crocifisso"	20	„	4	7	—	—	—
„ 31	"S. Catello"	19	Girgenti	7	6	—	—	—
„ 31	"Rosina"	19	„	7	6	—	—	—
„ 31	"Ma. del Carmine"	14	„	7	4	—	—	—
„ 31	"S. Antonio"	14	Terranova	4	6	—	—	—
November 1	"Ma. della Consolazione."	31	Girgente	6	6	—	—	—
„ 1	"Anna"	33	„	9	7	—	—	—
„ 1	"L'Asie"	477	Alexandria	2	40	36	7	—
„ 1	"Atlas"	1,219	Liverpool	3	55	—	—	—
„ 1	"Clemence"	120	Mustgamene	9	7	—	—	—
„ 1	"S. Antonio"	33	Catanzaro	7	8	—	—	—
„ 2	"Ma. delle Grazie"	31	Syracuse	21	6	—	—	—
„ 2	"Ma. del Carmine"	45	Puzzuoli	15	8	—	—	—
„ 2	"Ceres"	—	Liverpool	9	19	—	—	—
„ 2	"Delta"	1,308	Alexandria	1	107	—	—	—
„ 2	"Syria"	1,308	„	1	111	—	—	—
„ 2	"Salvatore"	34	Gallipoli	7	11	—	—	—
„ 2	"Luisella Romano"	38	Messina	20	6	—	—	—
„ 2	"S. Fco. di Paolo"	22	Augusta	21	8	—	—	—
„ 2	"Helga"	160	Constantinople	3	8	—	—	—
„ 2	"Dominico"	28	Syracuse	21	7	—	—	—
„ 2	"Cattolica"	31	Catona	7	11	—	—	—
„ 3	"Ma. delle Grazie"	15	Scogliette	5	8	—	—	—
„ 3	"S. Vittorio"	29	Augusta	21	9	—	—	—
„ 3	"Italian"	1,500	Alexandria	1	37	—	—	—

TABLE XXVII.—Return of the Vessels, Crews, and Passengers arriving in Quarantine, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Arrival.	Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	From whence.	Number of Days in "Quarantine."	Number of Crew.	Passengers Landed in the "Lazzaretto."		Remarks.
						Number.	Days in "Quarantine."	Cases of Cholera or Diarrhœa, &c.
1866.								
November 3	"Caroline"	891	Constantinople	3	34	—	—	—
„ 3	"S. S. Crocifisso"	27	Terranova	4	7	—	—	—
„ 3	"Corcyra"	627	London	6	36	1	6	—
„ 3	"Thessalia"	794	Liverpool	3	37	1	9	—
„ 4	"S. Liberata"	18	Scoglietti	5	9	—	—	—
„ 4	"Maraition"	1,213	Alexandria	2	57	2	5	—
„ 4	"Admiral Blake"	146	Milford	5	7	—	—	—
„ 5	"Rhone"	943	Cardiff	1	31	—	—	—
„ 4	"Consolazione"	14	Terranova	3	7	—	—	—
„ 4	"Emmanuela"	16	„	3	6	—	—	—
„ 4	"Veloce"	18	„	4	6	—	—	—
„ 4	"Caroline"	179	Dahouet	5	8	—	—	—
„ 5	"Redentore"	17	Girgenti	4	6	—	—	—
„ 5	"Gela"	15	Terranova	2	6	—	—	—
„ 5	"Immacolata"	15	Scoglietti	21	8	—	—	—
„ 5	"Giuseppina"	32	Pantalleria	5	7	—	—	—
„ 5	"S. Paolo"	29	„	5	8	—	—	—
„ 5	"Ma. del Carmine"	45	Girgenti	4	8	—	—	—
„ 5	"S. Vinzo. Ferreri"	25	„	21	7	—	—	—
„ 5	"Dunholme"	359	Cardiff	5	11	—	—	—
„ 5	"Celsus"	298	Milford	5	10	—	—	—
„ 5	"Ma. Addolorata"	54	Girgente	21	8	—	—	—
„ 5	"General Chasse"	541	Milford	5	17	—	—	—
„ 5	"Ma. del Soccorso"	8	Scicca	2	5	—	—	—
„ 5	"Patriott"	186	Follonica	7	7	—	—	—
„ 5	"Poonah"	1,308	Southampton	2	126	6	5	—
„ 6	"Komiloff"	343	London	1	36	—	—	—
„ 6	"Ellettrico"	1,267	Syracuse	1	57	5	21	—
„ 6	"Antonino"	66	Marsala	21	8	3	10	—
„ 6	"Agnes"	199	London	10	8	—	—	—
„ 6	"S. Giovanni"	49	Trapani	4	6	—	—	—
„ 6	"Donna Maria"	131	Swansea	5	7	—	—	—
„ 6	"Salvatore"	18	Terranova	3	6	—	—	—
„ 7	"China"	1,340	Alexandria	1	124	2	5	—
„ 7	"Egyptien"	347	„	2	36	33	5	—
„ 7	"G. M. G."	39	Trapani	3	7	—	—	—
„ 7	"Megæra"	—	Devonport	5	168	—	—	—
„ 7	"Emmanuele"	13	Terranova	2	5	—	—	—
„ 7	"S. Liberata"	24	„	7	6	—	—	—
„ 7	"Isis"	1,400	Alexandria	1	43	—	—	—
„ 7	"Ripon"	1,308	„	1	110	4	5	—
„ 7	"Tanjore"	2,100	Marseilles	2	123	10	6	—
„ 8	"Euxene"	613	„	2	39	9	5	—
„ 8	"Admiral Kanaris"	764	Constantinople	2	25	9	5	—
„ 8	"Arcadia"	740	Alexandria	2	38	—	—	—
„ 8	"Lybia"	1,044	„	1	34	—	—	—
„ 8	"Crimean"	1,002	Cardiff	4	33	—	—	—
„ 7	"Fortunato"	38	Trapani	11	6	—	—	—
„ 7	"Ma. di Trapani"	20	Terranova	21	6	—	—	—
„ 7	"S. M. di P. S."	38	Pozzallo	4	9	—	—	—
„ 7	"Leonilda"	17	„	8	8	—	—	—
„ 7	"Addolorata"	23	„	11	9	—	—	—
„ 7	"Linda Florida"	363	Liverpool	10	12	—	—	—
„ 7	"S. S. Annunziata"	35	Paola	7	8	—	—	—
„ 7	"Addolorata"	12	Scoglietti	7	6	—	—	—
„ 7	"Ma. delle Grazie"	11	Aci Reale	2	6	—	—	—
„ 7	"S. Vincenzo"	47	Castellamare	15	8	—	—	—
„ 7	"S. Giovanni"	21	Pozzallo	8	8	—	—	—
„ 7	"S. Antonio"	26	S. Lucido	7	11	—	—	—
„ 7	"S. Gio Batta"	41	Paola	7	12	—	—	—
„ 8	"Brothers"	292	Sunderland	5	9	—	—	—
„ 8	"Estra"	99	Gallipoli	5	5	—	—	—
„ 8	"Saida"	1,109	Liverpool	2	33	—	—	—
„ 11	"Jane Frances"	346	London	7	10	—	—	—
„ 11	"Concetta Immacolata."	17	Scoglietti	13	9	—	—	—
„ 12	"S. Alberto"	18	Girgenti	12	6	—	—	—
„ 12	"Agia Sofia"	977	Liverpool	2	39	—	—	—
„ 12	"Confidence"	279	Newport	5	9	—	—	—
„ 12	"Vittoria"	68	Marsala	21	8	—	—	—
„ 12	"G. M. G."	43	S. Lucido	7	9	—	—	—
„ 12	"S. Elena"	15	Borgnara	7	8	—	—	—
„ 12	"Catarina"	62	Marsala	21	10	—	—	—
„ 12	"Ma. della Cava"	72	„	21	10	—	—	—
„ 12	"Crimea"	42	Syracuse	21	7	—	—	—
„ 12	"S. Giuseppe"	42	Marsala	21	7	—	—	—
„ 12	"Filoppini"	222	Marseilles	3	9	—	—	—
„ 12	"Lady Briggs"	85	Marsala	21	9	—	—	—
„ 12	"Ma. delle Grazie"	30	Paola	7	8	—	—	—
„ 12	"S. Paolo"	37	Castellamare	15	7	—	—	—
„ 12	"Tour"	267	Newcastle	5	19	—	—	—
„ 13	"Dalmatian"	1,599	Alexandria	1	38	—	—	—
„ 13	"G. M. G."	42	Trapani	5	7	—	—	—
„ 13	"Archimede"	151	Syracuse	1	28	11	21	—
„ 13	"Maria Costanza"	122	S. Stefano	7	7	—	—	—
„ 13	"Massilia"	1,308	Southampton	2	108	5	5	—

TABLE XXVII.—Return of the Vessels, Crews, and Passengers arriving in Quarantine, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Arrival.	Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	From whence.	Number of Days in "Quarantine."	Number of Crew.	Passengers Landed in the "Lazzaretto."		Remarks. Cases of Cholera or Diarrhœa, &c.
						Number.	Days in "Quarantine."	
1865.								
November 14	"L'Asie"	477	Marseilles	1	39	2	5	—
,, 14	"Immacolata"	34	Licata	10	7	—	—	—
,, 14	"Lilibeo"	41	Marsala	20	6	—	—	—
,, 14	"Syria"	1,308	Marseilles	2	111	11	5	—
,, 14	"Osiris"	916	Liverpool	2	34	—	—	—
,, 14	"Concetta"	27	Licata	10	7	1	12	—
,, 14	"Prospero Primo"	169	Palamone	7	8	—	—	—
,, 15	"Venetian"	1,025	Liverpool	1	37	—	—	—
,, 15	"S. Bartolo"	10	Lampedosa	2	4	—	—	—
,, 15	"Mozart"	261	Liverpool	10	10	—	—	—
,, 15	"Tanjore"	2,100	Alexandria	2	127	4	5	—
,, 16	"Blitz"	—	Algiers	5	63	—	—	—
,, 17	"Angelo Raffaele"	48	Vietri	8	8	—	—	—
,, 17	"Memnon"	927	Cardiff	1	33	—	—	—
,, 17	"Eugenio"	29	Girgenti	7	6	—	—	—
,, 18	"Giacomo"	146	Enos	10	10	—	—	—
,, 18	"Tripoli"	1,401	Naples	1	56	—	—	—
,, 19	"Psyche"	—	Alexandria	5	65	—	—	—
,, 19	"Marietta"	38	Naples	8	7	—	—	—
,, 19	"S. Catello"	19	Girgenti	13	7	—	—	—
,, 19	"Vincenzino"	21	,,	5	5	—	—	—
,, 20	"Ma. Crocifissa"	52	Pozzallo	5	9	—	—	—
,, 20	"Ma. della Consolazione."	31	Girgenti	12	6	1	10	—
,, 20	"Angiolina"	36	,,	12	6	—	—	—
,, 21	"Arabian"	1,650	Liverpool	3	39	—	—	—
,, 21	"Adalia"	1,022	Alexandria	1	23	—	—	—
,, 21	"Archimede"	151	Syracuse	1	28	3	21	—
,, 22	"Armonia"	36	Girgenti	11	7	—	—	—
,, 22	"S. Giovanni"	20	Pozzallo	10	8	—	—	—
,, 22	"Peppino Liardo"	23	Terranova	3	5	1	18	—
,, 22	"S. Pietro"	67	Syracuse	13	10	—	—	—
,, 22	"Sesostris"	1,564	Liverpool	2	44	—	—	—
,, 22	"Rosetta"	681	Alexandria	2	29	—	—	—
,, 22	"Providenza"	24	Girgenti	15	6	—	—	—
,, 22	"S. Barbara"	16	Mazzara	21	5	—	—	—
,, 22	"Addolorata"	12	Scoglietti	3	6	—	—	—
,, 23	"Zaira"	28	Pozzallo	9	7	—	—	—
,, 23	"S. Giovanni"	14	,,	9	7	—	—	—
,, 23	"Giojosa"	17	Mazzara	21	8	—	—	—
,, 23	"Roma"	15	Scoglietti	9	6	—	—	—
,, 23	"Massilia"	1,308	Alexandria	1	107	6	5	—
,, 23	"Syria"	1,308	,,	1	111	—	—	—
,, 23	"Idea"	70	S. Vincenzo	5	7	—	—	—
,, 23	"Milan"	736	Alexandria	1	39	—	—	—
,, 23	"Prudhoe Castle"	553	Constantinople	2	22	—	—	—
,, 23	"John Middleton"	525	,,	2	21	—	—	—
,, 23	"Behera"	1,142	Liverpool	2	33	—	—	—
,, 24	"Podesta"	300	Constantinople	10	12	—	—	—
,, 24	"S. Pietro Paolo"	16	Augusta	21	11	—	—	—
,, 25	"T. J. Gates"	202	Constantinople	10	10	—	—	—
,, 25	"Roberto"	29	Pozzallo	7	8	—	—	—
,, 25	"Chiarina"	136	Castiglione	5	9	—	—	—
,, 25	"Argo"	532	Liverpool	8	17	—	—	—
,, 25	"Marguerite"	188	Syracuse	21	9	—	—	—
,, 25	"Ma. della Cava"	22	Paulalleria	21	7	—	—	—
,, 25	"S. Vinzo. Ferreri"	18	,,	11	6	—	—	—
,, 25	"Egyptien"	1,640	Alexandria	2	38	—	—	—
,, 25	"Thessalia"	794	,,	2	35	—	—	—
,, 26	"Tonia"	943	,,	3	33	—	—	—
,, 26	"Orontes"	538	,,	2	30	—	—	—
,, 27	"Napoli"	313	Syracuse	2	35	—	—	—
,, 27	"Vigilant"	222	Girgenti	6	10	—	—	—
,, 27	"Alexandria"	239	Constantinople	5	9	1	8	—
,, 28	"Una"	1,006	London	5	33	—	—	—
,, 28	"Ma. del Carmine"	45	Girgenti	5	8	—	—	—
,, 28	"Redenton"	17	Sciacca	8	5	—	—	—
,, 29	"Syrian"	1,014	Liverpool	1	37	—	—	—
,, 29	"Palestine"	937	,,	3	53	9	5	—
,, 29	"Gedda"	185	Constantinople	10	8	—	—	—
,, 29	"Poonah"	1,308	Alexandria	1	126	—	—	—
,, 30	"Danube"	942	Smyrna	2	34	14	5	—
December 1	"Euxene"	613	Alexandria	1	40	66	5	—
,, 1	"Ernest Merk"	1,228	,,	2	29	—	—	—
,, 1	"Kedar"	1,212	,,	2	53	—	—	—
,, 1	"Anna Howitz"	340	Constantinople	7	13	—	—	—
,, 1	"Pera"	1,373	Alexandria	1	121	2	5	—
,, 1	"China"	1,340	,,	1	124	—	—	—
,, 2	"Rhone"	943	,,	1	31	—	—	—
,, 2	"Florida"	1,451	,,	2	37	—	—	—
,, 2	"S. Nicola"	30	Castellamare	5	8	—	—	—
,, 2	"Crimean"	1,002	Alexandria	2	23	—	—	—
,, 2	"S. Giuseppe"	26	Pozzallo	1	8	—	—	—
,, 3	"Heaton Hall"	516	Constantinople	2	20	—	—	—
,, 3	"S. Filomena"	46	Paola	5	10	—	—	—
,, 3	"Rosina"	49	Riposto	21	10	—	—	—

TABLE XXVII.—Return of the Vessels, Crews, and Passengers arriving in Quarantine, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Arrival.	Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	From whence.	Number of Days in "Quarantine."	Number of Crew.	Passengers Landed in the "Lazzaretto."		Remarks. Cases of Cholera or Diarrhœa, &c.
						Number.	Days in "Quarantine."	
1866.								
December 3	"Heath Park"	390	Palermo	21	12	—	—	—
„ 3	"Giacomina"	63	Trani	5	10	—	—	—
„ 3	"Fortunata"	33	Scoglietti	11	7	—	—	—
„ 3	"S. Gio. Batta"	11	Syracuse	21	7	—	—	—
„ 3	"Calatafini"	44	„	11	7	—	—	—
„ 4	"Europa"	1,208	Liverpool	1	66	—	—	—
„ 4	"Archimede"	151	Syracuse	1	26	—	—	—
„ 4	"Caradoc"	—	Constantinople	—	67	—	—	—
„ 4	"L'Asie"	477	Alexandria	2	40	14	5	—
„ 5	"Laconia"	782	Liverpool	1	37	2	5	—
„ 5	"Leonilda"	17	Pozzallo	4	7	—	—	—
„ 5	"Peppino Liardo	23	Avola	21	6	—	—	—
„ 5	"Ma. delle Grazie"	15	Scoglietti	21	9	—	—	—
„ 5	"Wignacourt"	324	Alexandria	5	14	—	—	—
„ 5	"Thebes"	1,667	Liverpool	1	39	—	—	—
„ 5	"Carlotta P."	333	Constantinople	5	9	—	—	—
„ 5	"Saida"	1,109	Alexandria	2	33	—	—	—
„ 6	"Tripoli"	1,401	„	1	56	—	—	—
„ 6	"Sahara"	1,073	Liverpool	2	33	—	—	—
„ 7	"Despatch"	147	Alexandria	5	11	—	—	—
„ 7	"Agatina"	62	Riposto	21	9	—	—	—
„ 7	"Maria Teresa"	59	„	21	10	—	—	—
„ 7	"Nina"	80	„	21	9	—	—	—
„ 7	"S. S. Crocifisso"	35	„	15	8	—	—	—
„ 7	"Cognate Apap"	575	Constantinople	5	17	—	—	—
„ 7	"Ceylon"	1,308	Alexandria	2	122	4	5	—
„ 7	"Francesco Paolo"	56	Riposto	19	8	—	—	—
„ 7	"Addolorata"	23	Pozzallo	7	9	—	—	—
„ 7	"Immacolata Concezione."	13	Terranova	21	5	—	—	—
„ 7	"Ma. del Soccorso"	8	Girgenti	15	5	—	—	—
„ 7	"Maria"	18	Pozallo	7	7	—	—	—
„ 7	"S. S. Crocifisso"	15	Scoglihtti	21	5	—	—	—
„ 7	"S. S. Annunziata"	14	Terranova	21	5	—	—	—
„ 7	"Ma. d'Alemagna"	16	„	15	6	3	8	—
„ 7	"Consolazione"	14	„	2	7	—	—	—
„ 7	"S. Antonio"	14	„	19	6	—	—	—
„ 7	"S. S. Crocifisso"	27	„	15	6	—	—	—
„ 8	"Veloce"	17	„	14	7	—	—	—
„ 8	"Concetta"	27	Licata	14	7	—	—	—
„ 8	"Ma. Crocifissa"	52	Pozzallo	6	9	—	—	—
„ 8	"Atlas"	1,219	Smyrna	2	55	—	—	—
„ 9	"Massilia"	1,308	Alexandria	1	107	4	5	—
„ 8	"Valletta"	42	Riposto	27	8	—	—	—
„ 9	"Ma. di Liesse"	16	Scoglietti	20	7	—	—	—
„ 9	"S. Liberata"	18	„	20	8	—	—	—
„ 9	"Giannina"	13	„	20	9	—	—	—
„ 9	"Ursola"	12	Gallico	5	6	—	—	—
„ 9	"Ma. delle Grazie"	43	Paola	5	10	—	—	—
„ 9	"Giuseppe"	18	Trapani	16	6	—	—	—
„ 9	"S. Catello"	19	Girgenti	13	6	—	—	—
„ 9	"G. M. G."	31	Trapani	14	7	—	—	—
„ 9	"S. Padre"	24	„	13	6	—	—	—
„ 9	"Marietta"	29	Castellamare	5	7	—	—	—
„ 9	"Aurora"	66	Scoglietti	6	8	—	—	—
„ 10	"Concetta Immacolata."	17	Marsamenia	19	9	—	—	—
„ 10	"Salvatore"	34	Reggio	5	8	—	—	—
„ 10	"Memnon"	927	Alexandria	1	33	—	—	—
„ 10	"Venetian"	1,025	„	1	37	—	—	—
„ 11	"Marsala"	250	Syracuse	1	32	—	—	—
„ 10	"Superba"	19	Mazzara	19	8	—	—	—
„ 10	"Immacolata Concezione."	12	Catona	5	6	—	—	—
„ 10	"Costantino"	403	Messina	19	14	—	—	—
„ 10	"Ma. del Carmine"	15	Gallico	5	8	—	—	—
„ 10	"S. Angelo"	32	Mazzara	19	9	—	—	—
„ 10	"S. Elena"	15	Baguara	5	8	—	—	—
„ 10	"G. M. G."	17	Favignana	14	6	—	—	—
„ 10	"Grazia"	72	Marsala	19	9	—	—	—
„ 10	"Annita Garibaldi"	25	„	19	6	—	—	—
„ 10	"Fortuna"	33	„	19	7	—	—	—
„ 10	"Ma. del Soccorso"	24	„	19	7	—	—	—
„ 10	"Agnes"	199	Licata	19	8	—	—	—
„ 10	"Vigna"	70	Marsala	19	9	—	—	—
„ 10	"Diego"	13	Favignana	14	5	—	—	—
„ 10	"S. Gio. Batta"	41	Paola	5	12	—	—	—
„ 11	"S. Bartolo"	10	Avola	2	4	—	—	—
„ 11	"Nuovo Giacinto"	39	Pozzallo	11	10	—	—	—
„ 11	"S. Giovanni"	14	„	6	8	—	—	—
„ 11	"Fratelli Flori"	414	Constantinople	5	15	—	—	—
„ 11	"Redentore"	17	Sciacca	11	8	—	—	—
„ 12	"S. Alfonzo"	10	„	10	6	—	—	—
„ 12	"Pyrus"	318	Constantinople	5	12	—	—	—
„ 12	"Chiavari"	489	„	5	14	—	—	—
„ 12	"Brodrene"	414	„	5	16	—	—	—

TABLE XXVII.—Return of the Vessels, Crews, and Passengers arriving in Quarantine, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Arrival.	Name of Vessel.	Tonnage.	From whence.	Number of Days in "Quarantine."	Number of Crew.	Passengers Landed in the "Lazzaretto."		Remarks.
						Number.	Days in "Quarantine."	Cases of Cholera or Diarrhœa, &c.
1866.								
December 12 -	"Agia Sofia" -	977	Smyrna - - -	2	40	—	—	—
„ 12 -	"Ma. delle Grazie"-	11	Catona - - -	5	6	—	—	—
„ 13 -	"William Cory" -	1,323	Alexandria - -	1	28	—	—	—
„ 13 -	"S. Fco. di Paola" -	21	Sciacca - - -	16	5	—	—	—
„ 13 -	"Teresa" - -	52	Riposto - - -	16	9	—	—	—
„ 14 -	"Consolazione" -	32	Girgenti - - -	8	7	—	—	—
„ 14 -	"Montezuma" -	619	London - - -	5	31	—	—	—
„ 15 -	"Sappho" - -	895	Alexandria - -	2	25	—	—	—
„ 15 -	"Theban" - -	436	„ - -	2	20	—	—	—
„ 15 -	"Delta" - - -	1,308	„ - -	2	110	—	—	—
„ 15 -	"Italian" - -	1,500	Liverpool - -	3	39	1	5	—
„ 16 -	"Atlantic" - -	1,111	„ - -	1	34	—	—	—
„ 16 -	"Poonah" - -	1,308	Alexandria - -	2	126	6	2	—
„ 18 -	"Corriere Siciliano"	248	Syracuse - -	4	30	11	11	—
„ 18 -	"Ma. del Carmine"-	28	Bagnara - - -	5	9	—	—	—
„ 18 -	"La Luna" - -	136	Messina - - -	3	10	—	—	—
„ 18 -	"S. Antonio" - -	52	Salerno - - -	5	7	—	—	—
„ 20 -	"Arcadia" - -	740	Liverpool - -	5	38	—	—	—
„ 20 -	"Isis" - - -	1,400	„ - -	3	43	4	5	—
„ 20 -	"S. Gio. Batta" -	287	Salonique - -	10	10	—	—	—
„ 19 -	"Casimiro C. - -	412	Constantinople -	2	13	—	—	—
„ 20 -	"Admiral Blake" -	146	Enos - - -	10	7	—	—	—
„ 21 -	"Stromboli" - -	619	Liverpool - -	2	38	1	5	—
„ 21 -	"S. Giovanni" -	20	Pozzalo - - -	4	9	—	—	—
„ 21 -	"Marietta" - -	154	Enos - - -	10	9	—	—	—
„ 22 -	"Hydra" - -	—	Augusta - - -	21	106	—	—	—
„ 22 -	"Immacolata" -	15	Scoglietti - -	7	8	—	—	—
„ 22 -	"Ma. di Loreto" -	20	„ - -	7	8	—	—	—
„ 22 -	"Demetrius" - -	418	Liverpool - -	1	23	—	—	—
„ 23 -	"Olga" - - -	238	Salonique - -	10	12	—	—	—
„ 24 -	"Duero" - -	204	Girgenti - - -	3	32	—	—	—
„ 24 -	"S. Maria" - -	15	Trapani - - -	7	5	—	—	—
„ 24 -	"Giasone" - -	127	Venice - - -	5	8	—	—	—
„ 24 -	"S. Francesco" -	75	Gallipoli - - -	15	8	—	—	—
„ 24 -	"Due Fratelli" -	81	Syracuse - - -	7	7	—	—	—
„ 24 -	"Tre Fratelli" -	50	Trapani - - -	7	7	—	—	—
„ 25 -	"Etna" - - -	346	Syracuse - - -	1	36	2	7	—
„ 25 -	"S. Giuseppe Trovato."	42	Pozzallo - - -	7	9	—	—	—
„ 25 -	"S. Francesco di Sales."	29	Messina - - -	7	8	—	—	—
„ 25 -	"Due Cugini" -	29	Riposto - - -	7	6	—	—	—
„ 25 -	"G. M. G." - -	37	S. Lucido - -	5	10	—	—	—
„ 26 -	"S. Pietro" - -	76	Riposto - - -	7	11	—	—	—
„ 26 -	"Peppino Sebastianello."	33	„ - - -	7	8	—	—	—
„ 26 -	"Concordia" - -	47	„ - - -	7	9	—	—	—
„ 27 -	"Milan" - -	736	Liverpool - -	3	30	—	—	—
„ 27 -	"S. Giovanni" -	14	Pozzallo - - -	7	6	—	—	—
„ 28 -	"S. S. Crocifisso" -	20	Terranova - -	7	7	—	—	—
„ 28 -	"Ma. d'Alemagna"-	16	„ -	7	5	—	—	—
„ 28 -	"Addolorata" -	12	„ - -	7	6	—	—	—
„ 28 -	"Angiolina" - -	15	„ - -	7	6	—	—	—
„ 28 -	"S. Antonio" - -	33	Catanzaro - -	5	8	—	—	—
„ 28 -	"Assunta" - -	60	Riposto - - -	7	9	—	—	—
„ 28 -	"S. Ma. di P. S." -	39	Cotrone - - -	5	11	—	—	—
„ 29 -	"Florence" - -	747	Liverpool - -	2	22	—	—	—
„ 29 -	"S. Vinzo. Ferreri"	18	Pantalleria - -	7	6	—	—	—
„ 29 -	"Bella Rosa" - -	78	Riposto - - -	3	10	—	—	—
„ 29 -	"Orontes" - -	538	Liverpool - -	2	11	—	—	—
„ 31 -	"Nuovo Giacinto" -	39	Pozzallo - - -	4	9	—	—	—

Port Department, Malta,
8th June 1867.

WM. HOSEASON,
Superintendent of the Ports.

LONDON:
Printed by George E. Eyre and William Spottiswoode,
Printers to the Queen's most Excellent Majesty.
For Her Majesty's Stationery Office.

SLIEMA CREEK

JEZIRAH

CASES 1 TO 6 — PLAGUE HOSPITAL — CASE 7. DIED AT ATTARD

FORT MANOEL

LAZZARETTO

LAZZARETTO CREEK

MARSA MUSCIET

TASBIESCH

Ships in Quarantine June 1865

Insula Pt

MISIDA CREEK

MISIDA

Pieta Pt

PIETA

PIETA CREEK

CASES 22.25.29 31.38.45.56.57.58.88.89

ST SALVADOR CASES 8 TO 14 16.17.18.20.23.27

OSPIZIO

Parade Ground

FLORIANA

PUBLIC GARDENS

Lower Ravelin

Upper Ravelin

Hornwork

Capuchin Convent

Mills

Gas Works

BASIN

Slaughter Ho

THE MARSA

Hanzir Pt

Ghazel Bay

C O R

EARLIER CASES OF CHOLERA

ARRANGED ACCORDING TO DATE.

CASES	DATES
Nº 1	June 20th
" 2	" 22nd
" 3	" 23rd
" 4	" 26th
" 5	" 28th
" 6,7	" 29th
" 8 to 13	July 1st
" 14	" 2nd
" 15	" 3rd
" 16 to 19	" 6th
" 20	" 7th
" 21 & 22	" 8th
" 23 & 24	" 9th
" 25 & 26	" 10th
" 27 & 28	" 11th
" 29 & 30	" 12th
" 31 to 36	" 13th
" 37 to 41	" 14th
" 42 to 53	" 16th
" 54 to 66	" 17th
" 67 to 75	" 18th
" 76 & 77	" 19th
" 78 to 99	" 20th

CASES IN THE SERIES WHICH TOOK PLACE OUTSIDE THE GARRISON.

Case 7, at Attard	3½ Miles
" 49, at Rabbato	6 "
" 75, at Birkircara	7 "
" 95, at Rabbato	6 "

A case 47b took place in the open Street at Floriana

Cases are shown thus o

SCALE

0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 2000

Plan of
VALLETTA
AND
ITS ENVIRONS

SHOWING THE LOCALITIES OF CASES OF CHOLERA
AMONG THE NILITARY AND CIVIL POPULATION
DURING THE FIRST MONTH OF THE
EPIDEMIC OF 1865.
20TH JUNE TO THE 20TH JULY, INCLUSIVE.

FORT TIGNE
IL FOSSA
Fort & Pt St Elmo
Lt St Elmo
Orphan Asylum
Opera
Palace
Post Office
Bailo's Palace
Officers' Quarters
Admiralty
Commissariat Office
Custom House
Victoria Lines
Ricasoli Pt
FORT RICASOLI
BIGHI BAY
RINELLA BAY
NAVAL HOSPITAL
BIGHI
CALCARA BAY
CALCARA
Fort & Pt St Angelo
Islay Pt
DOCKYARD CREEK
SENGLEA OR L'ISLA
IL BIRGO OR VITTORIOSA
960
CASTILE
FRENCH CREEK
Merchant Stores
770
94
COSPICUA OR BORMLA
470
32
64
Church Convent
Capuchin Convent
GRAND HARBOUR
MARSAMUSCETTO
STRADA STRETTA
STRADA REALE
STRADA SAN GIROLAMO
STRADA SANTA LUCIA
STRADA SAN GIOVANNI
STRADA SAN LORENZO
STRADA SAN ANTONIO
STRADA SAN FILIPPO
STRADA SAN MICHELE
STRADA SANTA BARBARA
STRADA LEVANTE
STRADA PARETTO DEL VESCOVO
STRADA SAN FRANCESCO
STRADA SAN PAOLO
STRADA SAN SALVATORE
STRADA SAN SEBASTIANO
STRADA SAN DOMENICO
STRADA SAN ANDREA
STRADA SAN ROCCO
STRADA SAN GIUSEPPE
STRADA SAN PIETRO
STRADA SAN GIACOM

MEDITERRANEAN

CHANNEL

Dingli

Krendi

Siggieui

Zurrico

Mdina

Rabat

Micabba

Safi

Zebbug

Chircop

Gudia

Luca

Attard

MARSA SCIROCCO

Asciak

Carmi

Musta

Balzan

Lia

Zeitun

Tarscien

Birchircara

Nasciar

Casal Paola

St Giuseppe

Marsa

CORRADINO HEIGHTS

Misida

St Pauls Bay

Zabbar

Paulmula

Floriana

Vittoriosa

Senglea

Cospicua

Bigin

Calcara

VALETTA

Sliema

Gargur

Madalene Bay

Pembroke Camp

Plan
OF THE
ISLANDS
OF
MALTA AND GOZO.

SHOWING THE SITES OF DEATHS FROM CHOLERA,
THE NUMBER OF DEATHS AND THE DATE OF FIRST AND LAST DEATHS
IN ALL THE VILLAGES DURING THE
EPIDEMIC OF 1865.

Plan of
VALLETTA
AND
ITS ENVIRONS

SHOWING THE LOCALITIES OF DEATHS FROM CHOLERA
AMONG THE MILITARY AND CIVIL POPULATION
DURING THE
EPIDEMIC OF 1865.

Military deaths are marked in red ●
Civilian " " " black ●

BELLUDA
SLIEMA
SLIEMA CREEK
Encampment
JEZIRAH
PLAGUE HOSPITAL
DIED ATTARD
FORT MANOEL
LAZZARETTO CREEK
LAZZARETTO
MARSA-MUSCL
TASBIESCH
Misida Pt
MISIDA CREEK
MISIDA
Pieta Pt
PIETA
PIETÁ CREEK
Burial Ground
Encampment
OSPIZIO FLORIANA
S. SALVADOR
Parade Ground
FLORIANA
Lower Ravelin
Upper Ravelin
ST FRANCES
Capuchin Convent
Floriana Horn Work & Crown Work
Gas Works
Hanzir Pt
Slaughter Ho
Minka
THE MARSA
Jesuit Hill
Grazel Bay
C O R
SCALE
100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000
2000

Dragut Pt

FORT TIGNE

Fort & Pt St Elmo

IL FOSSA

Lazaretto Barracks

Officer's St Elmo Barracks

MARSA MUSCETTO

Manoel Theatre

MARSAMUSCIETTO BARRACKS

Telegraph Office

Opera

Orphan Girls

Hospital for Incurables

GARRISON HOSPITAL

V A L L E T T A

Admiralty

Commissariat

Auberge de Provence

Post Office

Bull's Baracca

STRADA LEVANTE

STRADA STA BARBARA

Porta Reale

St James Cavalier

Officer's Quarters

Soldiers Bakery

Lascaris

Custom Ho.

GRAND HARBOUR

Ricasoli Pt

FORT RICASOLI

BIGHI BAY

RINELLA BAY

Fort & Pt St Angelo

NAVAL HOSPITAL

B I G H I

Isola Pt

DOCKYARD CREEK

CALCARA BAY

CALCARA

S E N G L E A

I L B I R G O

OR

V I T T O R I O S A

Hospital

Victoria Hospital

St Salvador

Capuchin Convent

FRENCH CREEK

Isola Gate

Church Convent

Merchant Stores

C O S P I C U A

OR

B O R M L A

Barrula Gate

VERDALA BARRACKS

Zabbar Gate

C O T T O N E R A

Zatara Bastion

Polverista Gate

St Johns Curtain

Zaitun Gate

A D I N O

FEET

3000 Feet

Day & Son, (limited) lith. London W.C.

HOUSES GROUND FLOORS, CELLARS AND MEZZANINI IN VALLETTA WHICH WERE ATTACKED WITH PLAGUE DURING THE EPIDEMIC OF 1813

	CASES OF PLAGUE
STRADA *Del Genio.*	3
—— —— *Marsamuscetto*	31
—— —— *Ponente*	8
—— —— *San Patrizio*	8
MANDERAGGIO ...	99
STRADA —— *Zecca* .	6
—— " —— *San Carlo*	16
—— —— *Toro*	7
—— —— *Forni*	6
—— —— *Stretta* ..	25
—— —— *Fontana*	35
—— " —— *San Giuseppe*	55
—— " —— *Allesandro*	6
—— " —— *Reale*	51
—— " —— *Mercanti*	15
—— " —— *San Paolo*	80
—— " —— *Sant'Ursola*	86
—— " —— *Saluto*	55
—— " —— *Levante*	4
—— " —— *Pozzi*	52
—— " —— *Irlandese*	6
—— " —— *Brittanica*	30
—— " —— *San Giovanni*	12
—— " —— *Santa Lucia*	11
—— " —— *Teatro*	8
—— " —— *Vescovo*	37
—— " —— *Cristoforo*	11
—— " —— *San Michele*	4
—— " —— *Aquila*	2
—— " —— *San Domenico*	64
—— " —— *Sant Anna*	25
—— " —— *San Nicola*	117
—— —— *Ospedale*	84
—— —— *Tramontana*	30
—— —— *Scaloni*	17
—— " —— *Fosse*	2
—— " —— *Santa Barbara*	2

The affected Dwellings are marked by black dots.

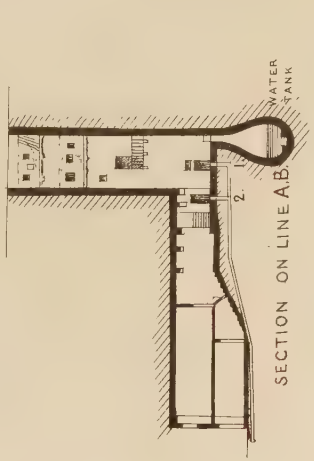
Day & Son (Limited) London W.C.

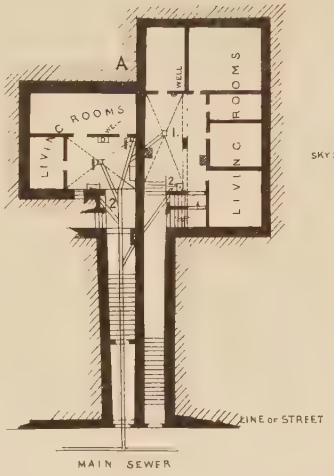
PLAN SECTION & ELEVATION
OF A

LODGING HOUSE

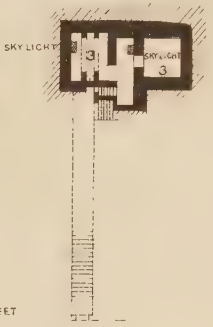
VALLETTA Sᵗᵃ LEVANTE.

Nº V.





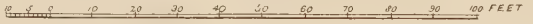
GROUND PLAN



CELLAR.

FRONT ELEVATION.

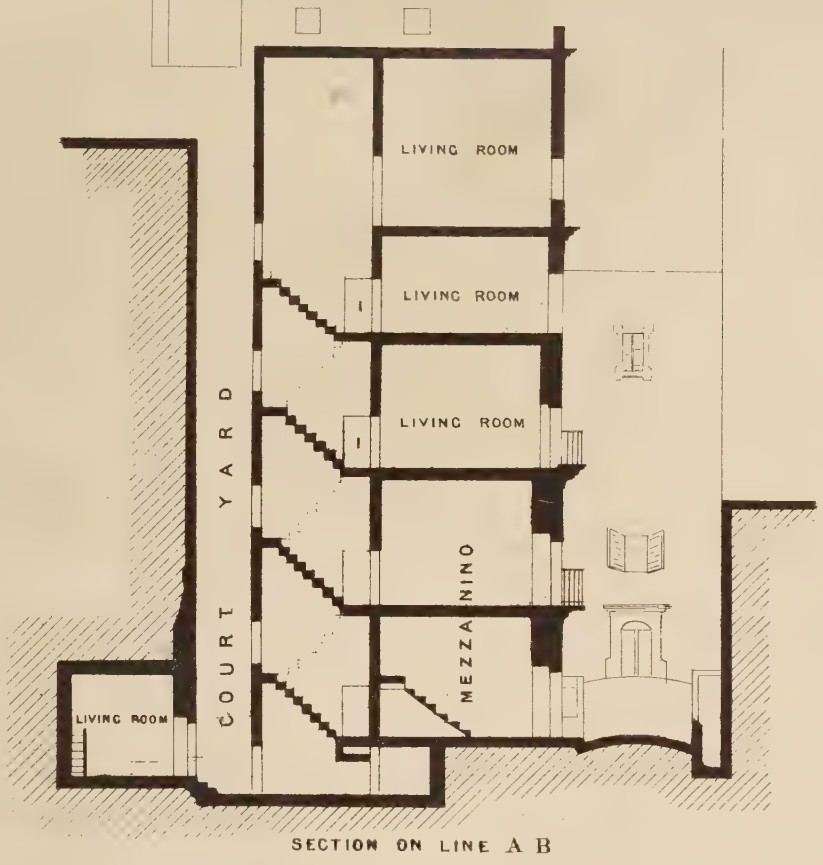
1. UNTRAPPED SINKS
2 PRIVIES
3. MANURE ROOM



SCALE 40 FEET TO THE INCH.

Day & Son (Limited) Lith. London W.C.

PLAN ELEVATION & SECTION
OF A
LODGING HOUSE
VALLETTA, Sᴰᴬ SAN PATRIZIO



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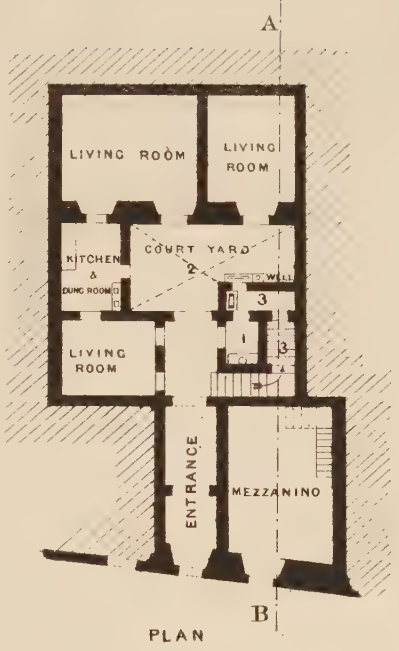

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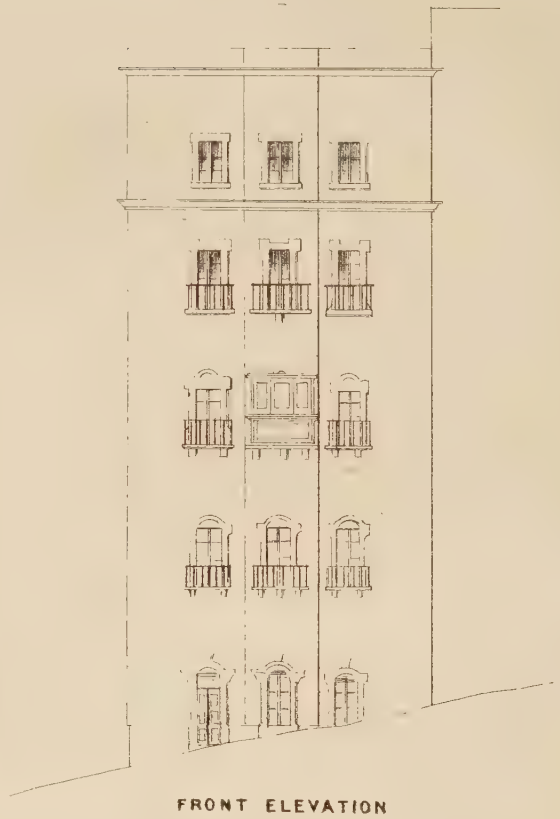

FRONT ELEVATION

1 PRIVY
2 SINK
3 MANURE ROOM

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SCALE 20 FEET TO THE INCH

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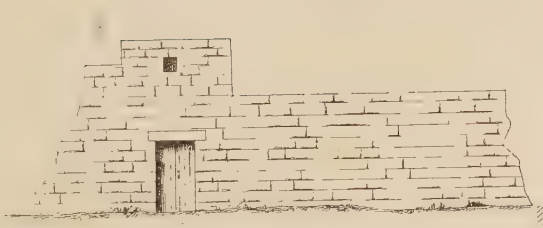
PLAN SECTION & ELEVATION
OF
HOUSE
AT ZEITUN.



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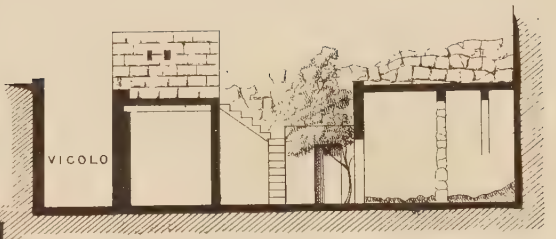

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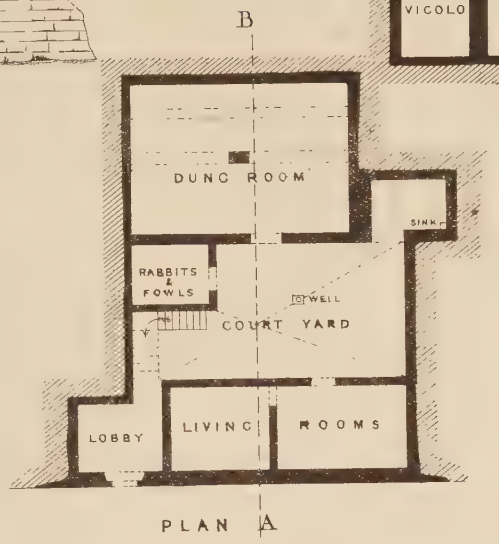

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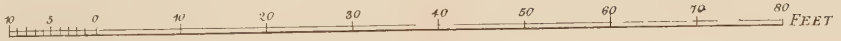

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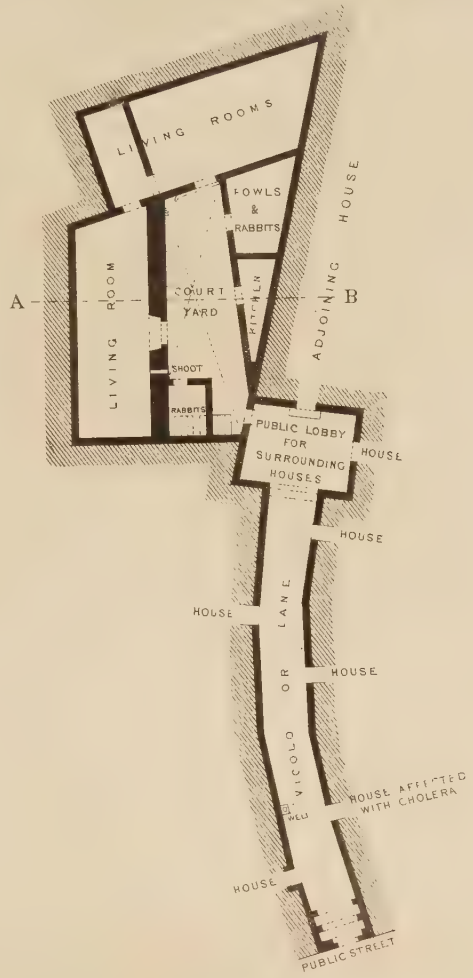
PLAN & SECTION OF A VILLAGE HOUSE AT CASAL ZEITUN.



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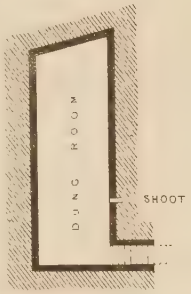
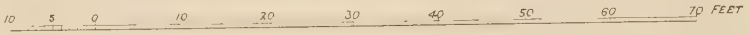


CELLAR



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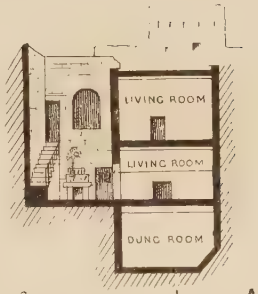
PLAN ELEVATION & SECTION.
OF A
VILLAGE HOUSE
AT CASAL ZEBBUG.

ELEVATION.



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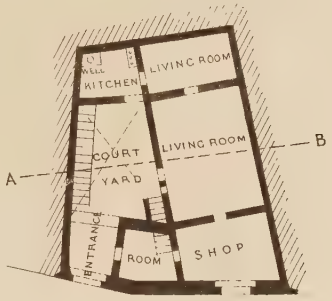
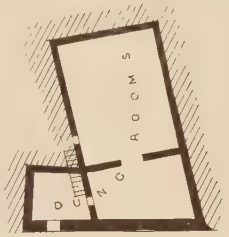


GROUND PLAN.



CELLAR

SCALE 20 FEET TO THE INCH.

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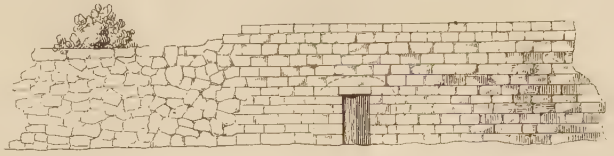
PLAN & ELEVATION
OF A
VILLAGE HOUSE
AT
CASAL ZEBBUG.

No. X.



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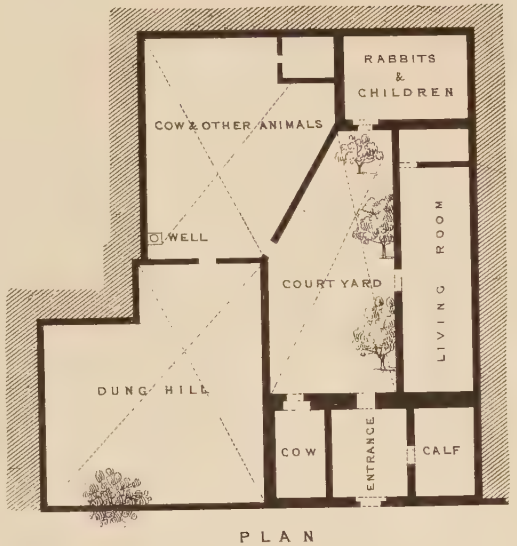


PLAN

10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 FEET

SCALE 20 FEET TO THE INCH

Day & Son, (Limited) Lith. London W.C.

PLAN & ELEVATION OF TWO VILLAGE HOUSES AT CASAL CURMI

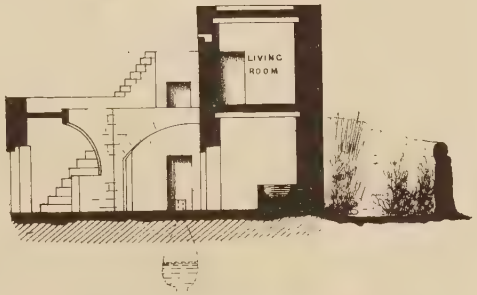
ELEVATIONS

PLANS

1 Untrapped Sink.
2. Privy & Manure Room.

Scale 20 Feet to the Inch

PLAN ELEVATION & SECTION OF A VILLAGE HOUSE AT "XEUCHIA" GOZO.



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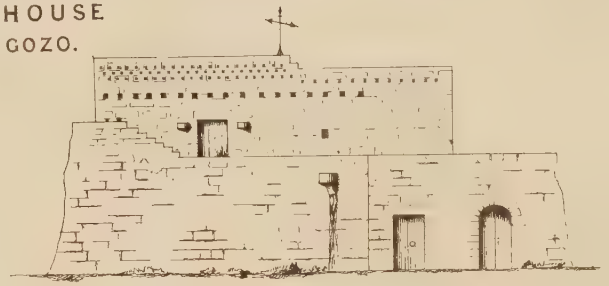

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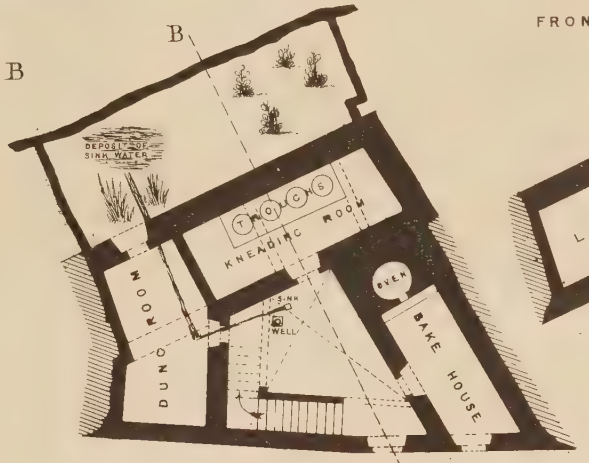
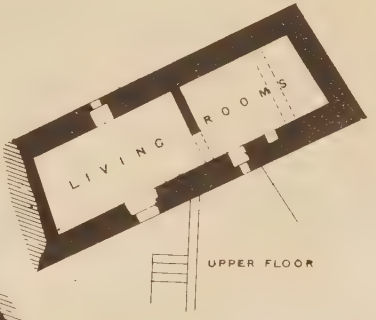
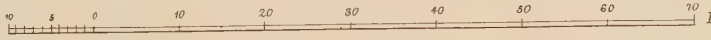


GROUND FLOOR





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REPORT

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION OF GIBRALTAR

WITH REFERENCE TO

THE EPIDEMIC CHOLERA

In the Year 1865.

BY DR. SUTHERLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.
August 1867.

LONDON:
PRINTED BY GEORGE EDWARD EYRE AND WILLIAM SPOTTISWOODE,
PRINTERS TO THE QUEEN'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY.
FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.
1867.

19617.

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REPORT

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION OF GIBRALTAR WITH REFERENCE TO THE EPIDEMIC CHOLERA,

IN THE YEAR 1865.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR WAR.

IN compliance with instructions directing me to proceed to Gibraltar to examine on the spot the local conditions under which cholera had manifested itself during the late epidemic, with the view of ascertaining whether additional experience obtained from it in any way modified those conclusions regarding improvement of the garrison at which Captain Galton and I had arrived in our "Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Mediterranean Stations:"—.

I beg to state that before proceeding to hold the enquiry, I prepared and sent out statistical forms for obtaining an accurate record of the facts as they occurred, and of the sanitary state of barracks and houses at the time the disease appeared in them; that in September last I went to Gibraltar, and placed myself in communication with the military and civil authorities, and with medical officers, from all of whom I received every necessary assistance and information. I likewise examined on the spot the localities where the disease had been most severe, together with their present sanitary defects; and I shall now proceed to report the results of the inquiry.

I shall first give the mortality from cholera in 1865, together with an account of the public health of the garrison before the cholera appeared.

I shall, in the next place, state facts regarding the earliest cholera cases in the 2d battalion 22d regiment, which left Malta for Gibraltar after cholera had broken out in Malta; and under this head I shall show the relation which existed between the Gibraltar epidemic and the disease in Spain.

I shall then give an account of the first cases in the garrison and town of Gibraltar, in comparison with the epidemic of 1860, including the distribution of the epidemic in different districts and barracks.

This will be followed by an inquiry into the local predisposing causes of cholera with reference to the effect of these on the health of the 22d regiment and of the garrison. Under this head will be given a general statement as to the sanitary condition of the town, barracks, and prisons of Gibraltar. I shall next introduce a summary of facts regarding the cholera of 1865 to show what are the measures required for protecting the public health; and I shall conclude this report by giving the results of the inquiry in a practical form for use.

I.—MORTALITY FROM EPIDEMIC CHOLERA AT GIBRALTAR IN 1865.

The first case of cholera during the Gibraltar epidemic of 1865 appeared on the 18th July, the last case on the 27th October. The disease attacked all classes of the community—troops, civil inhabitants, and convicts.

The records of the army medical department, Table I., give the mortality among soldiers and their families as follows:—

—	Strength.	Cases.	Deaths.
Men - -	4,854	121	76
Women -	421	18	12
Children - -	703	24	18
Total -	5,978	163	106

At the present time the police authorities perform duties connected with the registration of deaths among the civil population, and their return, Table II., gives the deaths from cholera, arranged according to districts to admit of comparison with the Population table, No. III.

There are other two accounts of the mortality, one abstracted from the official return prepared by Deputy Inspector General Dr. Rutherford, Principal Medical Officer (Table IV). The other in Table V. was published in the Gibraltar Chronicle. The following abstract of deaths from cholera is derived from these three tables :—

Total fixed and floating population (*Vide* Table III.) 17,491	Cholera.	
	Cases.	Deaths.
Police Return	—	408
Principal Medical Officer's Return	902	477
Gibraltar Chronicle	821	420

These very different accounts of the same event show that an improved registration of deaths is required.

The number of convicts employed on the rock, and the deaths among them, were :—

Average Numbers.	Cholera.	
	Cases.	Deaths.
850	79	54

The following abstract shows the proportions per 1,000 of attacks and deaths among all classes of the community.

	Cholera per 1,000 of Population.	
	Attacks.	Deaths.
Soldiers	24·9	15·6
„ wives	42·7	28·5
„ children	34·	25·6
Civil population	47·	23·3
Convicts	93·	63·5

Out of an approximate aggregate population of 24,319 there were about 1,100 cases, and, on the lowest estimate, 568 deaths from cholera. The attacks were in the ratio of 45 per 1000 of the total population, and the death-rate was 23·3 per 1000, which if it had occurred among the inhabitants of the metropolis would have been represented by 46,000 epidemic deaths.

The sexes and ages of 408 deaths in the Police return are given in the following manner (Table No. II.) :—

Boys	40
Girls	46
Men	142
Women	180
Total	408

The disease existed in the garrison for about three months, but the maximum mortality took place in the latter end of September. During the last three weeks of this month there were 336 deaths from cholera, among all classes of the population.

II.—Health of the Population before the appearance of Cholera.

Up to the time when the epidemic appeared there was no great amount of diarrhœa among the troops; and Table XIV. shows that even after cholera prevailed attacks of diarrhœa did not always precede attacks of cholera in the same regiments and barracks; but as many unrecorded cases were treated while only the more important cases were registered, there are no means of ascertaining this point with accuracy.

The facts regarding the civil population deserve notice. Dr. Baggetto of the civil hospital states, that towards the middle of May 1865, two months before the first case of cholera appeared, he attended in his private practice a child with vomiting and violent diarrhœa, followed by great prostration, sunken eyes, and other alarming symptoms, not produced by fruits or by aliments of difficult digestion. Two of his own children were also similarly attacked without having committed any errors of diet.

About this same period choleraic cases of a similar character took place in Malta.

The civil medical practitioners charged with the medical relief of the poor afforded much useful information as to the state of health of this class before the epidemic appeared. But as all were agreed that the best statistical evidence on this subject would be derived from the records of the civil hospital, where gratuitous advice and medicine are given to out-patients, an abstract, including the principal gastric affections relieved during two years 1864–1865, was prepared at the hospital and is given in Table VI. The following is a summary of this table for the first seven months of each year preceding the month of August, on the 19th day of which month in 1865 the first case of cholera appeared among the civil population of the town :—

Months, January to July inclusive.	Dyspepsia.	Colic.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentery.	Sickness or vomiting.	All other Diseases.
1864	446	268	252	47	116	8,525
1865	420	231	239	26	181	7,969

As it is the custom to register all applications, these numbers represent the visits of out-patients for each class of diseases, and not necessarily new cases.

This table shows a slight increase of visceral affections in the earlier months of 1865, chiefly in May, June, and July of this year; there is nothing special in the facts, except the apparently large amount of gastric affections prevalent in Gibraltar at all times, and the probable influence of this state of health in predisposing people to attacks of cholera during epidemic seasons.

But as we approach close to the appearance of cholera, indications of a change in the public health of the town become more distinct. Dr. Trenerry, physician to the Civil Hospital, has been kind enough to draw up a table showing the daily number of *new cases* of these gastric affections which presented themselves at the hospital for treatment during the month of August in the years 1864 and 1865. The following is an abstract for the first 18 days of the months in each year :—

	1864.	1865.
Dyspepsia - - -	27	38
Colic - - - -	18	18
Diarrhœa - - -	28	46
Dysentery - - -	2	1
Sickness and vomiting -	9	20
	84	123

The numbers are rather small for the purposes of comparison, nevertheless it is a fact that the applicants for relief of these affections in 1865 exceeded by one-third the numbers during the same days in 1864.

As soon, however, as cholera appeared in the garrison, diarrhœa broke out all over the town, and Table VI. shows that the proportion of gastric cases among applicants at the civil hospital rose immediately.

From returns made to the Government by civil medical practitioners, it appears that during August, September, and October, the epidemic months, they attended above 7,000 cases of diarrhœa.

Nearly every person on the rock appears to have suffered more or less from diarrhœa at one time or another. There are no means of ascertaining whether diarrhœa preceded cholera by a few days in the districts attacked, as is usually the case, but there is every reason to believe that it did so, and that the Gibraltar epidemic of 1865 was no exception to the general rule in this respect.

III.—History of the Epidemic.

I shall now proceed to give some account of the epidemic itself, together with circumstances attending the appearance of the earliest cases.

Cholera in Arabia.

The epidemic cholera of 1865 began in Arabia, during the Mahomedan pilgrimage, early in the month of May. The disease appears to have been preceded by a fatal form of typhus, which broke out among the inhabitants of Mecca, Medina, and Djedda in the spring of the year. And we know from official accounts that an epizootic disease was prevalent along the eastern shores of the Mediterranean at the same period. There is no reliable account of the public health in Egypt before cholera appeared there, but in Malta there was an unusual prevalence of gastric affections during the first six months of 1865. The mortality from typhus fever was double the average, as was also the mortality from gastro-enteritis, a disease attended by diarrhœal and choleraic symptoms, and which eventually merged into cholera.

The epidemic was attended with great mortality in Arabia during the first three weeks of May. The first known case in Egypt took place at Suez on the 21st of the month. A case occurred among pilgrims near Alexandria on the 22d May. The earliest case in Alexandria itself took place among natives living with pilgrims on June 2d; and cholera appeared among the general population on June 12th.* Two days afterwards, on the 14th, the fact was telegraphed to Malta, and on the same day all arrivals from Egypt were placed in quarantine.†

While the disease was still confined to Arabia, and before the first case appeared in Egypt, a violent outburst of choleraic disease took place in the village of Birchircara, in Malta, two miles from Valletta. The attacks were at first reported as true cholera, but were not so. The first case took place on the 17th May, and cases continued to occur until the disease passed into true Asiatic cholera two months later. Three days after the outbreak at Birchircara, namely on the 20th May, a similar choleraic disease broke out among soldiers families in the Lazaretto at Malta. The symptoms were the same as those observed at Birchircara. They were sickness, vomiting, diarrhœa, cramps, coldness of skin followed by reaction. Next day, the 21st, the earliest known cases of cholera out of Arabia took place at Suez.

As already stated all vessels arriving from Egypt were placed in quarantine on and after the 14th June. At this date severe diarrhœa cases, followed at a later period by fatal cases of diarrhœa, and these by cholera, began to show themselves in the Ospizio at Floriana.

Cholera in Malta.

The first case of diarrhœa, in a passenger from Egypt in the Lazaretto at Malta, took place on June 23d, and the first case of cholera was landed on the 28th from the "Wyvern." But before either of those dates, namely on June 20th, cholera had already broken out with great severity in the plague hospital among soldiers families who had been suffering for some time previously from diarrhœa, occasioned apparently by the very bad sanitary state of the quarters. This, the first outbreak of cholera in Malta, was exclusively confined to these families, with the exception of one fatal case in a man who was engaged in limewashing the buildings. There is no proof of any communication between these cases and any previous source of infection. The outbreak was indigenous and local. It consisted of seven cases in the plague hospital, all except one of which proved fatal. The plague hospital where the cases occurred is one of the most unhealthy localities in Malta. It stands on an island in the Quarantine harbour. The nearest point at which passenger and mail boats from Egypt are anchored is between 500 and 600 yards distant. Before the establishment of quarantine, pilgrim ships would enter the great harbour and cast anchor about a mile from the plague hospital on the opposite side of Valletta altogether. On July 1st the families amongst whom these cases had occurred were removed to St. Salvatore counterguard below Floriana Barrack. The same afternoon six women who had been placed in the casemates at St. Salvatore were attacked, and on the 2d another woman was seized. The first case of cholera among the civil population took place on July 3d, in a woman living in Valletta; and on the 6th three soldiers children who had been removed from the plague hospital, and placed under canvas at St. Salvatore, were attacked.

22nd Regiment in Malta.

The sanitary history of the 2nd battalion, 22nd regiment, in which the first cases of cholera occurred at Gibraltar, begins from this date. The regiment had been quartered at Pembroke Camp, three miles distant from Floriana, and appears to have been in good health. There was no cholera in the camp. The regiment was under orders for the Mauritius. It moved from Pembroke Camp on the 5th July. It marched

* The principal facts and authorities will be found in my report "On the Sanitary Condition of Malta and "Gozo, with reference to the Epidemic Cholera in the year 1865." They were given to me officially, but Colluchi-Bey, president of the Egyptian Board of Health, states (Gazette Médicale, May 10, 1866), that the first case of cholera in Egypt took place on June 11th.

† There was another outbreak of cholera at the Mecca pilgrimage in 1866. Cases took place at Mecca, Medina, Djedda, and also in Egypt; but the disease did not take on the epidemic form in 1866 in these centres of the epidemic of 1865, although cholera prevailed over the northern and central districts of Europe as an epidemic in 1866.

through Floriana without passing near any locality where there was cholera, and embarked on board the "Orontes," which was lying off the hay wharf in the quarantine harbour. It was at one time thought that possibly the regiment might have become infected from having been embarked near a place where there was cholera or from a drain proceeding from the counterguard, which enters the harbour 200 yards or more from the place where the ship was moored. There had, no doubt, been cholera in the counterguard, but there had been no cases for three days before the regiment embarked, and moreover it never was near the counterguard.

Injury from the drain was impossible. The drain is a small opening under water, and perfectly innocuous.

The first case of cholera in Pembroke Camp, where the 2d battalion, 22d regiment, had been stationed, took place in a woman on the 20th July. The first case in a soldier was on the 27th of the month. It will be seen that the regiment had left Malta a fortnight and three weeks before these occurrences.

It is important to remember certain almost contemporaneous events in Algeria indicative of a western movement of the epidemic.

On July 10th, four days after the 22d regiment had sailed from Malta, two indigenous cases of cholera took place at Dellys on the coast of Algeria, above 500 miles west of Malta. One of these, which proved fatal, was in a Kabyle prisoner, who had been brought from Fort Napoleon in the interior. Two days later, on the 12th, another case took place in a European, 100 miles from Dellys, and quite in the interior of the country. Another fatal case took place on July 24th in a European workman, who was taken ill and died at Medeah, 60 miles S.W. of Algiers, after having passed the day of the 23d in Algiers where there was no cholera. Similar cases continued to occur from time to time over a large area of country before the epidemic appeared in force. On July 24th the first cases took place in Gozo.

These facts show that cholera was at this time appearing in detached indigenous cases over a large area of the southern Mediterranean seaboard, and that it was progressing towards the West.

Cases in 22nd Regiment at Gibraltar.

On the 6th July 1865, as already stated, the steam transport "Orontes" left Malta for Gibraltar, having on board the 2nd battalion of the 22nd regiment, together with invalids and time-expired men, besides women and children.

A number of cases, of chronic affections chiefly, were embarked among the invalids, but the only new case which occurred during the voyage was of heart disease, which proved fatal to one of the time-expired men. The ship is stated to have been comfortable and clean, and there were no complaints about the diet.

The 22nd came to Gibraltar in perfect health on the 10th, after a voyage of four days, and as the ship which was to take the regiment on to its destination at the Mauritius had not arrived, the men were landed and marched to the usual camping ground, on the North Front, outside the fortress, at 1,000 yards and upwards from the walls. With the exception of a single trifling case of diarrhœa, the regiment remained in perfect health after landing until the 18th, when a private, named Bird, presented himself to the medical officer about 9 o'clock at night, labouring under cholera, of which he died at about half-past 10 the following morning. It is not known whether this man had had any previous diarrhœa, but he was at parade at 7 o'clock of the evening of the same day, or two hours before he was seized with cholera. This was the first case of the Gibraltar epidemic of 1865.

Immediately after the occurrence of this case, on the morning of the 19th, the camp was broken up. The head-quarter wing, in which the case had occurred, was embarked on board the "Star of India" which had arrived from England. The ship was detained in the bay for 48 hours as a precautionary measure, after which delay she proceeded on her voyage, every one on board appearing to be healthy.

The transport for the conveyance of the 2nd wing not having arrived, the troops were moved to a new camping ground on the east side of the North Front, close to the Mediterranean, and 400 yards further away from the garrison. Two cases of diarrhœa occurred among the men on this new ground, but otherwise they remained healthy until the 31st July, when a man named Davis, of intemperate habits, who had moreover been complaining for two days previously, was attacked with symptoms of cholera at 11 o'clock a.m. and died at 8 o'clock the same evening.

The transport "Devonport," for the conveyance of the 2nd wing, arrived from England on the afternoon of the 30th. On the death of the man Davis the troops were immediately put on board, and after a detention of 60 hours, the troops having remained in perfect health in the interval, the vessel sailed for the Mauritius.

During the voyage there were five cases of diarrhœa on board the Star of India; and

two cases of diarrhœa on board the Devonport, besides two cases of diarrhœa embarked at Gibraltar. With the exception of these diarrhœa cases all of which recovered, both transports arrived at their destination without any choleraic disease. The outbreak of cholera in the 22nd regiment began and ended on the North front.

The "Orontes," which had brought the regiment from Malta, arrived at Gibraltar, as already stated, on the 10th July. She remained until the 14th, and having taken other invalids on board, she left for England on that date, carrying with her 83 time-expired men, 91 invalids, 21 women, and 27 children.

After a voyage of six days she arrived in England on the 20th July, without having had any new case of sickness of any kind on board. This completes the history of the 22nd regiment, and of the transports which carried it.

First cases on the North Front.

I shall next proceed to state what took place after the 22nd regiment and all connected with it had left Gibraltar. Exactly underneath, and close to, the precipitous and vertical sides of the rock rising above the North Front, there is a sloping surface of rock, at the foot of which is constructed a range of inferior cottage dwellings of one floor. The ground is higher behind them than it is in front; there is no drainage, and the water supply is bad. There are cess-pits amongst the houses, which are, moreover, close to a large burial ground, and they are exposed to the effects of nuisances which I shall presently describe. In one of these cottages lived a corporal of the 15th regiment and his family. This cottage is 800 yards distant from the camp, occupied by the 2nd wing of the 22nd regiment; the intervening ground is a sandy flat, exposed to sea breezes, but also to the nuisances above referred to. On the 3rd August, three days after the last fatal case in the 22nd, the corporal and a child aged four years were seized with cholera. The father died in 48 hours, and the child in 15 hours. A third attack occurred in another child of the same family. This case recovered.

There was no other case until six days later, the 9th August, when a woman belonging to the Royal Engineers, inhabiting a cottage in the same locality, was attacked and died in 56 hours.

First cases within the Garrison.

These six earlier cases all took place outside the garrison, and at some distance from the town. Next day, the 10th of August, was marked by a sudden and violent outburst of the disease in the Grand Casemates, 800 yards distant from the preceding cases, and cut off from the locality where they had occurred by the huge intervening mass of the rock and works. Early in the morning a private living in one of these casemates was seized and died in eight hours. During the afternoon and night other seven cases, two of a very severe character, occurred in the same barrack, and curiously enough on the same day, the 10th, a child of a civilian was suddenly seized with cholera, and died on board a lighter in the harbour, 140 yards distant from the nearest point of the grand casemates, and nearly 1,000 yards from the cottages where the previous cases had taken place.

Three days afterwards, on the 14th, two cases occurred, one in a soldier of the Royal Engineers, inhabiting one of the North Front cottages, the other in the south district, in a child of a civilian, living a mile and a half away from the nearest of the preceding cases. This case recovered.

On the 15th a fatal case occurred in a soldier in the North Front cottages.

On the 16th August two other cases occurred on the North Front, both in civilians: one fatal, in a native living at the limekiln; the other, which recovered, in a Spaniard living at the slaughter-house. On the same day a child in the North Front quarters was attacked.

On the 18th another fatal case occurred in the Grand Casemates.

These various localities are marked on map No. 1.

Affected localities in Spain.

A question has been raised, as to whether the 22nd regiment did not bring cholera from Malta?

The answer, I am of opinion, is given by the mere facts of the case: There is the highest probability that if the 22nd regiment had never landed at Gibraltar, they would have shared the immunity of those left on board the "Orontes;" that there would have been no cholera among the men, and that it was because they were exposed to the unhealthy conditions about to be described that two of them died.

Moreover, there is every probability that cholera was already in Spain when the 22nd arrived, and that it was about to become epidemic.

I have endeavoured to obtain the precise dates officially of the appearance of the disease in the Peninsula, but without success. The Colonial Office at Gibraltar, however, placed at my disposal the "Gibraltar Chronicle" and other documents, from which the following particulars have been abstracted. But it must be borne in mind

that the cases in Spain took place at dates anterior to those given below. These are mostly the dates of publication.

Gibraltar, North Front (22nd Regiment)	July 18	Carthagena	Sept. 1
Gibraltar, North Front cottages	Aug. 3	Bariana	„ 6
Valencia,* Murcia, Alicante in suspicion	„ 5	Albicete	„ 6
Gibraltar Grand Casemates	„ 10	Madrid	„ 6
Valencia	„ 12	Barcelona†	„ 6
Malaga and Seville (season type)	„ 12	Six towns in Valencia	„ 6
Barcelona (sudden deaths from sporadic "colica")	„ 12	Alcaniz (about 500 miles N.E. of Gibraltar)	„ 6
Madrid, Valencia	„ 14	Cultera	„ 6
Gibraltar Town	„ 19	Jativa	„ 6
Cadiz	„ 23	Caspe	„ 6
Spanish cordon across neutral ground	„ 24	Several towns in La Mancha	„ 6
Barcelona (cholera)	„ 25	Palma in Majorca	„ 6
Manzinares	„ 25	Many towns in Andalusia	„ 6
		St. Roque	„ 12
		Seville	„ 15

M. Didiot, principal physician of military hospitals, in his climatology of Marseilles, shows that long before any of these dates cholera had appeared in Marseilles, where on June 6th and 9th two cholera cases, one fatal, took place. The last case occurred two days before the arrival of the ship "Stella" from Alexandria, which was at one time supposed to have imported the disease into France.

We have seen that cholera had appeared sporadically in Algeria on the 10th of July. The disease began to assume an epidemic character in that country at the end of August. Cholera is also stated to have been in Ceuta on the African side of the Straits before September 12th.

Making every allowance for difficulties in the way of obtaining correct information on such subjects in Spain, these facts published at the time are sufficient to show that before cholera was established in Gibraltar as an epidemic, the disease had already shown itself over many thousands of square miles of country, and that in reality it was nothing more than part of a cotemporaneous epidemic covering the eastern, central, and south-eastern districts of the Peninsula. It was in short part of the same great epidemic which destroyed multitudes of people in Asia, Europe, and Africa.

IV.—Statistical Distribution of Cholera in the Garrison.

a Distribution of the earlier Epidemic Cases.

In describing the epidemic as it occurred among the civil population, it is necessary to premise, that for municipal purposes the town is divided into districts, marked on the accompanying map, No. 2, and each district is subdivided into houses. But these houses are not necessarily separate occupancies. Under the designation are included buildings of various sizes, with or without inner courts (patios), inhabited by numerous families, and also single rooms built in line, the whole line being counted as one house. Bearing this in mind;—the first cases which occurred among the civil population of the town of Gibraltar happened on the 19th August. Three cases, all fatal, occurred on this day. One in district 17, house 14, in the centre of the town, about 800 yards from the grand casemates. Another in district 11, house 37, at some distance to the northward. The third in district 21, house 11. This district is contiguous on the east to district 17. On the same day a sapper in the Town Range barracks, on the side of the street opposite to district 21, was seized and died in a few hours.

On the 20th there were six new cases, which occurred at distant points from each other. One of these took place in the South barracks, a mile South of the town, in a soldier of the 23rd regiment. This man got diarrhœa on the 18th at the North Front.

* The Minute book of the Gibraltar Board of Health has the following entry under date August 4th.—"The Board took into consideration a communication from the Spanish authorities to the effect that arrivals "from Valencia and its neighbourhood were subjected to a rigorous quarantine of observation, and decided "that a quarantine of seven days be imposed on arrivals from thence having health on board." It thus appears that Valencia, 350 miles from Gibraltar, was placed in quarantine by Gibraltar at the instance of the Spanish authorities the day after the first case of cholera took place in the North Front Cottages, and 15 days before the first case occurred in the town of Gibraltar.

† The following extract regarding Barcelona is taken from the same Minute book under date September 6th.—"A letter was read received from Her Majesty's Consul at Barcelona, dated 1st instant, informing the "Governor that although the deaths from cholera at that place amounted to 20 daily, yet the disease was "declared not to be epidemic, and clean bills of health were still issued." A reference to Tables IV. and V. will show that this considerable mortality at Barcelona was taking place a fortnight before cholera had arrived at its maximum at Gibraltar.

On the same day two fatal cases occurred in Portuguese, employed at the contractor's washing sheds on the North Front. A case, in a Spaniard who recovered, took place at the slaughter-house, North Front; and there were two fatal cases in houses 18 and 28, both in district 27, about 270 feet above the level of the sea. This district suffered greatly in the subsequent course of the epidemic.

On the 21st another fatal case occurred at the washing sheds; and there was a case, also fatal, in district 24, house 41, at the southern extremity of the town.

A case occurred at 9 a.m. on the 22d, in the person of a very intemperate man of the 9th regiment, on board the transport ship "Renown," lying at the new mole. This man went on board on the 21st, at 6.15 a.m., and was engaged in getting in the baggage. He was removed immediately to the hospital, and died in a few hours. The wing of the regiment, which was in perfect health, had embarked on board the transport on the 21st, but at a date subsequent to the appearance of the epidemic in the town.*

On the same day, the 22d, a case occurred in Buena Vista barracks, in the south district, at a considerable distance from any previous case. Another case happened in district 11, house 25, at the north end of the town, and a third at the Devil's Tower, North Front. These cases all died.

On the 23d August there was no case among the troops, but there were no fewer than 12 cases, half of which proved fatal, among the civil population of the town and North Front. The town cases were—in district 27, house 11; district 14, house 37; district 7, house 11; district 11, house 25; district 25, house 61; district 24, house 2; district 14, house 19; and in district 19, house 9, there were two cases on this day. There were three cases on the North Front, one at the Commissariat sheds and two at the slaughter-house.

On the 24th a fatal case occurred in a soldier of the Royal Artillery in Moorish Castle barracks. Another in district 17, house 14, in a civilian, who died. Another, which recovered, took place in a Portuguese at the North Front.

At this time the 78th Highlanders, who had disembarked from the "Windsor Castle" and "Renown" on the 15th and 17th August, were encamped at Windmill Hill, and on the 25th a case occurred in a soldier there. On the same day there were seven cases among civilians, two of which proved fatal. Four of these cases happened in district 24 (two in Gavinos' Asylum). One case occurred in district 19, another in district 14, and one in district 17.

On this day there was a fatal case in a child in the grand casemates. The 26th afforded seven cases amongst the civil population, five of which proved fatal. They occurred in districts 25, 19, and 17. In house 9 of district 19 three simultaneous cases occurred, and in house 7 two simultaneous cases. On the same day there was a fatal case in a child in Wellington Front.

On the 27th there were four cases, in districts 16, 19, 22, and 24.

On the 28th there were six civilian cases, in districts 5, 15, 17, and 26.

On the 29th a case occurred in a soldier of the 15th regiment in King's Bastion. Another case occurred in district 3, another in district 5, and a fourth on the same day at Catelan Bay, on the opposite side of the rock altogether.

On the 30th a soldier of the Royal Artillery was seized in the Town Range barracks, and on the same day there were three fatal cases in districts 22, 25, and 26.

On the 31st a case occurred in the 23d regiment in South barracks.

The earlier cases of the epidemic have been transferred to the accompanying map of Gibraltar No. I, which shows the locality and order of attack.†

They were scattered over the garrison at irregular distances and times, following in these respects the usual course of epidemic diseases.

There is no appearance of the disease having spread from any centre or centres, nor of its having been conveyed into the town in water from a well near the camp where

* Certain facts connected with the 9th regiment, and bearing on the history of cholera generally, were stated by Deputy Inspector-General Dr. Rutherford:—

The first battalion of the 9th was quartered in King's Bastion, Wellington Front, and Town Range. The left wing embarked on the 19th August for the Cape, on board the "Windsor Castle," and arrived all well. On the same day, the 19th of August, cholera appeared in the town of Gibraltar.

On the 21st the head quarters' wing went on board the "Renown;" and the next day, the 22d, the third day after cholera was in the town, the fatal case of cholera referred to in the text took place. The transport was hauled out into the bay and kept for 30 hours, and no subsequent case having occurred, she proceeded on her voyage. On the 5th September, a fortnight after the fatal case at Gibraltar, cholera broke out on board the "Renown," and lasted 14 days, till the 19th. It was fatal to the ship's surgeon, nine men, one woman, and several children. It is worthy of remark, that the period of outbreak on board corresponded to the period of maximum intensity of the epidemic in Gibraltar, although the "Renown" was at the time far on her voyage to the Cape. The left wing, which took its departure on the very day cholera broke out in the town, escaped. The head-quarters' wing, which left four days later, suffered.

† The map also shows the localities of all deaths from cholera on the north front, and in the south districts of the garrison. Map No. 2. shows the localities of all the civilian deaths in the town itself.

the first fatal case in 2nd battalion 22nd regiment occurred. Tables XII., XIV., and XV. which give the dates of death and the sources from which the sufferers had been supplied with water, show that there were 35 deaths from cholera among all classes of the population before a death occurred in a house, on August 27th, in which water from the north front camp well had been used.

There were outbreaks in certain localities of more than usual severity, but the history of these early cases shows that the epidemic of 1865 did not differ in its progress from other epidemics of cholera.

Epidemic of 1860.

It may be useful, before proceeding further, to compare the distribution of the earlier cases of cholera in 1865 with the epidemic of 1860, the details of which for the civil population are given in Table VII. prepared by the police authorities from their records.

The first case of this epidemic appeared on August 14th, 1860. The first cases among the civil population of Gibraltar in 1865 occurred on August 19th, and on both occasions a fatal case occured in the same district, No. 21. The last case of the epidemic of 1860 occurred on November 30th in the same district, No. 21, where the disease began. The last case of the epidemic of 1865 took place on October 27th.

On the 15th August 1860 an outbreak took place in the Casemate barracks, and four soldiers were attacked. We have already seen that on the 10th August 1865 there were eight attacks in the same barracks. In both years the first cases among the troops within the fortress occurred in the Casemated barracks.

The epidemic of 1860 began in the town, and broke out in the North Front on the 9th September. The epidemic of 1865 began at the North Front in the same cottages which were its earliest seat on the North Front in 1860, and afterwards attacked the town.

In 1860 the number of attacks and deaths was as follows :—

——	Attacks.	Deaths.
Soldiers - -	50	31
Soldiers' wives and children - -	18	10
Civilians - -	68	36
Convicts - -	58*	13
Total - -	194	90

* Including choleraic diarrhœa.

The approximate total attacks among all classes in 1865 were about 1,100, and the total deaths at least 568.

The epidemic of 1860 was scattered over the town just as the earlier cases were in the epidemic of 1865. Both epidemics followed the same law of progress, modified however by the fact that the epidemic of 1865 was sevenfold more fatal than that of 1860.

Both epidemics attacked the same houses in the manner frequently observed in other unhealthy localities. In 1860, 27 dwelling houses in the town of Gibraltar yielded 35 fatal cases.

During the epidemic of 1865, there were 40 deaths from cholera in 17 of the same houses.

In 1860, in 18 houses there were cholera cases not fatal.

In 1865, eight of these houses yielded 14 deaths from cholera.

b. Distribution of Cholera among the Civil Population.

The next point of interest relates to the localities chiefly affected by the epidemic of 1865. The most correct index to these will be to take deaths rather than cases. People may differ as to the symptoms constituting cholera. The death is a fact. I shall show the distribution of this mortality first for the civil population.

Table VIII. prepared by the police gives the locality of every civilian cholera death, and Table IX. gives the deaths in each house. The following abstract of this table, if compared with Maps 1 and 2, will show exactly where the epidemic was localised among the *civil population.*

The population of the districts has been added from Table III.

Districts	Population.	Deaths from Cholera.	Deaths per 1000.	Districts.	Population.	Deaths from Cholera.	Deaths per 1000.
North Front -	323	20	62	North (Town) Districts:			
Catelan Bay -	401	2	5	20	18	—	—
North (Town) Districts:				21	646	13	20
1	126	2	16	22	424	9	21
2	740	9	12	23	16	1	62
3	940	33	35	24	1066	29	27
4	149	2	13·4	25	1097	32	29
5	848	15	17·6	26	798	36	46
6	309	3	10	27	862	64	78
7	211	5	23·6	28	32	2	63
8	154	—	—	South Districts:			
9	234	6	25·6	1	337	5	15
10	266	2	7·5	2	179	—	—
11	656	16	24·3	3	769	14	18
12	285	4	14	4	53	1	19
13	409	5	12	5	110	5	36
14	609	14	23	6	212	2	9
15	365	8	21·9	7	123	3	24
16	473	8	17	8, 9, and 10.	238	—	—
17	493	10	20	Lighters -	—	4	—
18	346	9	26				
19	446	15	33	Total - -	—	408	—

These death-rates for the town and south districts require some slight correction, which there are no means of applying. The population of the districts given in this table is the fixed resident population, amounting in all to 13,018 for the town of Gibraltar, and to 2,021 for the south districts of the garrison. But the alien floating population, whose dwelling-places are not fixed, amounted to 1,732 for the town, and to 96 for the south districts. On the other hand, many of this class fled from the garrison when cholera appeared. The numbers on which the death-rates are calculated for the North Front and Catelan Bay include the floating population.

The first result evident on the face of the table is, that the proportion of deaths to the population varied greatly in different districts of the town. The death-rates were in some districts 12 per 1000 and under, while in other districts they were as high as 20, 27, 33, 46, 63, and 78 per 1000. An apparently anomalous peculiarity of the epidemic was the fact of the death-rate being highest in the most elevated and exposed districts of the town, while the lower districts comparatively escaped.

Effect of altitude.

By grouping the districts approximately into zones of different altitudes we obtain the following death-rates for each altitude:—

Height in feet above mean watermark.	Population.	Deaths from Cholera.	Deaths from Cholera per 1000.
Under 30 - - -	1842	33	17.
30 to 150 - - -	7539	171	22.6
150 to 250 and upwards -	3673	149	40.

These facts are sufficient to prove that altitude by itself is no protection against cholera, for during the late epidemic it is an unquestionable fact that the disease was most fatal in houses built on some of the best sites in the garrison. I shall afterwards show why this was the case.

Death rates in divisions of Gibraltar.

The preceding table shows that the fixed and moveable civil population of the North Front was 323, and that the deaths from cholera amounted to 20, giving a death-rate of 62 per 1000.

The death-rate from cholera in the closely peopled town of Gibraltar itself, calculated on fixed and floating population, was 27 per 1000.

In the south districts, with a fixed and floating population of 2,116, there were 29 deaths from cholera, a mortality of 13·7 per 1000. Half of this death-rate however occurred in one single district out of 10 where the population is most dense and the sanitary conditions unsatisfactory.

An important element in the history of epidemics is the proportion of deaths which takes place in each house. Table VIII. gives data of this class for 209 houses, but in

dealing with the facts it is necessary to repeat what has been already stated, namely that a "house" in Gibraltar usually includes several occupancies or families; bearing this in mind, the following abstract shows the distribution of cholera deaths in 1865 according to "houses."

Deaths per House.	One.	Two.	Three.	Four.	Five.	Six.	Seven.	Eight.	Ten.	Twelve.
Number of houses -	128	43	19	7	5	3	1	1	1	1

It thus appears that 61 per cent. of "houses" or groups of population attacked, yield one death each. Table VIII. shows that the number of deaths in each group depended to a certain extent on the number of population it contained, but it also shows that the mortality in groups was influenced by some other conditions besides the numbers of population.

Table XII. contains data from which the deaths on each floor of all the "houses" can be deduced. But in order to estimate the value of the facts we should require to know the population on each floor, and also the position of houses with regard to sloping ground behind. Apart from all other exciting causes of cholera, it has long been known that damp stagnant air caused by immediate proximity of higher ground behind dwellings is a powerful predisposing cause of disease, and as the houses where most of the deaths took place in Gibraltar are built on rapidly sloping ground near the rock and across the natural fall of the drainage, the probabilities are that all the floors of houses in such situations, except the highest floors, are more or less affected by position.

Of 330 deaths, the table shows that 176 took place on ground floors, that 136 deaths occurred on 1st and 2nd floors, and that there were only 18 deaths in rooms above the 2nd floor.

c. Distribution of Cholera in Barracks.

I next proceed to give similar statistical data for the barracks.

The influence of each barrack on the amount of cholera among troops quartered in it cannot be precisely ascertained, because as soon as cholera appeared in the most unfavourable barracks the men were very properly camped out.

This course was followed with the troops in the Grand Casemates, Orange Bastion, and King's Bastion.

The following table gives the occupation of the barracks in July 1865, together with the number of cases of diarrhœa and cholera, and the mortality from cholera in each barrack from the beginning to the end of the epidemic. It will be seen that all the cholera cases which occurred in Orange Bastion and King's Bastion, the two worst barracks in the garrison, proved fatal.

Name of Barrack.	Corps occupying each barrack in July 1865.	Average Strength in each barrack in July 1865.	Epidemic cases from each barrack.				Deaths from Cholera per 1000.
			Diarrhœa.		Cholera.		
			Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	
Grand Casemates	2/15	613	15	—	11	3	4·3
Do.	R.A.	75					
Moorish Castle	R.A.	77	23	—	7	5	65
Orange Bastion	R.A.	78	6	—	5	5	65
Prince Albert's Front	R.A.	102	15	—	2	1	9
King's Bastion	1/9	49	2	—	4	4	71
Wellington Front	1/9	412	10	—	7	5	12
Gunner's Barrack	R.A.	12	—	—	2	—	—
Town Range	1/9	102	19	—	2	2	8
Do.	R.E.	127					
Hargrave's Barrack	R.E.	95	20	—	2	1	9
Jumpers Bastion	R.A.	79	10	—	—	—	—
South Barracks	4 B.R.A. 2/23	693	9	—	13	10	14
Rosia Stone Barracks	R.A.	77	6	—	4	1	13
Buena Vista Barracks	2/23 & 32	276	29	—	8	4	14
„ Huts	86 & R.E.	252	12	—	4	4	16
Windmill Hill Barrack	86	284	3	—	4	2	7
Europa Huts	2/23 & 32	378	16	—	10	8	21
Defensible Barrack	R.A.	76	5	—	—	—	—
Brewery do.	R.A.	44	3	—	—	—	—
Windmill Hill Huts	86	62	—	—	1	—	—
CatelanBay	86	63	1	—	3	1	11

The numbers in the table are too small to admit of their being used for any other than a very general comparison of the barracks with each other.

The death-rates are nevertheless in some instances very high.

Cholera was distributed over the barracks and hospital much in the same manner as it was in houses of the civil population. Table XIV. gives the localities of nearly all the cholera cases among troops in permanent buildings; we learn from it that the disease attacked the inmates of 73 barrack rooms, casemates, and wards, of this number 56 rooms, or 77 per cent. of the whole number, yielded a single case per room; 10 rooms had two cases each; six rooms had three cases and in one room there were four cases.

Out of 110 cases there were 70 among men occupying ground floor rooms. There were 35 cases on first floors and five on a second floor.

d. Distribution of Cholera in Married Quarters.

The first fatal case of diarrhœa in a soldier's family took place in an infant a month old, at Windmill Hill huts, as early as June 3d, 1865. The next important case (which recovered) was that of a child above six years of age at the married quarters, Moorish Castle, on the 4th July. The next case was in a child a year old at King's Bastion on July 31st. Another case took place at Moorish Castle on August 1st. On August 4th and 5th there were two cases, one of which proved fatal in Wellington Front, and the other at the North Front. On the 10th August three cases took place in soldiers' wives in the Grand Casemates. On the same day there were seven cholera cases among the troops in this barrack. I have thought it desirable to show the relation in date between these early diarrhœa cases and the outbreak of cholera. As already stated, the first fatal case of cholera amongst the civil population within the garrison did not occur until the 19th August.

The earliest case of cholera in a soldier's family was on August 3d in one of the North Front cottages. There was another in the same locality on the 9th August and another on the 16th. The first cholera case in a soldier's family within the garrison was in the Grand Casemates on August 30th.

After this date diarrhœa and cholera appeared in various classes of married quarters all over the rock. The last case of cholera occurred at Windmill Hill huts on October 18th in a child, the case proved fatal next day.

The amount of diarrhœa and cholera in the principal groups of quarters is shown in the following abstract of table XV. But it is necessary to repeat here, that the tables only include the more important cases of diarrhœa among soldiers and their families. A very large number of cases were not recorded.

Married Quarters.	Diarrhœa.		Cholera.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
Moorish Castle	37	—	7	5
Prince Albert's Front	1	—	—	—
North Front	1	—	4	3
Hargrave's Barracks	3	—	1	1
King's Bastion	9	1	1	1
Crutchets Ramp	1	—	1	—
Buena Vista	—	—	1	1
Grand Casemates	11	3	2	2
Wellington Front	2	1	1	1
Town Range	5	—	2	1
Buena Vista Huts	2	1	1	1
Windmill Hill Barracks	—	—	1	1
Windmill Hill Camp	9	4	1	1
Europa Pass	6	1	—	—
Europa Huts	2	1	2	2
Soldiers' Home	6	—	2	2
South Barracks	—	—	1	1

There are no means of ascertaining with sufficient accuracy the numbers of women and children in each class of quarters, so that the per-centages of cases and deaths cannot be given.

Table XV. shows the localities of cholera cases in each group of quarters. We learn from it that out of 23 rooms the particulars of which are given, 21 rooms yielded a single case each, and that there were two rooms with two cases each.

As regards floors attacked the same table shows that all the cases with two or three exceptions took place on ground floors.

e. Distribution of Cholera among Convicts.

As already stated, the average number of convicts employed on the rock during the epidemic was 850, among whom there were 79 cases of cholera and 54 deaths. At the time of the outbreak these convicts were employed as labourers all over the rock and were seized after working in various places both affected and unaffected in the neighbourhood. A number of cases occurred also in the convict prison among prisoners and officers.

V.—Local Predisposing Causes of Cholera.

1.—*Sanitary Condition of the North Front.*

The two first epidemic cases occurred, as we have seen, in soldiers of the 22nd regiment who left Malta on the 6th July on board the "Orontes." On that date the regiment embarked in perfect health, together with a number of time-expired men, invalids, women, and children. During the four days' voyage to Gibraltar there was only one new case of sickness on board (heart disease); the regiment disembarked and was encamped at Gibraltar on the 10th; at 9 o'clock p.m. of the 18th, eight days after disembarcation, and 12 days after the regiment had left Malta, the first fatal case of cholera occurred; next day, on the morning of the 19th, the wing in which the case happened was embarked and reached its destination, the Mauritius, without any further casualty; the other wing was on the same day moved to another camp; on the 31st July a fatal case occurred in it, whereupon this wing was also embarked and reached the Mauritius also without further casualty. We have seen that the disease was exclusively confined to men who had been encamped on the neutral ground, while not a single case took place among the other soldiers, women, and children who were carried in the same transport from Malta either during the voyage to Gibraltar or during their subsequent passage to England, and that the earliest cases of cholera among residents took place on the North Front 800 yards distant from the camp where the second fatal case happened. On making inquiry whether any direct communication could be traced between the case in camp and the first cases in the cottage, it was stated by one of the medical officers that he had been informed that certain blankets which had been sent away from the camp for the purpose of being destroyed had been kept by the sergeant who was attacked. The evidence of the fact was, however, indirect and unsatisfactory; it is nevertheless necessary that it should be stated here in order that its value, if it has any, may be estimated with reference to other facts about to be mentioned.*

Let us next see, how far the occurrence of these earlier epidemic cases may not have been dependent on the bad sanitary condition of the North Front.

The North Front is an area of nearly flat sandy ground raised only a few feet above the level of the sea, lying between the Bay of Gibraltar and the Mediterranean, and extending northward from the rock to the boundary of the neutral ground which intervenes between the North Front and the Spanish lines. Its length from south to north may be taken approximately at 1,000 yards, and its breadth from east to west is about the same.

Originally a sandy flat, lying between two seas, it was no doubt a healthy locality so far as regards subsoil and local position, and it has been in times past the chief camping ground of the garrison, and also of the civil population during severe epidemics. On these occasions it has always been found highly advantageous to remove to the North Front both troops and people from the close unhealthy barracks and houses within the garrison. No doubt it would be found so still, but whether it would be found similarly advantageous in its present sanitary condition, and while an epidemic constitution prevails, to place on it bodies of troops from a locality more healthy than itself is another question.

The state of the North Front appears, first, to have excited attention after the late epidemic of cholera, and since then an inquiry has been carried out by a special Board,

* With reference to the opinion that pestilential diseases are transmissible by woollen fabrics, it may be interesting to insert the following facts from the "Third Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire "into the best means of preventing the pollution of rivers." After showing, that the annual amount of old woollen rags ("Shoddy") used in the manufacture of cloths &c., in the United Kingdom is about 74½ millions of pounds, of which 22½ millions of pounds are imported, the Commissioners say, "These woollen rags are "collected, packed in bales, and are imported from Russia, Egypt, Turkey, the entire area of Europe, India, "China, and in fact from all parts of the world where woollen garments are worn, and rags are produced and "can be collected. They come to Yorkshire from districts where plague, fever, small-pox, and loathsome skin "diseases extensively prevail. The bales are opened and the rags are sorted by human fingers before being "placed in machines which break up, tear, separate, and cleanse the fibre for manufacturing uses. According "to the evidence we obtained, no disease has ever broken out amongst the persons who so manipulate these "old woollen rags." The "shoddy" trade has been in existence for half a century.

appointed by Lieut.-General Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B., the Governor, whose Report will be found in Appendix No. XVI. The result of this inquiry, together with the results of my own inspection, I now proceed to give. In doing this, it will be necessary to refer to the map in order that the facts in regard to the medical topography and water supply of the North Front may be more easily understood.

North Front nuisances.

The North Front being the only available vacant ground belonging to the garrison has been used for a variety of purposes. A considerable and central area of the ground has been occupied by the garrison cemetery. Complaints have been made by the Sanitary Commissioners of Gibraltar (Appendix No. XVII) as to absence of proper regulations in the use of this cemetery, and at the time of the late epidemic, nuisance from it was complained of in affected cottages in the vicinity. To the east of the cemetery are the Commissariat cattle sheds, close to which are the slaughter-houses. To the north-west of the cemetery and between it and the margin of the bay are extensive manured and irrigated gardens of great importance to the garrison on account of their affording supplies of fresh vegetables; but these gardens interfere to some extent with the free circulation of pure air over the usual camping ground of the troops which lies between them and the bay.

The entire sea margin between high and low water close to the camping ground, and for a considerable distance along the bay, is covered with rotten sea-weed and other decaying refuse, giving off most offensive odours in warm weather, and as the camp is about 100 yards from the beach, the smell from it is sometimes a great nuisance. There are no drained latrines belonging to the camp. There are moveable latrine boxes placed in a building between the camp and the bay, and these are emptied into the water at a short distance from the shore. It is possible that in certain states of the wind and tide part of the matter may be carried back towards the shore, and may tend to increase the nuisance arising from it.

It will afterwards be seen that there is considerable probability also that sewage matter from the public privy and grand casemate latrines discharged at the Waterport is carried by currents to the beach at the camping ground.

The North Front cottages where the first cholera cases took place are without drainage, and had a common privy behind them, with a cesspit full of soil.

The slaughter-houses are paved with rough flags, laid with open joints; there is no ventilation; the yards are badly paved. From each slaughter-house there is a large open drain built of thin bricks, apparently laid in sand, with joints open, loose, and absorbent; these drains terminate on the sand at a considerable distance above high-water mark, and the blood, offal, and animal excrement, which is but partially washed down the drains, find a lodgment in the sand, and decompose under the burning sun.

Close to the slaughter-houses are dilapidated sheds where tripe is made. The paving of the yard is bad, and there is a well in it for supplying the requisite water. The smell of this place when visited by the Board of Inquiry was so horrible that the members of the Board could not remain in it.

Certain private cattle sheds in the immediate vicinity of the slaughter-houses are also in a very bad and unhealthy condition.

All along the space which lies between these buildings and the sea (the Mediterranean) enormous quantities of bones, offal, and dead animals are constantly buried and exhumed at regular intervals for sale or exportation; the practice gives rise at all times to so much nuisance that equestrians and others are compelled to keep away from the neighbourhood. When the bones are exhumed in hot weather, or during easterly winds, the smell near the spot is unbearable, and is distinctly perceptible across the whole width of the peninsula. Quantities of bones were likewise found in the gardens close to the first camping ground of the 22nd regiment.

Close to the cemetery, and near the centre of the North Front, are two wooden huts used by a contractor who washes the bedding of the troops. Water for this purpose is obtained from wells; but the water after having been used for washing, instead of being drained away, is passed into an open pit in the cemetery. This pit is 50 feet long, 6 feet broad, and 3½ feet deep. The pit was found running over, and saturating the ground to a considerable distance. Large quantities of gas were disengaged from its surface, and the smell of it was sensibly felt a long way to leeward. In the same locality there is a space for washing tents, and all the foul water is thrown away on the surface to evaporate or sink into the soil.

The state of the inundation between the North Front and the works also requires notice. For a number of years this water area has gradually become shallowed by dust and sand blown from the roads and North Front, and when the water is unusually low there is a nuisance from it. A shallow expanse of stagnant brackish water is a not

unlikely source of malaria; and among other improvements it is desirable that the inundation should be cleared out, so as to ensure a sufficient depth of water over its bed.

A fact worthy of notice, bearing on the sanitary condition of the North Front, was stated by the medical officer in charge at the time it occurred. In the bay, at no great distance from the first camping ground occupied by the 22nd regiment, there was at the time a wreck in the process of being broken up. It appears to have been in a bad, rotten condition, and the smell from it frequently reached the shore and passed over the camping ground.

At the latter end of August or beginning of September 1865, a month or more after the 22nd regiment had left the North Front altogether, three Portuguese, who were at work breaking up the wreck, sleeping on shore at night under any shelter they could find, were seized with cholera, and two died. About the same time a man was found lying in the open air in the same locality, near the Spanish lines, ill of cholera.

A reference to the map No. 1 will show the relative position of the camps and cottages where cholera appeared and these various sources of unhealthiness.

It has been already stated that out of a total civilian population of 323, located in the miserable cottages on the North Front, 20 died. A reference to Table VIII will show that 16 out of these 20 deaths took place in cottages at the Commissariat, washing and cattle sheds, at the slaughter-houses and Devil's Tower, all in the immediate vicinity of the nuisances described above.

The facts now stated are sufficient to show how easy it is to bestow on a healthy area of ground conditions of unhealthiness similar to those found in densely peopled, uncared-for, town districts.

Condition of Water Supply.

Besides these various sources of atmospheric impurity well known to be of the highest importance when cholera is about to appear, both troops and civil population were supplied with bad water.

In the "Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Mediterranean Stations" attention was called to the unwholesome quality of water drawn from the North Front wells. There are 19 of these wells, most of them in use for certain purposes.

The particulars in regard to them are given in Appendix X; and there are four wells, Nos. 1, 2, 3, and 4 in the table, which are of special importance in this inquiry.

As soon as cholera appeared in the 22nd regiment suspicions were excited as to the quality of the water the men had been using, and steps were taken, by an examination of the wells, to ascertain how far this water might have occasioned the attacks.

A reference to plan No. 3, will show the relation of the camping ground occupied by the 22nd regiment to the water-supply for the troops, and also to the unwholesome sea-beach already referred to.

All the North Front wells are dug in the same loose sandy subsoil. They differ only in their distance from the sea-margin and in their relation to the sea-level.

Well No. 1 is 200 yards from the high-water line. The level of its bottom is two inches below mean water-level. The usual depth of water in it is 1 foot 9 inches. Water from this well is carted into Gibraltar for the use of the civil population.

Well No. 2 is 150 yards from the sea-line. Its bottom is level with mean-water, and the depth of water in it is 1 foot 9 inches. This well is exclusively used by troops in camp, and from it the 22nd regiment derived its supply at the time of the cholera.

No. 3 well is 80 yards from the sea. Its bottom is 16 inches below mean-water level. The depth of water in it is 2 feet. The water is raised by pumping-machinery into a tank, from which it is conveyed by a pipe along the watering jetty for the supply of the shipping.

Well No. 4 (Plan No. 1) is 83 yards from the beach; the depth of water in it is 3 feet 4 inches, and its bottom is 3 feet 2 inches below high-water level. The water from this well is carted into Gibraltar for the supply of the troops there.

The rise and fall of the tides in the bay is from 3 to 4 feet, and hence it follows that at every rise of the tide the level of the sea is 25 inches above the bottom of well No. 1, which supplies the civil population. It is 24 inches above the bottom of well No. 2, which supplies the troops in camp; it is 3 feet 4 inches above the bottom of well No. 3, from which the shipping is supplied, and 3 feet 4 inches above the bottom of well No. 4, from which water is carted to the troops in Gibraltar.

A reference to the table will show that all these North Front wells are sunk below high-water level in the bay, and that the surface of the water in the wells varies from a few inches to little more than a foot above the level of high water. In one instance, that of well No. 3, which affords water for shipping, high-water level is actually 19 inches above the surface of the water in the well.

The only sources from which these wells can derive their water is from rainfall filtering through the sand vertically, or from sea-water filtering into the sand horizontally, after having passed through putrid refuse matters lying all along the beach.

The outbreak of cholera in the 22nd regiment led to an analysis being made of well No. 2 about a week after the first fatal case occurred in the regiment. The following is the result of this analysis, made by Staff-Surgeon Barrow :—

	Grains per gallon.
Chloride of sodium	20·99
Carbonate of lime	11·55
Other lime salts, principally sulphates and chlorides	5·23
Salts of magnesia, principally sulphate and carbonate	2·90
Organic matter (probably vegetable)	3·24
Free carbonic acid (cubic inches)	2·40

Dr. Barrow makes the following remarks on the quality of the water :—"Being "brackish, and containing so large a quantity of mineral and organic matter, the water, "if drunk, is particularly liable to cause dyspepsia and headache, uneasiness or actual "pain in the stomach, cramps, vomiting, and diarrhœa ; and, in fact, it is quite unfit for "consumption, and should never be used unless purified." "None of the processes "remove the excessive quantity of salt, which would always render it injudicious to use "the water while other could be procured."

The quality of water from the adjacent well, No. 3, has also been brought under consideration since the Gibraltar epidemic by the following occurrences (Appendix XI. B.):—

On the 5th of June 1866, nearly 10 months after the cholera deaths in the 22nd regiment, and seven months after the last case of cholera in Gibraltar, the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamer "Poonah," having left Alexandria for Southampton on the 28th May, took a supply of water on board at Gibraltar, which was sent to the ship in casks by the company's agent there.

With this water two iron tanks in the fore-part of the steamer, each capable of containing 1,200 gallons, were filled.

During the voyage from Gibraltar to England this water was used by the whole of the crew and by the second-class passengers, in number 118 persons.

On the 9th June, while the vessel was in the English Channel, one of the ship's firemen, a delicate, weakly man, was taken ill early in the morning, after having drunk copiously of the water on coming up heated from the engine-room. This man died of cholera the same day.

Another firemen, who had not complained to the surgeon before arriving at Southampton, was reported to have suffered from severe diarrhœa after arrival. He got medicine from a druggist, but continued his work till the afternoon of the 13th, at which time he went home to see a sick child ; remained there and died on the 19th, of cholera. Some others of the firemen had suffered slightly from relaxation of the bowels, but there were no more cholera cases.

These occurrences led to an inquiry as to the quality of the water which the men had used, and an analysis of samples taken from the well, made by Professor Taylor of Guy's Hospital, whose report I have seen, gave the following general results :—

	Grains per gallon.*
Mineral matter fixed at a red heat, consisting chiefly of carbonates of lime and magnesia and common salt	37·6
Organic matter and matter volatile at a red heat	5·4
	43·

When the bottle containing the water was opened it gave out an offensive smell, mostly due to the escape of sulphuretted hydrogen gas. The water was of a slightly yellowish colour, and somewhat opalescent. It deposited very little mechanical impurity.

When distilled the product had lost the sulphuretted hydrogen, but retained an offensive odour resembling that of decomposed sewage.

This water is believed to have been wholly or partly drawn from the tank above ground already mentioned, into which water is raised by pumping from well No. 3.

After the cholera had appeared on board the "Poonah" samples of water from all the wells, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, were sent from Gibraltar to Woolwich for analysis by Mr. Abel, and his report, (Appendix XI) dated October 13th, 1866, gives the following numerical results, in grains per gallon :—

* An independent examination made by Dr. Parkes, professor of hygiène at the Army Medical School, Netley, agrees closely with Dr. Taylor's analysis.

	I.	II.	III.
Total dissolved constituents -	36°	41°	47°
Carbonate of lime - - -	11·14	9·64	10·94
Sulphate of lime - -	4·08	8·16	9·20
Nitrate of lime - - -	1·75	1·75	2·00
Carbonate of magnesia - -	6·30	5·77	7·87
Chloride of sodium - -	10·63	13·10	14·16
Organic matter - - -	1·50	2·00	2·10
Hardness—Clark's test - -	23°	26°	30°

The analyses made by different chemists differ from each other. The difference is probably due in part to the season when water was taken from the wells, which might influence the amount of rain-water in the sand, partly to the tides, and partly to the demand which may have been made on the wells for water, at the time samples were taken.

Mr. Abel's analyses show clearly that the relative distance of the wells from the sea and the relative level of the bottom of each well with regard to the tide level in the bay have an important influence on the quality of the water. They show that sea-water, containing more or less dissolved organic matter probably derived from the foul beach, finds its way through the sand and mixes in varying proportions with water proceeding from rainfall, according to the level of the water in the wells and their respective distances from the tidal line.

The position of all the wells is bad. The water supplied by all of them is impure, variable in quality, and not to be depended on, so much so that the use of water from any of these wells can only be justified on the plea that no better water is available, and there can, I conceive, be no doubt that any of them would be dangerous to health if used during an epidemic period. This danger would be increased if the water were kept until decomposition had begun, for Dr. Taylor's report shows that under such circumstances water from the well nearest the sea, and from which the "Poonah" was supplied, becomes a species of diluted sewage.

Summary of local causes.

In so far as concerns the local predisposing causes of cholera at the North Front, the facts, whether as regards troops or civil population, have differed in no respect from those usually observed during similar outbreaks of this disease elsewhere.

There was atmospheric impurity from nuisances on land and along the sea-beach, from filthy unregulated slaughter houses, cattle sheds, tripe houses, decomposing bones, and carcases of animals. An unregulated burial ground, want of drainage, cesspits close to the affected cottages, bad water, and an epidemic constitution prevailing all over the Mediterranean countries. The predisposing elements of disease were present. They manifested themselves in the usual manner, and destroyed life both among the troops and civil population.

2.—*Sanitary Condition of Houses where Deaths from Cholera took place in the Town of Gibraltar.*

I have already described the general distribution of epidemic cases among the civil population, and shall next proceed to analyse in detail facts regarding the sanitary condition of dwelling houses, obtained partly by inspection, partly from the Returns, Appendix XII.

Causes of high death-rates at greatest altitudes.

As already stated the late epidemic at Gibraltar presented the apparent anomaly of being most intense and fatal among the highest levels of the town, while the lower levels comparatively escaped.

These higher levels, besides being covered with a very inferior class of cottage property, crowded by a poor population, are most deficient in sanitary arrangements.

The lines of houses are generally built street over street, from the level of the sea up to an elevation of nearly 300 feet on the steep side of the rock, across the natural fall of the drainage; and many are constructed on narrow terraces, or rather steps, in such a way that the entire line of back wall is either built against a vertical section of earth or rock, or the rock itself forms the wall.

The structural defects of this class of houses are shown in the ground plan, No. 4, prepared by Mr. Roberts, Assistant Surveyor, of part of district 27, where cholera was most severe and fatal.

The houses numbered in the plan contain a population of about 200 persons, of whom 27 died of cholera. The ground plan shows great crowding of houses on surface area,

narrow passages, obstructed at the ends by cross walls and buildings, and by a large common privy at A for the entire population of both sexes.

This is a hole over an open drain, communicating directly with steep lines of sewers, up which sewer air rises from the lower districts of the town, and the smell from it is perceptible 30 or 40 yards away.

The plan shows simply the arrangement of buildings, but their relation to adjoining levels will be better estimated from the cross section, showing the slope of ground, and the manner in which the lines of houses are disposed in reference to it. The section is drawn to scale, and gives an excellent idea of the way in which most of the houses and patios along the higher levels, where cholera was most fatal, are more or less arranged with respect to the sloping ground in their vicinity. Making every allowance for other sanitary defects in these higher districts, there can, in my opinion, be no doubt that the relation of many buildings to the hill slopes above has exerted a powerful influence in predisposing their inhabitants to cholera.

During epidemics of cholera, even in the cooler climate of Great Britain, there have been many instances of the disease appearing by preference in houses similarly situated.

Damp walls and floors, and malaria arising from these, have in such cases acted as determining causes of local outbreaks. In a town like Gibraltar, where nothing had yet been done to improve its sanitary condition before the epidemic of 1865 appeared, the whole population was more or less exposed to the same sanitary defects; but the one special defect, which was mainly confined to the higher districts, was the nature of the house property and the manner in which the ground had been built on. Much, no doubt, may be done to improve the sanitary condition of even the worst of these houses, but they will always be liable to epidemics from their structure and their position with reference to the higher ground.

Notwithstanding these natural disadvantages of sloping ground, such ground can be built on with safety, provided all buildings be kept at a distance from sections of rock, or of earth, sufficient (say 20 feet) to admit of free ventilation between the back wall and the higher ground, so as to cut off damp and malaria. Care must also be taken to divert all water from the higher levels from the sites of houses.

A comparison of these obvious principles with those on which the houses shown on Plan 4 have been built will enable any one to estimate the probable effect of this element of bad local position on the intensity of cholera in those districts.

Predisposing causes of cholera in the Town.

I shall next proceed to give a brief abstract of the other predisposing causes of disease brought out by this inquiry as these exist more or less among the entire civil population of the town.

In discussing this part of the subject with medical officers of districts, there was a general concurrence of opinion in regard to the following as being among the more prominent predisposing causes of epidemic attacks. Overcrowding, bad water supply, bad drainage, cesspits, dirty houses, dirty habits, spirit drinking, in reference to which it was stated that cholera had carried off all the worst drunkards.

Return No. XII., filled up by the police from forms sent to them for the purpose, gives the sanitary condition of every house where deaths from cholera occurred, and I shall select from it the chief data of a practical kind bearing on the subject.

In the "Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Mediterranean Stations" it was shown not only that the state of the sewerage was most dangerous to health, but that the entire front of the town, including the line wall barracks, from the Waterport southwards, was exposed to malaria from the decomposition of sewage thrown into shallow sea-water within the breakwater directly outside the line wall, by numerous badly arranged sewer outlets. Besides this evil there is another of great magnitude. Close to the Waterport are the markets of the town, to which there is continual influx of people, for whose accommodation a public privy is provided, the soil from which passes directly into the small harbour to the north of the Devil's Tongue battery. Into the same place the latrines of the grand casemates likewise discharge their contents. The foul matter is carried from this point to the northward and has polluted the shore to a considerable distance. It is stated that this nuisance extends even as far as the usual camping ground on the North Front.

Nuisance from the breakwater was experienced in the barracks within the line wall during the cholera, and recently cases of fever of a bilious remittent type are said to have shown themselves among the civil population in the vicinity. One case proved fatal.

A fatal case of fever has also recently occurred in an officer who had been on duty at the Waterport guard, not without suspicion of having been aggravated by this

nuisance. These recent occurrences are sufficient to show in how precarious a state the public health is at the present time, on account of the condition of the drainage outlets.

State of Sewerage.

On looking at Plan No. 2 it appears as if the mortality from cholera had been chiefly confined to the lines of main sewers and drains. We learn from Table XII. that 268 deaths from cholera took place in drained streets and courts, and that there were only 26 deaths in undrained streets and courts.

These figures taken by themselves would lead to error, because most of the streets and courts have been drained in one way or another. It is however certain from the facts that the drainage of the town, such as it is, has not only been of no advantage but has been of great injury to the public health. In the report already referred to, the dangerous character of existing drainage works was pointed out, and an examination recently made has proved that the statements in that report were perfectly warranted by the facts. The present sewerage of the town was commenced in 1815, at a period when little was known of the principles on which towns should be drained. The sewers are of very large dimensions, generally they have flat bottoms, their construction is of the roughest character, and sometimes no mortar is used for the purpose; there has been no attempt at uniformity of fall; some lines are laid almost horizontally, while in others the fall is excessive; sometimes the cover of the sewer is open and allows foul gases to escape; no means of flushing were provided, and some of the sewers were found loaded with deposit, except where the house drains were choked up and retained the foul matter in them, so as to keep it out of the sewers.

The house drains are even worse than sewers with which they communicate for they are nothing but cesspits opening into the *patios* by gratings, privies, or sinks. In most instances the *patios* are entered by a small door, shut at night, and as the *patios* are rarely more than four or five yards square, and as the only ventilation of the rooms is from the *patios*, the entire drainage system of the town appears almost to have been specially contrived to supply the houses with sewer air.

On Plan 5 (A) are given sketch sections of existing sewers, and also a sketch of the manner in which the present drainage system pollutes the air of the *patios*.

The experience of the late epidemic has afforded disastrous evidence as to the influence of this special cause in increasing the severity of cholera, and has justified, if any justification had been required, the decision come to by the Sanitary Commissioners of Gibraltar, that the existing sewers and drains must be destroyed, and the whole system relaid on sound principles, so as to collect and convey away the town sewage to a safe outlet in the bay.

Until this great improvement is completed in combination with an improved water supply, the health of the garrison will be at the mercy of any epidemic which may happen to be in the air.

Paving.

The surface paving of courts, *patios*, and other places where cholera prevailed, when compared with the mortality, gives the following results:—

There were 124 deaths in places where the paving was *bad*. There were 165 deaths where the paving was *indifferent*, and there were only eight deaths in localities where the paving was *good*.

There is power in the new Order in Council, issued after the presentation of the "Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Mediterranean Stations," already referred to, to enable the Commissioners to enter on premises and enforce improvements in paving, and no doubt this will be done. The general paving of the town itself still admits of improvement in many points.

Condition of the Water supply.

One of the greatest difficulties in Gibraltar is how to obtain a sufficient water supply. This question was fully discussed in the "Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Mediterranean Stations," and analyses by Mr. Abel were given of the various classes of water used by troops and civil population.

The same sources were in use during the late epidemic of cholera, and it may not be out of place to copy the analyses from that report, premising, however, that as these chemical examinations were made on specimens of water collected during the rainy season, they show less impurity than existed during the dry season when cholera prevailed.* The amounts of impurity are given in grains per gallon:—

* The importance of this point may be estimated from the fact shown in Table I, that during July, August, and September, when cholera prevailed (except on the 30th September) rain fell on four days only, and the total quantity was ·097 of an inch, insufficient to lay the dust. On the 30th September there fell 1·397 inch, an amount still insufficient to improve the water supply. On October 10th, 3·300 inches fell, and the epidemic rapidly declined and ceased on the 27th, after several showers amounting to an addition of about 2¼ inches had fallen. Similar coincidences of increase of rain and disappearance of cholera have been frequently observed.

—	Neutral Ground Well.	Aqueduct Water.	Tank Water.	Town Well Water.
Sulphate of lime - - - -	4·56	12·49	1·55	15·16
Nitrate „ - - -	6·22	16·01	0·83	49·63
Carbonate „ - - - -	12·24	17·04	0·94	—
Carbonate of magnesia - -	5·67	15·27	36·33	10·98
Nitrate „ - - -	—	—	—	7·11
Alkaline chlorides (sodium and potassium)	7·48	28·59	3·59	80·24
Organic matter - - - -	4·06	9·94	5·02	7·70
Ammonia - - - -	Slight trace.	Slight trace.	Trace.	Slight trace.
Total - - -	40·23	99·34	48·26	170·82

The sources and quality of water made use of in infected houses are given in Table XII.

A considerable proportion of the houses are supplied from rain-water tanks into which the roof-water passes without being filtered. There were 137 deaths from cholera in houses supplied in this manner. In a number of instances the tank water is described as bad. There were 88 deaths in houses supplied from the wells at the Ragged Staff. The quality of water yielded by these wells is probably similar to that of the aqueduct water in the preceding table, as both are derived from a similar source, namely, the subsoil of the Alameda. There were 65 deaths in houses supplied from the North Front wells, the chemical condition of which is given in the preceding table, and also in the table at page 13. There were thus 153 deaths in houses supplied by water from unwholesome sources.

The sensible qualities of the water in each house at the date of attack are given in Table XII, from which it appears that 177 deaths took place where the water appeared to be good, and there were 112 deaths in houses where the water tasted badly or was muddy.

In cases where there are no water tanks, or where the tankage is insufficient, water is carried from the wells in barrels over the town, and up the steep ramps to the highest levels, where it is sold to the poor at the rate of about seven gallons for a penny. One consequence of this condition of the water supply is that the poor use the same water for several purposes in succession.

Under such circumstances, it need excite no surprise that there were 234 deaths from cholera in houses where the water was insufficient in quantity. There were 48 deaths where the water supply was considered sufficient. It will be presently shown that none of the privies (with one solitary exception) in houses where deaths from cholera took place were supplied with water for flushing.

There is sufficient evidence that bad and insufficient water supply was one cause of the severity of the disease.

General Sanitary condition of houses.

As regards the influence of general sanitary condition on the mortality, the same Return shows that there were 112 deaths in courts (patios), lanes, or streets, of which the sanitary condition was *bad*. There were 174 deaths where this condition was *indifferent*, and only nine deaths where it was *good*.

Nuisance generally was complained of at the times of attack in houses where 136 persons died of cholera. There were 16 deaths in houses where no nuisance existed, and in 145 cases the facts could not be ascertained.

House drainage.

The results of house drainage were as unsatisfactory to health as those of the general sewerage of the town. There were 242 deaths from cholera in drained patios and houses, and 52 deaths where there were no house drains.

Generally there are open sinks and gullies in the patios or close to the houses.

There were 197 deaths in patios and houses supplied with sinks, and there were 14 deaths in cases where there were no sinks. Smells from sinks were complained of in patios and houses where 191 persons died of cholera.

The privy accommodation is as a rule extremely bad, and dangerous to health. It consists partly of open sinks down which cesspool matter is thrown, partly of open common privies over drains loaded with filth, and in some cases there is no privy accommodation.

As already stated, sewer air pours up these open sinks and privies into the small confined courts of the houses, and in all the higher districts privies among the houses, as shown on plan 5 (A), are literally the open ends of ventilating shafts of the lower level sewers.

In some cases where there is no drainage the privy soil is accumulated in large deep pits above houses, which are lower down in the slopes.

In patios or houses supplied with privy accommodation of these kinds there were 286 deaths from cholera, and there were 8 deaths where there was no privy accommodation. A solitary death took place where the privy was supplied with water from a pipe, and there were 291 deaths in patios and houses where there was no water supply for cleansing the privy. The nuisance from the privies is very great, and was complained of in localities where there were 253 deaths from the epidemic.

This lamentable condition of the house drainage has obviously exerted a very fatal influence on the mortality from cholera.

Effect of House construction on ventilation.

The general plan and arrangement of houses appears to have exercised a powerful effect on the rate of mortality. The houses are either built in line, and are so arranged as to retain damp and render thorough ventilation very difficult, or they are built in closed courts of small area forming a kind of square well entered by a narrow low passage from the street. The houses are built round this court or *patio*, as it is called, in several floors with windows and doors opening in most instances only into the court, so that there is no thorough draft. On Plan 5 (B), is shown an actual block of houses and *patios* of this description. The sinks, privies, and house drains already referred to open into these courts, and the well for supplying water, when there is a well, is also in it, so that in many cases the air from which the houses are supplied is most impure, and the well-water is polluted by infiltration from the foul subsoil of the vicinity. Sometimes the patio is sunk deep below the street which affords access to it, and has to be reached by descending flights of stairs. In such cases one side of the patio is formed by the retaining wall of the earth or rock on the higher level, and in several such instances there has been a considerable epidemic death-rate.

The effect of deficient ventilation arising from this form of house construction is shown in table XII, from which it appears that there were 169 deaths from cholera in houses having windows opening only into the courts. There were 67 deaths in houses having windows opening only into the streets. There were 33 deaths in houses situated neither in courts nor streets, having windows on one side opening into the outer air,—in two of these cases the windows opened over sinks. There were 13 deaths in houses with doors only and no windows. There were thus 282 deaths in houses without thorough draught. And by way of contrast it may be stated that there were only 15 deaths in houses having windows on both sides opening into the courts and streets.

Effect of overcrowding.

While making inquiry into the causes of cholera, the overcrowded state of many existing houses was frequently brought under notice. Overcrowding exists to a large extent in the higher districts of the town, which are chiefly inhabited by the poor classes and by temporary residents, and was one cause of the greater severity of the epidemic in these districts.

Many of the rooms in which cholera appeared were less than 12 feet square and not more than 8 feet high, and contained from 5 up to 10 and 12 inmates. Overcrowding, though a very important element in the question, was however not the chief predisposing cause of the epidemic. Out of 297 deaths, 184 took place in crowded houses and rooms, and 113 in houses or rooms not considered to be crowded.

The population of most of the patios together with the deaths in each are given in table VIII. The courts vary much in the extent of accommodation they afford, and the number of inhabitants is therefore no criterion of the extent of crowding. It is however impossible not to be struck with the enormous mortality in some of these courts. Thus in house 10, district 25, there were 7 deaths from cholera out of a population numbering 94 persons. This house is built on irregular ground, the approaches are badly paved, the apartments are all bad and several are unfit for human habitation. The walls and floors are damp; there are no chimneys; the rooms have openings only on one side; and there are three cesspools in the house full of soil and sewage—two of them running over.

In house 52, district 3, out of 69 inhabitants, 8 died of cholera. In house 24, district 26, out of 70 persons 6 died. In one of the houses, No. 5 of district 27, where cholera was very fatal, there were 5 deaths out of 29 inmates. In another case 4 died out of 16, and in another 7 died out of 20. There are very few instances in this table in which the death-rates to population have not been excessively high, and while making every allowance for the destruction of human life occasioned by foul air from drains, sinks and privies, it is impossible, in my opinion, to escape from the conclusion that improved house construction in future buildings, and improvements in the ventilation of existing houses, are indispensable elements in the sanitary improvement of Gibraltar.

Misuse of building ground by covering it with improperly planned and badly constructed houses together with drainage defects have converted some of the best and most healthy building sites in the garrison into hotbeds of epidemic disease.

Want of house cleansing.

The internal condition of houses at the time of attack is given in table XII, from which it appears that there were 116 deaths in houses where the walls and floors were considered to be clean. There were 21 deaths in houses the cleansing of which was indifferent, and there were 159 deaths where the houses were not clean.

3.—*Sanitary Condition of Houses where Deaths from Cholera took place in the South Districts.*

Houses of the civil population in the South districts where cholera appeared are chiefly in the vicinity of the South barracks and naval establishments. The localities are more open, and possess certain advantages over those in the town of Gibraltar, where cholera was fatal; but many of the houses are constructed on sloping ground, and the back walls of some of them are built against sections of earth or rock, as is often the case in the town itself.

The epidemic carried off 29 persons in the south districts, and a reference to the facts stated in table XII. proves that this mortality was not exceptional, but that it accompanied local causes similar in kind to those existing in Gibraltar.

These causes may be briefly stated to be: bad drainage, or want of drainage, cesspools, insufficient water supply, not generally of good quality; defective construction of houses, ventilation insufficient; nuisance from privies, sinks, and drains; defective surface paving, considerable overcrowding, and generally bad sanitary condition.

4. *Sanitary Condition of Barracks at the time Cholera prevailed.*

At page 11 is a table showing the number of diarrhœa cases recorded and of cholera cases in each barrack, and I now proceed to state briefly the local conditions which appear to have favoured the existence of the disease among the troops.

In the "Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Mediterranean stations," the nature of the barrack accommodation at Gibraltar was fully discussed. It was shown in that report that there was no good healthy barrack on the rock; that all the casemated barracks in the lower districts of the town were most unfavourably situated as regards the adjacent levels; that their floors were very little raised above the sea; that the drainage of the higher districts of the town was conducted directly under several of them, and discharged across the breakwater, from which most offensive smells pervaded the atmosphere of the barrack rooms; that the construction of the rooms, however good for defensive purposes, was unsuitable for health; that the floors were of stone instead of wood without ventilation below them, and consequently that many of the rooms were damp; that in every instance the rooms were without sufficient ventilation; that they were much overcrowded, and that many of the rooms were unfit for human habitation in such a locality and climate. It was further shown that the barracks on higher and more healthy positions were open to several of these objections; that the construction, position, and ventilation were unfavourable, and that all were overcrowded.

In consequence of recommendations in the report referred to, the Secretary of State for War directed certain improvements to be carried out in the barracks and hospital; but the changes actually required were so extensive, involving, as they did, not only the sanitary improvement of barracks, but the reconstruction of the entire sewerage, drainage, and water supply of the town, together with other changes necessitating the issue of an Order in Council, that very little had been accomplished at the time the epidemic of 1865 began its ravages.

Premising then, that all the evils connected with bad drainage, bad water, and generally defective sanitary condition of districts in which barracks were situated, as described in that report, existed during the late cholera, I shall state, in regard to each barrack, the improvements which had been carried out by the month of August 1865, as described in table XIII., together with the then existing defects most likely to have aggravated the severity of the epidemic, as these are given in table XIV., filled up by the medical officers of regiments, and partly also from inquiries made on the spot. But it is necessary at the same time to repeat what has already been stated, that the amount of disease in each barrack can scarcely be taken as an index of its sanitary condition, because the troops were removed out of several of the worst barracks as soon as cholera appeared among them.

Grand Casemates.

There were 15 cases of diarrhœa, 11 cases of cholera, and three deaths in the Grand Casemates. Out of 26 casemates, 16 had been ventilated. Wooden floors had been introduced into three casemates and fire-grates into two. The shafts for ventilating the privies had been heightened.

The cubic space per man in the casemates where cholera broke out was 380, 408, 490, and 498 feet. There were two cases only in rooms where the cubic space was above 500 feet, and neither of the cases was fatal. There was great overcrowding of affected rooms in these Casemates.

The ventilation was insufficient. There was nuisance from putrid deposit from privies and other causes existing at the Waterport, mainly connected with bad drainage. There was nuisance also from the latrines. The general sanitary condition of the vicinity was bad. The water derived from tanks was insufficient in quantity and tasted badly.

The Waterport guard-room, close to the Grand Casemates, had been ventilated; but officers and men there on duty were exposed to the same nuisances.

Moorish Castle barracks are in an apparently healthy position, but they are close to a vertical escarpment of rock. Moorish Castle Barracks.

There were 23 cases of diarrhœa, seven cases of cholera, and five deaths in them.

A fatal case of cholera took place in a room where the cubic space was under 227 feet per man.

The other cases occurred in rooms affording 315, 393, 405, 423 cubic feet per man. Only one case, and that not a fatal one, took place in a room with 762 cubic feet per man. There was thus great overcrowding in this barrack.

The ventilation was insufficient; indeed nothing had been done to improve it. The drainage of the locality is very defective and gave rise to nuisance at the time of the cholera. The latrines appear to have been in the same unwholesome condition as they were when reported on in 1863. The general sanitary condition of the neighbourhood is as bad now as it was then.

The water supply is by contract, and is derived from the Neutral Ground wells. Its quality has been already described. It was insufficient in amount and tasted badly at the time of the epidemic.

This barrack is scarcely fit for habitation from its local position and bad construction. It used to be occupied by 160 men, but contained 78 at the time cholera began in the garrison. Orange Bastion.

The over-crowding had apparently been done away with, and each man had above 900 cubic feet.

The casemates had been ventilated and ventilating fire-grates had been introduced. Wooden floors had also been laid.

The ventilation was complained of as being insufficient, but it is very doubtful if any method of renewing the air by natural means would remove this defect, which depends on the position and construction of the casemates.

There was nuisance from the decomposition of sewage and sea-water within the breakwater. The drainage and general sanitary condition of the vicinity were both bad. Water was carted to the barrack by contract from the North Front wells. Its quantity was insufficient; it was bad in quality.

There were five cases of cholera in Orange Bastion, all of which proved fatal, and six cases of diarrhœa.

There were 15 cases of diarrhœa and two cases of cholera, one fatal, in the casemates of Prince Albert's Front. Prince Albert's Front.

At the time the disease broke out, ventilating shafts and fire-grates had been completed. The rooms had likewise been floored.

The average cubic space per man was 549 feet, but with this allowance the ventilation was found to be insufficient; there was thus overcrowding and defective ventilation. There was nuisance from the breakwater, and the general sanitary condition of the locality was unsatisfactory. The water supply was insufficient in amount, and of bad quality; it was brought by a contractor from the North Front wells.

King's Bastion is perhaps the worst barrack on the rock, although at the time cholera appeared it had been improved by having been supplied with ventilating shafts and ventilating fire-grates. Wooden floors had also been laid. The barrack was very properly vacated, and the men were camped out as soon as cholera appeared; but nevertheless all the cholera cases, four in number, which took place among the men while in this barrack, proved fatal. King's Bastion.

The space per man was only 498 cubic feet, and with this overcrowding the ventilation was found to be insufficient. There was likewise nuisance from both drains and latrines, and the sanitary state of the neighbourhood was indifferent. Four very offensive town drains are carried out and enter the bay, two of them on each side of this barrack.

Water was supplied by a contractor, and deposited sediment on standing. No one

who has inspected these casemates can have any doubts as to their being unsuitable for ordinary barrack rooms. They are dark, damp, sunk in a well, formed by the works and by the retrenchment, and they are only fit for affording temporary shelter during a siege.

Wellington Front.

No improvements had been carried out in Wellington Front casemates before cholera appeared.

There were among the men in them 10 cases of diarrhœa, together with seven cases and five deaths from cholera.

Several of the cases took place in inner casemates, having only loopholes for light and ventilation, and no doors opening directly on the outer air.

In all the affected rooms the cubic space was under 500 feet per man, consequently there was considerable overcrowding. The ventilation was insufficient; there was nuisance from drains. A large drain passes under the barrack. Water was obtained from a tank, and deposited sediment on standing.

Town Range Barracks.

There were 19 cases of diarrhœa, and two cases of cholera, both fatal in these barracks.

Before the epidemic appeared Jennings' latrines and urinals had been introduced, together with ablution and bath rooms.

The space per man in the affected rooms was 600 cubic feet. The ventilation was insufficient, for nothing had as yet been done to improve it.

Water was obtained from tanks, and is stated to have been good.

Hargrave's Barracks.

The principal sanitary improvements which had been carried out in these barracks were the introduction of Jennings' latrines and urinals, together with bath and ablution rooms. The guard-room and school-room had been ventilated.

There were 20 cases of diarrhœa, and two cases of cholera, one of which was fatal, among the troops in occupation.

The cubic space was 600 feet per man. Ventilation was considered by the medical officer to have been sufficient, but no improvement had been carried out such as had been recommended.

Water was obtained from the North Front wells; it was insufficient in quantity, and tasted badly.

South Barracks.

The "Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Mediterranean Stations" shows that the structure of the South barrack is bad, and unfavourable to the free circulation of air through it. Its local position is, however, much superior to that of the casemated barracks in the town of Gibraltar.

It appears that nothing had been done to improve the sanitary condition of South barracks.

There were in it nine cases of diarrhœa, 13 cases of cholera, and 10 deaths.

The rooms were much overcrowded, for the space was no more than 379 cubic feet per man.

Buena Vista Barracks.

These barracks afforded 29 cases of diarrhœa and eight cases of cholera, four of which proved fatal.

The latrines had not been improved, and there was smell from them in all the barrack rooms near them.

The ventilation had undergone no improvement. The tank water in use is said to have been of bad quality.

There was some overcrowding, as the space per man was from 512 to 528 cubic feet.

Europa Hutment.

This barrack consists of a series of stone huts, each containing two good men's rooms, besides sergeants' quarters. These huts have ridge ventilation, but in some instances it was insufficient during the epidemic.

The space per man varied from 512 to 518 cubic feet.

Among 378 men in these huts, there were 16 cases of diarrhœa, 10 cases of cholera, and eight deaths. Three of the fatal cases occurred in one hut in men who had been drinking in Gibraltar, and who were taken fatally ill after their return during the night.

The great sanitary defect in these huts is, that their floors have all been more or less sunk below the level of the adjacent ground, to the extent of three feet and upwards. By this oversight huts of otherwise good construction have been rendered unhealthy.

Water is obtained from iron tanks, and is stated to have been muddy and badly tasted.

The only improvement which had been carried out at Windmill Hill barracks was the construction of a urinal. In all other respects this barrack was in the state described in the "Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Mediterranean Stations." Windmill Hill Barracks.

There were three cases of diarrhœa, four cases of cholera, and two deaths from cholera among the troops in occupation.

The cubic space per man was from 349 to 354 feet, so that there was much overcrowding, and the ventilation was insufficient.

Jumpers Bastion.—The sanitary condition of the casemates in this bastion had been materially improved before the cholera visited the locality. Besides other improvements, the cubic space had been raised to 908 feet per man, wooden floors had been laid in each room, ventilating shafts and fire-grates had been introduced, and water latrines and urinals substituted for the previous unwholesome arrangements. The local position of the rooms is disadvantageous for health; but there was no cholera in them. There were 10 cases of diarrhœa and no deaths out of 79 men in occupation. This barrack, which used to be one of the most unhealthy on the rock, had been improved; sufficient space had been allotted to the men, and it escaped cholera, notwithstanding its objectionable position. Jumpers Bastion Barracks.

Naval Hospital.—This building belongs to the Admiralty, and is lent to the War Department. It is at present the Military Hospital of Gibraltar. It is situated on a plateau close to the steep slope of the rock which rises to a great height behind it, and interferes with its ventilation and light on one entire side. Naval hospital.

The buildings contain sick wards, quarters, and offices of various kinds.

Table XIV. shows that there were in the buildings 10 cases of cholera, four of which proved fatal. One of those fatal cases was in a man who attended on cholera cases. The other three fatal cases appear to have taken place inside or in men living in the hospital. Several cases not fatal took place in orderlies stated to have been engaged on public works.

The principal sanitary improvements which had been carried out in this building before cholera appeared, were drainage, and substituting water latrines for privies, but there were no water-closets in the hospital. The wards with one exception had been ventilated, but in several instances the louvres at the lower ends of the shafts were omitted, and when I inspected the wards the covers of the shafts were closed, so that there was no ventilation.

These details of the sanitary condition of the principal barracks at the time cholera prevailed are sufficient for the purpose of enabling an estimate to be formed of their probable influence on the health of the troops during the epidemic.

5.—*Sanitary Condition of Married Quarters where Cholera occurred.*

Table XV. gives the sanitary details regarding all the more important diarrhœa cases, and all the cholera cases which took place in various classes of quarters occupied by married soldiers' families; but many slight cases of diarrhœa were not recorded, on account of not having been considered of sufficient importance.

The table, page 12, abstracted from table XV, gives the cholera cases and the more important cases of diarrhœa in each class of quarters.

Buildings occupied as married quarters were exposed to the same general local conditions as those already described as appertaining to the houses of the civil population in the same districts.

Where married people occupied any part of the usual barrack accommodation, as was the case at the Grand Casemates, Wellington Front, Prince Albert's Front, King's Bastion, Town Range, &c., they lived very much under the same sanitary conditions as those already mentioned.

The older hut quarters, such as those at Windmill Hill and Europa Pass, afford a very inferior class of accommodation. They are all on ground floors, without drainage, and badly supplied with water.

The defects of special married quarters may be summed up briefly as follows:

North Front Cottages.—These cottages were exposed to the influence of the North Front nuisances and cemetery, all of which were at no great distance. There appears to have been no overcrowding, but all the rooms are on the ground floor, with higher ground immediately behind them; the ventilation was deficient. There was no

drainage. There were overflowing cesspits among the houses. The water supply was derived from the North Front wells, and was of bad quality. There were four cases of cholera, three of which proved fatal, besides a case of diarrhœa, in these quarters.

Moorish Castle Quarters.—The whole neighbourhood of these quarters is in a bad sanitary condition as regards the state of the drainage and surface. All the cases took place in ground floor rooms, having sloping ground rising high above them. There was nuisance from the drains. The rooms were considerably overcrowded for health during an epidemic. There was deficient ventilation. Water was supplied by a contractor from the North Front wells. The water was insufficient in quantity and tasted badly.

In these married quarters, there were 37 cases of diarrhœa and 7 cases of cholera, five of which proved fatal.

Hargraves Married Quarters.—There was one fatal case of cholera in these cottages, and three cases of diarrhœa. Besides defects in local position, arising from the quarters being close under the steep slope of the rock, their inmates were supplied with bad water from the North Front Wells.

Crutchets Ramp.—A new range of married quarters on three floors had recently been constructed on this ramp, overlooking the grand casemates. They are isolated from the rock, and have windows and doors on opposite sides, so that there is a thorough draught across the rooms. Each floor has a terrace in front giving entrance to the rooms, reached by an outside stair, and hence each room is separately ventilated and cut off from all the others.

The population in these quarters at the time I visited them consisted of 35 men, 31 women, and 70 children, which may be taken as representing the number of inmates at the time of the cholera. There was one case of diarrhœa in a man, and one case of cholera in a woman. Both cases recovered. No child was affected. Water for these quarters is carried from the North Front Wells.

6.—*Predisposing Causes of Cholera in the Prisons.*

Windmill Hill prison.

Important experience in regard to the influence of a certain class of conditions in predisposing men to cholera was afforded by the course of the disease in Gibraltar prisons. One of these, a military prison, is situated on Windmill Hill, about 400 feet above the sea level. It occupies a healthy position, and has abundant external ventilation and good drainage. It is constructed on the usual cellular system. The cells and body of the building are ventilated by natural means, and the only defect stated at the time of the epidemic was that water obtained from a tank filled from the North Front Wells was not good. In this prison there were 3 cases of cholera in private soldiers, and none proved fatal. There was one fatal case in a civilian.

Moorish Castle prison.

There is another prison at Moorish Castle also for military prisoners. It is not so good by any means as Windmill Hill Prison, but it has room for very few prisoners only. Both prisons are kept perfectly clean and in good condition, but the space at Moorish Castle Prison is too small, the accommodation is not very good, and there is the usual defect in the water supply. There were four cases of choleraic disease in this prison; none fatal.*

Convict prison.

A striking contrast to the comparative immunity of inmates of these prisons from cholera was afforded by the experience of the Convict establishment already referred to. This prison consists of a long wooden building in two floors, situated a few feet above the sea level, on a narrow strip of ground at the naval yard, having the sea on one side and the lofty wall of the works within a few yards of the building on the opposite side. This wall rises above the top of the prison and cuts off the ventilation on the land side, while between the prison and the sea there is a range of one-story wooden buildings, used as warders' rooms, &c. which materially interferes with any air currents coming from the sea.

The prison consists of a central corridor on each floor, running from end to end, and cut across, in mid-length, by a cross passage. On each side of this corridor, on both floors, are spaces separated from each other by wooden partitions, and divided off from the corridor by iron gratings. Each of these spaces is 20 feet long, 16 feet wide, and 9 feet high, and is intended for 16 men sleeping in hammocks slung the lengthway of the divisions.

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* Besides the comparatively good sanitary state of the prisons, the medical officers attribute much of the immunity of the prisoners from attacks of cholera to effectual measures taken for the immediate discovery and treatment of cases of diarrhœa.

When all are occupied, the space per man, including the corridor space, would be about 216 cubic feet. The average inmates at the time cholera broke out amounted to 850, accommodated under one roof, in four divisions, two above and two below.

In the compartments are 56 soil-pans, used also as urinals, without any ventilation separate from that of the divisions.

The convicts were employed all over the rock during the day and returned to the prison for the night. Some were taken ill on the works, others in the prison, and two or three of the warders suffered.

The prison was as clean and well kept as possible, but it had the grave defects mentioned of unfavourable position and bad constructive arrangements, together with great overcrowding, and the result was, that out of 850 convicts 79 were attacked and 54 died of cholera.

VI. Summary of facts regarding the Cholera of 1865 in reference to measures for protecting the Public Health.

Measures for protecting the public health from epidemics of cholera resolve themselves into two classes—sanitary improvements and quarantine restrictions; and one of the most important public questions at the present time is to determine on which of these measures dependance is to be placed. It may be useful, therefore, before stating the practical results of the Gibraltar inquiry to give a brief summary of the statistical tables filled up at Malta and Gibraltar by army medical officers and by the police authorities, in order to show under what conditions or laws the disease committed its ravages in both garrisons.

During six months before cholera appeared in Malta there was an unusual prevalence of gastric affections; the mortality from fever was double the average; the mortality from a choleraic disease, the so called "gastro-enteritis," was also doubled. While cholera was as yet confined to Arabia there were two outbreaks of choleraic disease at Malta, one of which was reported as cholera. At Gibraltar there was a slight increase of bowel diseases before cholera broke out. Both at Malta and Gibraltar the epidemic had a period of increase, a maximum, and a period of decline.

In Malta 82 per cent. of "houses" attacked with cholera yielded one death per house; in Gibraltar 61 per cent. of attacked houses yielded one death per house. (In each garrison a "house" generally includes several occupancies and often contains a score or more of inmates).

In Malta 83 per cent. and in Gibraltar 77 per cent. of barrack rooms attacked yielded a single case of cholera in each. With few exceptions these barrack rooms contain from 20 up to as many as 50 or more men per room.

In Malta 31 rooms and in Gibraltar 23 rooms in married quarters yielded cases of cholera; of these rooms 29 in Malta and 21 in Gibraltar yielded each a single case. All the married quarters attacked were deficient in space or were otherwise in a defective sanitary condition.

Out of 1,579 civilian deaths in Malta and Gozo, only 125 deaths took place in rooms over the first floors of dwellings, and 1,454 deaths took place on lower floors. A similar fact was observed in Gibraltar, where out of 330 deaths only 18 took place on floors corresponding to the upper floors of the Malta houses.

Both at Malta and Gibraltar all the deaths with very few exceptions which took place among soldiers and their families in barracks and quarters took place in ground floor rooms.

The law of distribution of cholera in Valletta in 1865 was the same as the law of the distribution of plague in 1813. In Gibraltar the same houses and barrack rooms which yielded cases of cholera in 1860 were seats of cholera in 1865. In both garrisons the localities of cholera in 1865 were the same localities where other epidemic diseases, fevers, eruptive fevers, and the like usually prevail.

In both garrisons the disease was most intense in houses situated on steep sloping ground. In Malta the foot of the slope and in Gibraltar the higher levels suffered most, for special local reasons already mentioned.

Out of 620 civilian deaths from cholera within the garrison at Malta 570 took place in houses with open privies directly communicating with the foul town drains; and nuisance from this cause was complained of in houses where 468 persons died of cholera. Out of 408 deaths in the Gibraltar police return 286 took place in houses with privy accommodation of a similar description, and nuisance was complained of from these privies in houses where 253 persons died.

In all the country districts both of Malta and Gozo, in houses where deaths from cholera took place, there is no drainage, and the people live and sleep surrounded by their

own filth and by the dung of animals accumulated under living rooms for sale or for agricultural purposes. On the north front at Gibraltar the cholera mortality was confined to houses in the vicinity of well known nuisances of a similar kind.

Nearly all the deaths in Malta and Gozo took place in houses where water tanks are placed under courts and houses, and in close proximity to drains, dunghills, cesspits, sewers, and other sources of impurity. All the deaths in Gibraltar took place in houses where the water supply was more or less impure and unwholesome.

Houses in Malta and Gibraltar are constructed round closed courts. Those in the towns are small and narrow, surrounded by high houses, and having windows mostly on one side only. Want of sufficient ventilation, influx of sewer gases into the courts, and absence of thorough draft are almost universal; and the statistical tables give the following as the results of this defective construction of houses.

In Malta and Gozo there were 215 deaths in houses without windows. There were 784 deaths in houses with a single window or loophole. Houses with two loopholes or windows yielded 457 deaths. Houses with three windows had 75 deaths. There were only 14 deaths in houses with four windows or openings. There were eight deaths in houses with five openings or windows; and one death in a house with six. There were no fewer than 1,207 deaths from cholera in houses where the windows or other openings were on one side of the house. In the garrison towns there were only 67 deaths in houses with windows on two sides of the house. The same law held good in Gibraltar, where there were 282 deaths, nearly three-fourths of the mortality, in houses without thorough draft. With few exceptions cholera cases in barracks in both garrisons took place in rooms without thorough draft.

Both in Gibraltar and Malta overcrowding prevailed in all the districts attacked by cholera, especially in the town districts.

All the barracks attacked with cholera in Malta and Gibraltar were very much overcrowded.

The results of this extensive and minute statistical inquiry thus establish the fact that wherever cholera prevailed in Malta or Gibraltar there were invariably present most of the following unhealthy conditions:—

Foul air from drains and sewers contaminating the atmosphere of close courts and living rooms in towns.

Foul air from accumulations of human excreta and of dung of animals contaminating the air of sleeping rooms in country districts.

Stagnation of this foul air in houses from absence of thorough draft and want of ventilation, thus favouring putrescence of the air breathed by the inmates, especially during the hours of sleep. The same evils increased by an overcrowded and filthy condition of many courts and houses.

Subsoil damp arising from want of drainage and bad local position of dwellings.

Unwholesome water obtained from bad or doubtful sources or caused by dangerous methods of storing and distributing the supply.

Generally bad sanitary condition of many old houses indicating the need of alteration or reconstruction.

With few exceptions the barrack rooms in Malta and Gibraltar are all inferior or bad either in position, plan, or construction. Several buildings occupied as barracks in Malta were never built for such a purpose. Many large barrack rooms have no thorough draft, rendering free ventilation impracticable.

Both at Malta and Gibraltar there were striking instances of marked immunity from cholera, and in all of these the unfavourable conditions enumerated above were absent.

There are no facts, such as ought to be admitted in any scientific inquiry, to show that the movement of cholera either in Malta or Gibraltar was due to communication of the disease from person to person, or that it spread from any centre or centres; the facts of the epidemic point to other laws of development and progress altogether.*

The whole of the evidence goes to prove that during the epidemic of 1865, cholera attacked the inhabitants of Malta, Gozo, and Gibraltar, in conformity with the same laws which have influenced the movement of all known cholera epidemics: that the local causes with which the severity of the disease was obviously connected differed in no respect from the local favouring conditions of all previous epidemics, and that the class

* This is true of all epidemics. If we admit that these diseases may, under certain conditions, become communicable from person to person, this peculiarity would in no sense account for the observed phenomena of epidemics. Even in regard to scarlet fever, generally considered to be *the* infectious disease *par excellence*, the Army Sanitary Committee has proved in its "Report on the epidemic scarlet fever at Aldershot in 1864–5," that infection exercised no appreciable influence on the succession of cases, or on the progress of the disease, which appeared to be mainly determined by obvious sanitary defects.

of improvements required in both garrisons to protect both troops and civil inhabitants are essentially the same as are everywhere necessary, modified only by the climates.

Such having been the results of this inquiry I shall next proceed to give a brief detail of the quarantine practice at Gibraltar in 1865, in order that we may see how far this practice was in conformity with the observed laws of the disease and what were its results to the health and commercial interests of the community.

The Colonial Office, Gibraltar, prepared at my request a list of vessels placed in quarantine, showing the proceedings which had been taken regarding them. This table is given in Appendix XIX., and is well worthy of consideration in connection with those facts respecting cholera in other countries as well as in the garrison which have been detailed in the preceding pages.

As already stated cholera was established among the civil population of Alexandria on June 12th 1865 ; and two days afterwards, its existence was recognized by the consuls, who telegraphed the fact on the 14th. On this day, the 14th, quarantine was declared at Malta against all arrivals from Alexandria. The first vessel placed in quarantine at Gibraltar was the " Rhone," which arrived on June 26th; she had left Alexandria on the 16th June. She arrived at Malta on the 20th, and landed 147 passengers at the Lazaretto, among whom there took place three cases of diarrhœa, all of which recovered, but no case of cholera. A passenger and fireman had died of cholera during the voyage from Alexandria to Malta ; but there were no casualties subsequently. The " Rhone " did not ride out her quarantine at Malta, and sailed in quarantine from Gibraltar.

The next arrival was the " Italian," on June 28th. This vessel had arrived at Malta from Alexandria on the 23d. She landed 176 passengers at the Lazaretto, Malta, among whom there occurred a solitary case of diarrhœa with vomiting, which recovered, She sailed from Gibraltar in quarantine.

The " Tarifa " arrived at Gibraltar on July 1st, after having put into Malta, where she landed two passengers on June 25. The master had died of cholera after leaving Alexandria. There were two cases of diarrhœa on board. The " Tarifa " sailed in quarantine.

On July 4th arrived the " Danube " from Alexandria, after having landed 20 passengers at Malta on June 29th ; none of them were afterwards taken ill, and there was no sickness on board. The vessel sailed in quarantine.

On the 5th and 6th July arrived the " Ellora," " Morocco," " Syria," and " Wyvern," from Alexandria and Malta. All of them, except the " Syria," had landed passengers at Malta. The "Ellora" had had two deaths from cholera after leaving Alexandria, and she had several diarrhœa cases on board. The " Wyvern " landed 302 passengers at Malta, one in collapse from cholera. She first sailed for Malaga, and was ordered away. All these vessels left Gibraltar in quarantine. Two vessels at anchor in the bay were placed in quarantine, because one had received cargo from the " Morocco," and the other, three passengers from the " Syria."

From this date onwards until August 3d, when cholera broke out in the north front cottages, there arrived 18 vessels from the East, all of which arrived and sailed in quarantine.

Vessels in quarantine at Gibraltar lie out in the bay at a considerable distance from any part of the shore ; and whether or not these vessels carried cholera on board, it is certain that the disease broke out without communication with them.

The same proceedings were continued during the whole period of cholera. From August 3d to October 27th 1865, the date of the first and last cases in Gibraltar, 130 vessels entered the port in quarantine. There were about 1,100 cases and 568 deaths from cholera in the garrison between those dates. And there was not a single case of cholera on board any of those ships, whose commerce was thus arrested for the purpose of keeping a disease, which they had not got on board, out of the garrison, where it already existed.

One event, of melancholy interest, connected with these quarantines, deserves a passing notice, in order that we may be able to realize what are the legitimate results to health and life of this method of dealing with epidemics.

The " Samaunt," a pilgrim ship, with about 1,000 pilgrims on board, was struck apparently with cholera. She had originally sailed from Alexandria, and put in at Mahon, where she performed quarantine. Thence she appears to have sailed for Tangier, a port in the pilgrims own country. She was refused admittance, and had to put out to sea with the pestilence onboard. She came to Gibraltar on the 3rd September, while cholera was spreading in the garrison ; but there also she was refused admittance. Up to this date there had been about 50 deaths on board. She made several cruizes out to sea to bury the dead. On the 24th she went to Mogadore, also in the country of the pilgrims, in the hope of being able to land there, but was refused admission. She had to land the pilgrims at

Mogadore island. She came back to Gibraltar on the 6th October. She remained 15 days in the bay, and was finally ordered away.

The proceedings at Gibraltar with regard to this ship were perfectly consistent with the quarantine usage of adjacent countries. There was nothing singular in them. But surely the time has come for the more enlightened Governments in Europe to enter into some arrangement by which similar occurrences shall be prevented in future.

The quarantine carried on at this period between Gibraltar and Spain was equally without reasonable foundation.

In the list of dates and localities attacked in Spain, given in a preceding page, it will be seen that at a time when cholera existed in Spain, from Barcelona to Cadiz, and from Valencia to Madrid, the Spanish authorities drew a sanitary cordon across the neutral ground, for the purpose of cutting off intercourse with Gibraltar except in conformity with certain ceremonial observances adopted on these occasions.

The avowed object was to prevent dangerous intercourse between Gibraltar, where there was cholera, and Spain, where there was cholera; so as to keep out of Spain an epidemic disease which had already manifested its presence over a third part of the area of the country.

While this cordon existed, Gibraltar on its part kept up an active quarantine against all ports where there was cholera, including all affected Spanish ports. In this case also the object was to keep out of Gibraltar a disease which was at the very time committing havoc within the garrison. Spain cuts off communication with Gibraltar by land, and for the same object Gibraltar cuts off communication with Spain by sea.

The Spanish cordon was established on the 24th of August, five days after the first case of cholera among the civil population of Gibraltar; and we learn from the Gibraltar Chronicle of September 12th that cholera suddenly appeared at St. Roque four or five miles behind the cordon, and proved fatal to six persons on one day.

At a later period, October the 9th, the disease entered a solitary house between St. Roque and Algeciras, away from all communication with affected localities, and attacked the inmates.

It is perfectly certain that these events took place in spite of the cordon.

It has already been shown that during the entire duration of the epidemic at Gibraltar no cholera cases took place in quarantine.

By referring to Table XIX., which only brings the quarantines down to the end of September 1866, it will be seen that there was not a single case of cholera in quarantine during the entire period among 634 vessels arriving from infected ports.

The total tonnage arrested was 323,409 tons. Of the 634 vessels 244 were quarantined at the instance of Spain; 240 vessels rode out their quarantine, and 395 vessels arrived and sailed in quarantine. The practical result of this great sacrifice, so far as concerns public health, was simply *nil;* for, in spite of it all, Gibraltar was visited by one of the most fatal epidemics on record. So far as regards commerce the small population of Gibraltar is almost entirely dependent on commerce for its support; and one of the inhabitants said to me, "If we have such another quarantine as we have gone through, it will be our ruin."

Whether cholera be infectious or not, or whether this disease can be transferred or not from affected to unaffected countries on board ship, there can be no doubt of the great practical fact that, notwithstanding precautions taken in accordance with the doctrine that cholera is contagious and importable, and that its importation can be prevented by quarantine, it was not kept out of Gibraltar in 1865 by this procedure, any more than it had been kept out of Malta a month earlier.*

VII.—Practical Results of the Inquiry.

1. This inquiry into the late outbreak of cholera at Gibraltar has shown that the disease was part of a contemporaneous epidemic extending over a large area of the Peninsula, while it has at the same time afforded conclusive evidence as to the co-existence of most obvious sanitary defects with very high death-rates from the disease.

2. The naturally open healthy area of the North front is exposed to dangerous nuisances from slaughter-houses, cattle depôts, boiling houses, foul beaches, an unregulated burial

* From August 1st, 1865, until the end of December 1866, 1,008 vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 502,507 tons, proceeding from ports where there was cholera, were quarantined at Malta. On board of two of these vessels there was in each a single case of cholera. Both vessels were refused admitance. There was not a single case of cholera on board any of the others, and nevertheless cholera broke out with great violence in Malta.

Since this Report was in type cholera has prevailed in Tunis, Italy, and Sicily. These countries have been placed under rigid quarantine in Malta; but, in spite of this precaution, cholera burst out almost simultaneously among persons in the Lazaretto coming from Tunis and Italy, and in the villages in Malta.

ground, accumulations of bones, offal, and superficially buried dead cattle, want of drainage, bad house accommodation, bad water, and the mortality from cholera among the civil and military population was very great.

The nuisances ought to be dealt with at once and removed, and the whole of the north front placed under efficient sanitary control. The history of the late epidemic shows that this matter is of great importance, both to the health of troops and civil population. The cemetery should be placed under regulation, and as there are Sanitary Commissioners acting under an Order in Council, it would be most advisable that they should undertake such of the duties performed by burial boards in England as may be considered requisite to meet the special circumstances of the population. Additional powers may be required to enable the Commissioners to do this.

3. It is doubtful whether the present camping grounds should be used until the beaches are thoroughly cleansed, and the entire surfaces exposed to the sun and air for a sufficient length of time to remove any malaria which may have been engendered by past occupancy of the ground. But on the other hand it would not be easy in the present state of the North front nuisances, to find spots less exposed to danger in certain states of the wind than the present camping grounds.

4. The most difficult improvement is the one most urgently required, and that is improved water supply. The existing wells afford water of bad or doubtful quality, their use should be discontinued with as little delay as possible, and new sources provided both for troops, civil population, and shipping. So far as concerns the shipping, the analysis already given shows that a slight improvement in the quality of the water could be readily obtained by shutting up the present well, and by conducting water, after being carefully filtered into the existing shipping tank, from one of the wells at a greater distance from the beach. The only argument in favour of this proposition is that the other wells yield a somewhat purer water, and that at present no better water can be obtained.

If the attempt now being made to separate between the large spring of fresh water at the inundation and the salt water by which it is at present rendered unfit for use should succeed, there would be abundance of good water for the whole population of the rock, and part of the supply might easily be directed to the neutral ground. Failing this the only other resource would be to find water by subsoil draining the cleanest portion of the North Front area above the level of high-water mark, provided water of sufficient purity were obtained on trials being made. A distilling apparatus would afford the required amount of pure water for cooking and drinking purposes when troops are camped out. In one way or other the existing wells at the camp should cease to be used for any purposes except for cleanliness.

5. With regard to the town of Gibraltar itself, this inquiry has shown that the most potent agencies in aggravating the intensity of the disease have been bad drainage, bad and deficient water supply, bad construction of many houses, overcrowding, and defects in paving and cleansing of patios.

There are powers under the new Order in Council to deal with all questions connected with drainage, paving, cleansing, and general Sanitary regulation, except in so far as regards the contemplated extension of the main drainage and outlet to the south district. A scheme for draining the town has already been sanctioned. A beginning will, it is hoped, soon be made in this important work.

Good water has still to be provided.

Additional powers to carry out this improvement will be required as soon as the sources of water supply are determined.

The present water is all either of indifferent or of absolutely bad quality, and its use was one of the aggravating causes of the pestilence.

If good water can be obtained from the works at the inundation every house may have its supply, but if only brackish water for drainage purposes can be drawn from this source, then the only water fit for drinking and culinary use would be that collected in tanks.*

* Since this Report was in type, further progress has been made in this important work. At the southern end of the Inundation there is a nearly perpendicular fissure in the vertical face of the rock, which passes downwards under the level of the sea. A little below high-water level there is a large escape of water from the fissure, containing a variable quantity of fresh and of salt water, depending on the season and rainfall. Works have been carried on to trace the fresh water upwards and inwards to the rock, in the expectation that a point will be arrived at, just above tide level, where a separation between the fresh and salt water can be completely effected. The fresh water comes from rainfall on the rock, which drains downwards into the fissure referred to.

There is, I believe, every prospect that enough of water for domestic purposes will be obtained from this source ; and, if so, the water supply of the garrison will have received its solution. All that will be required will be to conduct it inside the garrison, and to pump it to a sufficient height for distribution.

6. A careful periodical examination of sources, tanks, means of distribution, and chemical qualities of water for the civil population should be made.

Private tanks used for household supply are filled by the washings of roofs or of surfaces; in this way matters both in suspension and solution are carried into the tanks, and the result was that in many cases people had bad tank water to drink while Cholera was in their houses. Where the local advantages are so limited as they are at Gibraltar every care should be bestowed in securing that the water sources available are used to the best advantage for health.

At the present time every new house must have its water tank, and in the event of roof water being the only practicable source for domestic use, it will be necessary that a similar principle should be extended, so that every *existing* house, as well as every new house, should be provided with sufficient tankage, and that every tank should have its filter through which the water must pass before entering the tank. The condition of tanks, filters, and gathering surfaces should be examined periodically by the Sanitary Commissioners; who should have power to require the execution of or to execute any improvements for securing purity in the household water which may be requisite for protecting the people from disease.

Water of inferior quality would answer for all drainage and household cleansing purposes, for water-closets, water latrines, flushing of sewers, &c. Such water it is intended shall be separately distributed, unless water of sufficient purity for all purposes can be obtained from the works at the Inundation. As many existing wells afford water of a quality totally unfit for domestic use, it would be very desirable, whenever more wholesome water can be obtained, to shut up these wells, and to grant this power to the Commissioners.

7. As regards the barracks, the experience of the late epidemic has shown that the disease was increased in intensity by the unremoved sanitary defects in drainage, water supply, ventilation, &c., described in the "Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Mediter-"ranean Stations," and that overcrowding of barrack rooms was a powerful predisposing cause of cholera. These defects should be remedied as speedily as possible, and the overcrowding should be put an end to. Better water may now be obtained from two large recently completed tanks, and as the water is partly collected from prepared cemented surfaces, and passed through filters before entering the tanks, it will no doubt be of fair average purity. I would strongly recommend, however, that the gathering ground high up the rock from which these tanks will be in part supplied should be carefully freed from decaying organic matter, animal and vegetable, at least so far as it may be practicable to do so; because, on inspecting the ground from which the rainfall would naturally gravitate towards the tanks, there was much decaying vegetable matter besides myriads of snails and their exuviæ, scattered over its surface. When water is collected for domestic use in this way it is a matter of obvious necessity to take care that there are as few impurities as possible for the water to dissolve and carry with it.

Water from these new tanks has been recently laid on to two of the barracks, and I would strongly advise that where the levels admit of it all barracks, including the hospital, should have this great advantage extended to their occupants with as little delay as possible.

8. There are several other points of importance which have been brought prominently forward by the experience of cholera. One of these is the construction of houses: another the question of overcrowding in connection with the alien floating population.

Under the new Order in Council the Governor and Commissioners have power over the sanitary and other arrangements of all houses hereafter to be built within the garrison, but there is no power capable of dealing with the far more important question of providing improved dwellings. Improvements of this class can only be carried out by private enterprise, and all that can be done by authority is to remove obstructions out of the way, and to grant facilities for investing money in such undertakings.

I had an opportunity of discussing this most important subject with the Commissioners, and from what was stated at the meeting it appeared that a large sum of money would be forthcoming for building purposes if there was only sufficient security given for the investment.

It was stated as one of the reasons against building better dwellings that the colonial leases were of much too short duration to warrant expenditure on improvements of this class. It appears that the usual lease is for 20 to 23 years, more or less, and it was confidently stated that if longer leases were granted on such terms as amply to secure the colonial revenue, not only would a better class of property spring up, but the revenue itself would benefit by the change.

Much of the property in the garrison consists of freeholds, but these have been so subdivided into small separate interests, and so burdened with mortgage debts, that great and almost insurmountable difficulties would arise if attempts were made at improving or rebuilding the houses either by the present or by other proprietors. It was suggested that powers similar to those of the Incumbered Estates Act would best enable the difficulties to be met, by compensating interests, and by enabling persons willing and able to construct suitable houses to obtain possession of the ground.

The two facilities required, without which the present miserable condition of much of the house property must remain as it is, are, thus, longer leases, and powers for extinguishing interests manifestly injurious to the public health.

If these necessary facilities be granted, I would suggest that the Governor and Commissioners should agree to a plan for the general constructive improvement of houses and streets, in order that when private enterprise steps in it may be exercised on fixed principles with reference to elevation, drainage, and external ventilation, for the good of all. The building area within the garrison is so limited that without some such prearranged and carefully considered plan of procedure any new house erected may injure rather than improve the adjoining properties.

9. The other point mentioned above is that of the alien population, than which few subjects connected with Gibraltar have given rise to more discussion. Gibraltar affords so many advantages over the neighbouring Spanish towns and villages as a place of residence, and means of living, that there is a constant tendency to influx of people from the districts in the neighbourhood. It is even the habit to send young persons into the town for education.

On the other hand there is a variable demand for workpeople of different classes; servants, trade assistants, and others, by permanent residents. Numerous applications are made by persons on their own behalf, and also by residents, for temporary permits on behalf of aliens. And one of the difficulties of the Government is to select and decide on the persons to whom permits of residence are to be granted. As many as 4, 6, and 8,000 such applications have been before the police at one time, and there is thus a constant tendency to increase the population of an already overcrowded town. Immediately before the cholera appeared the resident alien population amounted to 2,029; the number now exceeds 3,000.

The Sanitary Commissioners have certain powers for preventing overcrowding in houses, but the exercise of those powers is manifestly at variance with the power of admitting aliens to residence in a town with a fixed number of houses. It has been proposed to meet the difficulty by granting permission to increase the house accommodation by erecting suitable dwellings on the north front under the guns of the fortress, but it was stated that this is objected to on military grounds. Another proposal to remedy the evil is that Her Majesty's Government should lay down authoritatively certain principles on which permits of temporary residence are to be granted, in order that all persons, both in Gibraltar and in adjacent districts, might know the number and kind of applicants who would be admitted on temporary permits. Other parties again see no reason for interfering with the present practice, and they contend that aliens should be liberally dealt with.

The existence of overcrowding in the houses of Gibraltar is undeniable. In many instances which I have myself witnessed the population has been double or more than double the number which could be safely lodged in the houses. A reference to Table XII. will likewise show that a large proportion of houses where cholera broke out were overcrowded. One want of Gibraltar may be imported labour, but it is quite certain that a very urgent want is more and better house room.

The present population is too great for the number of houses, and this element of disease has always told on the severity of epidemics from the time of yellow fever to the present day.

Any questions regarding the policy of admitting aliens are beyond the scope of this report; but, looking on the subject in its reference solely to the health of the garrison, I am of opinion that it is one of very considerable importance, and which requires to be dealt with.

What is really necessary, so far as public health is concerned, is that ample facilities should be afforded for building more houses, and of a better construction, for the accommodation of the resident population, and that due care should be exercised in granting permits not to admit more people than can be safely lodged in the town.

10. There is one subject which was several times brought under notice, and requires to be mentioned, and that is the question of registration of deaths, a duty at present performed by the police, with such means as are at their disposal.

I am bound to acknowledge the zealous assistance I received in these inquiries from

the police authorities; but nevertheless the statistics of deaths from cholera among the civil population are only approximations to the truth. Three separate accounts of the mortality, derived from three different sources, are given in Tables II., IV., and V., and they vary so materially from each other as to convince me that, small as the population is, the actual number of epidemic deaths in Gibraltar during the late cholera is unknown.

As the Sanitary Commissioners of Gibraltar are charged with all questions regarding the public health, it is of great importance that they should have the earliest intimation of the causes of death, and of any increase in the mortality, in order that they might immediately take the necessary steps to prevent the spread of disease. For this purpose there would be no difficulty in adopting the same system of registration of deaths as that in use in England, and the simplest arrangement to effect this improvement would be to grant authority to the Sanitary Commissioners to conduct the registration.

11. Another matter intimately connected with the public health of the garrison, and for which there is at present no legal provision, is vaccination. I had an opportunity of discussing this subject with Mr. Flood, police magistrate, and the result was a house to house inquiry in districts 25 and 27, which suffered so severely from cholera, in order to ascertain the precise state of the population in these epidemic districts in reference to small pox and vaccination. Appendix XVIII. is an abstract of this inquiry, from which it appears that in October 1866 there were 758 children under 16 years of age in these districts; that out of this number no fewer than 310 had suffered from small pox; that 341 had been vaccinated and had hitherto escaped small pox; while 107 children were still unprotected, having neither been vaccinated nor had small pox. These facts in regard to two districts only out of 38 police divisions (besides North front and Catelan Bay), show that in any future Order in Council, provision should be made for efficient public vaccination.

Lastly. The inhabitants of Gibraltar have had practical experience of the inutility of quarantine restrictions in protecting them from epidemic diseases, and they are now incurring a large outlay for drainage, water supply, and general sanitary regulation. They are doing this under the enlightened conviction that the best way to protect themselves against epidemics is to remove the local causes with which these diseases have always hitherto connected themselves. But after they have incurred the cost of these improvements their commerce during epidemic seasons will still be at the mercy of states whose only faith is in quarantine.

The question naturally arises, as to whether it is not possible to press on the attention of these states the undeniable fact that cholera is now endemic over a large part of the world: that from time to time it becomes epidemic: that the only result of quarantine in time past has been to lull the people into a security at once false and fatal, by turning their attention away from the real sources of danger, and that the only safeguard of nations from pestilence lies neither in cordons nor in quarantine, but in works and measures for removing local causes of disease.

JOHN SUTHERLAND.

December 20th, 1866.

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX.

TABLE I.—SHOWING the NUMBER of CASES and DEATHS from CHOLERA among the MILITARY POPULATION of GIBRALTAR during the Epidemic of 1865.

Date.	Military.								State of the Weather.							Localities of Disease.
	Men, Strength =4854.		Women, Strength = 421.		Children, Strength = 703.		Total of all Sexes and Ages, Total Strength = 5978.		Mean Height of Barometer	Mean Temperature in Shade.	Maximum Temperature in Sun.	Direction of the Wind.	Quantity of Rain fallen.	Mean Amount of Ozone.	General Character of the Weather.	
	Attacked.	Died.	Attacked.	Died.	Attacked.	Died.	Attacked.	Died.								
									Inches.	°	°		Inches.	0—10.		
18 July	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	30·101	81·0	136·0	W. & W.N.W.	0	2	Fine, bright	Camp, North Front (2/22).
19 „	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	30·010	78·0	138·0	W. & W.S.W.	0	2·5	„	——
31 „	1	1	1	–	–	–	2	1	30·082	78·5	136·0	W. & N.W.	0	2·5	„	Camp, North Front (2/22).
1 August	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	30·065	75·0	132·0	W.S.W. & W.N.W.	0	3	„	——
3 „	1	–	–	–	2	1	3	1	30·070	76·5	139·0	W.N.W. & S.W.	0	1·5	„	North Front; quarters near country (2/15).
4 „	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	30·099	76·5	138·0	E. & S.E.	0	4·5	Gloomy	——
9 „	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	29·966	76·0	135·0	E. & S.W.	0	4	Fine, fresh breeze	North Front, married people's quarters (R.E.)
10 „	7	1	–	–	–	–	7	1	29·962	72·2	125·0	S.W. & W.	0	2·5	„	Grand Casemates (2/15).
11 „	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	30·088	74·5	133·0	W. & S.W.	0	3	„	——
12 „	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	30·148	73·0	125·0	S.S.W. & W.N.W.	0	1	„	——
13 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30·157	74·0	129·0	W.N.W. & W.	0	2	Fine	——
14 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30·173	74·5	130·0	W.N.W. & S.S.W.	0	1·5	„	——
15 „	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	30·125	74·5	129·0	E.N.E. & E.	0	3	Gloomy	North Front, married people's quarters (R.E.)
16 „	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	30·116	72·0	133·0	E.	0	3	Fine	„ „
17 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30·147	73·0	134·0	„	0	1·5	„	——
18 „	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	30·180	73·5	125·0	E.N.E.	0	3	„	Grand Casemates (2/15).
19 „	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	30·059	77·0	132·0	E.S.E. & S.S.W.	0	2·5	„	Town Range Barracks (R.E.)
20 „	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	2	30·015	77·0	123·0	W.N.W. & W.S.W.	0	3	„	South Barracks (2/23). Got diarrhœa on 18th at North Front.
21 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29·989	75·5	135·0	W.N.W.	0	2·5	„	——
22 „	2	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	29·979	77·0	134·0	„	0	2	„	Buena Vista (32) on board transport "Renown" (1/9).
23 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29·972	76·5	135·0	„	0	1·5	„	——
24 „	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	29·970	75·5	104·0	„	0	3·5	Gloomy, cloudy	Moorish Castle (R.A.)
25 „	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	29·934	73·5	102·0	W. & W.N.W.	0	2·5		Camp, Windmill Hill (78). Great Casemates (2/15).
26 „	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	2	30·049	72·5	89·0	„	0	2	Gloomy, threatening rain.	Wellington Front (2/15).
27 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30·103	70·5	88·0	E.	0	3·5	Strong breeze, threatening rain.	——
28 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30·149	72·5	112·0	N.N.W.	0	2·5	Threatening rain	——
29 „	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	30·185	72·5	130·0	N.W. & S.	0	2·5	Very fine	King's Bastion (2/15).
30 „	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	30·160	70·5	125·0	E.N.E. & E.	0	2·5	Fresh breeze	Town Range (R.E.)
31 „	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	30·122	74·0	111·0	E.	0	3	Gloomy, hazy	South Barracks (2/23).
1 September	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1	30·134	74·0	113·0	E.S.E.	0	3	„	Crutchett's Ramp Casemates (2/15).
2 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30·213	74·5	96·0	E.	0	4	Overcast, threatening	——
3 „	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	30·230	77·0	116·0	„	0	4	Gloomy, hazy	Catalan Bay Barracks (86).
4 „	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	30·203	76·2	127·0	„	0	3	„	Buena Vista Hutments (86).
5 „	2	3	–	1	–	–	2	4	30·199	69·0	101·0	„	0·002	3·5	Thunderstorm	Camp, Windmill Hill (78). Rosia Casemates (86).
6 „	1	–	1	1	1	–	3	1	30·167	73·2	92·0	E.N.E. & E.	0	4	Threatening rain	Cruchett's Ramp (2/15). Buena Vista (32). Hargraves (R.E.)
7 „	2	2	–	–	–	–	2	2	30·083	68·5	90·0	E.	0	5	Overcast, gloomy	Naval Hospital (2/23). Catalan Bay (86).
8 „	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	30·117	74·0	96·0	„	0·020	3·5	Overcast, shower	Moorish Castle (R.A.) Buena Vista (32).
9 „	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	30·204	74·6	127·0	N.W. & E.S.E.	0	2	Overcast, thunderstorm.	Buena Vista (32).
10 „	2	–	–	–	1	1	3	1	30·190	74·5	90·0	E.S.E. & N.E.	0	3·5	Overcast, gloomy	Moorish Castle (R.A. = 1). Grand Casemates (2/15). Kings' Bastion (2/15).
11 „	4	1	–	–	–	–	4	1	30·253	69·6	106·5	E. & N.E.	0	4	Cloudy, hazy	Prince Albert's Front (R.A.) Rosia (R.A.) Naval Hospital (32). Catalan Bay (86).
12 „	4	3	1	–	–	–	5	3	30·202	72·0	85·0	E. & E.N.E.	0	4	„	Hargrave's (R.E.) Grand Casemates (2/15). King's Bastion (2/15 = 2). Camp, Windmill Hill (78).
13 „	3	1	1	–	–	–	4	1	30·126	75·5	111·5	E.	0	3·5	„	Moorish Castle (R.A.) Rosia (R.A.) Wellington Front (2/15). King's Bastion (2/15).
14 „	6	3	–	–	–	–	6	3	30·191	75·0	86·6	„	0	3·5	Cloudy, hazy, "Levanter."	Engineer Building (R.E.) Wellington Front (2/15). Camp at Europa (32 = 3). Soldier's home, married quarters (32).
15 „	1	1	1	1	–	–	2	2	30·233	75·0	91·0	„	0	3	„	Orange Bastion (R.A.) Moorish Castle (R.A.)
16 „	4	2	–	–	2	–	6	2	30·206	75·0	112·0	„	0	3·5	„	Camp, Windmill Hill (2/15 = 2); moved from King's Bastion on 14th. Crutchett's Ramp (2/15=2). Europa Huts (32=2).
17 „	2	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	30·200	72·5	102·0	„	0	3	„	South Barracks (2/23). Naval Hospital (32).
18 „	3	1	2	1	–	–	5	2	30·212	74·0	101·0	„	0	5	„	Moorish Castle (R.A.) Grand Casemates (R.A.) Engineer Building (R.E.) Buena Vista (32). Camp, Windmill Hill (78).

Table I.—Showing the Number of Cases and Deaths from Cholera among the Military Population of Gibraltar, &c.—*continued.*

Date.	Military.								State of the Weather.							Localities of Disease.
	Men, Strenth = 4864.		Women, Strength = 421.		Children, Strength = 703.		Total of all Sexes and Ages, Total Strength = 5978.		Mean Height of Barometer	Mean Temperature in Shade.	Maximum Temperature in Sun.	Direction of the Wind.	Quantity of Rain fallen.	Mean Amount of Ozone.	General Character of the Weather.	
	Attacked.	Died.	Attacked.	Died.	Attacked.	Died.	Attacked.	Died.								
									Inches.	°	°		Inches.	0—10.		
19 September	5	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	30·285	73·5	83·0	E.	0	3·5	Cloudy, hazy, "Levanter."	Orange Bastion (R.A.) Naval Hospital (2/15). Buena Vista (32). Europa Huts (32). Windmill Hill (86).
20 „	3	1	–	1	1	–	4	2	30·257	74·7	109·0	„	0	3·5	„	Europa Huts (32 = 3). Windmill Hill, Officer's Quarters (86).
21 „	3	3	–	–	–	1	3	4	30·159	73·2	110·0	E. & N.E.	0	3	Cloudy, hazy, lightning.	Orange Bastion (R.A.) South Barracks, attacked with diarrhœa on Waterport Guard (2/23). Naval Hospital (32).
22 „	4	2	–	–	–	–	4	2	30·083	75·0	111·0	E.	0	3	Cloudy, hazy, gloomy	Orange Bastion (R.A. = 2). Wellington Front (2/15). Buena Vista (32).
23 „	3	6	–	–	1	–	4	6	30·112	74·0	106·0	„	0	3	Cloudy, hazy, "Levanter."	Engineer Building (R.E. = 2). Wellington Front (2/15). Buena Vista (32).
24 „	3	2	1	–	–	1	4	3	30·260	72·5	93·0	„	0	4	Overcast, shower	Moorish Castle (R.A). Castle Road (R.E.) Europa Huts (32). Naval Hospital (86).
25 „	–	2	–	–	1	–	1	2	30·252	74·0	91·0	E. & E.S.E.	0·025	4	Overcast, "Levanter"	Europa Huts (32).
26 „	4	1	–	–	1	2	5	3	30·175	72·5	110·0	E.	0	3	Gloomy, hazy	Naval Hospital (2/15). South Barracks; got diarrhœa at Moorish Castle (2/23). Europa Huts (32). Windmill Hill (86).
27 „	4	4	–	–	–	–	4	4	30·183	72·5	119·0	N.E. & E.	0	3	Gloomy, lightning	Hargrave's (R.E.) Rosia Upperwood (2/23). Europa Hutments (32 = 2).
28 „	4	1	1	–	1	–	6	1	30·167	72·0	97·6	E.	0·050	3	Slight shower	Moorish Castle (R.A.) Hargrave's (R.E.) South Barracks (2/23 = 2). Europa Huts (32). Buena Vista Huts (86).
29 „	3	–	1	–	3	1	7	1	30·080	71·5	92·0	„	0	4	„	Naval Hospital (R.A.) Moorish Castle (R.A. = 2). Crutchett's Ramp (R.E.) Buena Vista (R.E.) South Barracks (2/23 = 2).
30 „	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	29·987	72·0	114·0	E. & W.	1·397	3·5	Thunderstorm, heavy rain.	Prince Albert's Front (R.A.)
1 October	4	4	–	–	–	–	4	4	29·954	71·5	110·0	S.W. & W.	0·050	3·5	Slight shower	Rosia (R.A.) Wellington Front (2/15). South Barracks (2/23). Camp, Windmill Hill (78).
2 „	1	2	–	–	–	–	1	2	29·991	73·5	110·0	W. & E.	0	3·5	Fine	South Barracks (2/23).
3 „	2	–	2	2	–	–	4	2	30·070	72·5	116·0	E.S.E. & E.	0	3	„	Rosia (R.A.) Grand Casemates (R.A.) Moorish Castle (R.A.) Detached quarter at King's Bastion (R.E.)
4 „	4	2	–	–	–	–	4	2	30·044	72·5	93·0	E.	0	4	Gloomy, hazy	Rosia (R.A.) South Barracks (2/23). Military Prison, Windmill Hill (32). Windmill Hill Huts (86).
5 „	4	2	–	–	–	–	4	2	30·013	70·0	104·0	S.S.W.	1·100	4	Thunder, heavy rain	Moorish Castle (R.A.) Camp, Windmill Hill (78). Buena Vista Huts (86 = 2).
6	3	3	–	–	–	–	3	3	29·946	72·5	115·0	W.N.W.	0	3	Clear, fine	Naval Hospital (R.A). Wellington Front (2/15). South Barracks (2/23).
7 „	2	2	–	–	–	1	2	3	29·904	72·3	111·0	S.S.W. & S.W.	0	2	Some rain	Naval Hospital (2/15). Buena Vista Huts (86).
8 „	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	29·872	69·5	105·0	W. & S.W.	0·210	3·5	Showery	Windmill Hill Barracks (86).
9 „	2	–	1	–	1	1	4	1	29·966	68·5	117·0	W.N.W & W.	0·400	2·5	Some rain	Moorish Castle (R.A. = 2). Windmill Hill Barracks (86). Buena Vista Huts (86).
10 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29·840	66·5	97·0	N.E.	3·300	3·5	Very heavy rain	—
11 „	–	–	1	–	3	–	4	–	30·007	66·5	106·0	W.N.W.	0·520	2	Fine, bright	Naval Hospital (2/23). Soldier's Home (Europa Pass) Married Quarters (32 = 3).
12 „	1	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	30·124	68·0	110·0	„	0	2	„	Europa Huts (32). Soldier's Home (32).
13 „	1	–	–	1	–	1	1	2	30·036	68·5	105·0	W.N.W. & W.	0	2	Cloudy, hazy	Camp, Windmill Hill (78).
14 „	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	30·001	68·5	113·0	W. & W.S.W.	0	2	Fine, bright	—
15 „	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	30·143	67·0	113·0	N.E. & S.S.W.	0	2	„	South Barracks (2/23).
16 „	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	30·080	67·5	115·0	W.N.W. & W.	0	3	„	—
17 „	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	30·008	66·5	110·0	W. & W.N.W.	0	2	Fine	—
18 „	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	29·741	66·5	95·0	W.N.W. & W.S.W.	0·300	3·5	Heavy showers	Camp, Windmill Hill (78).
19 „	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	30·023	62·7	105·0	W.N.W.	0	3	Fine, fresh breeze	—
20 „	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	30·109	65·0	107·0	„	0	2	Fine, bright	—
21 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30·015	65·0	109·0	S. & E.S.E.	0	2	Hazy	—
22 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	29·962	63·5	98·0	W.S.W. & W.N.W.	0	3·5	Heavy rain	—
23 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30·073	64·7	110·0	W.N.W.	1·400	3·5	Showery	—
24 „	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	30·234	65·5	109·0	„	0	3	Fine, bright	Moorish Castle (R.A.)
25 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30·240	64·5	110·0	E.	0	3	„	—
26 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30·210	64·5	104·0	N.E. & E.	0	3	Fine	—
27 „	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	30·169	65·4	97·0	W.N.W.	0	1·5	„	—
Total	121	76	18	12	24	18	163	106								

W. S. Rutherford, M.D.
D.I.G.

TABLE II.—CHOLERA DEATH RETURN for the GIBRALTAR Epidemic of 1865, showing the Dates and DEATHS in each DISTRICT. (Prepared by the Police.)

| Date. 1865. | North Districts. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total North Districts. | South Districts. | | | | | | | | | | Total South Districts. | Gavino's Asylum. | North Front. | Lighters. | Catalan Bay. | Civil Hospital and the Districts from whence Cases were received. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | South D. 3. | North Front. | Total of Civil Hospital. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---

Epidemic of 1865, showing the Dates and DEATHS in each District—*continued.*

| Date. 1865. | North Districts. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total North Districts. | South Districts. | | | | | | | | | | Total South Districts. | Gavino's Asylum. | North Front. | Lighters. | Catalan Bay. | Civil Hospital and the Districts from whence Cases were received. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | South D. 3. | North Front. | Total of Civil Hospital. | Grand Total. |
|---|---|---

TABLE III.—Approximate Return of the fixed Population in each District of Gibraltar in 1865, previous to the Cholera.

District.	No. of Inhabitants.
Town District, No. 1.	126
" " 2.	740
" " 3.	940
" " 4.	149
" " 5.	848
" " 6.	309
" " 7.	211
" " 8.	154
" " 9.	234
" " 10.	266
" " 11.	656
" " 12.	285
" " 13.	409
" " 14.	609
" " 15.	365
Town District, No. 16.	473
" " 17.	493
" " 18.	346
" " 19.	446
" " 20.	18
" " 21.	646
" " 22.	424
" " 23.	16
" " 24.	1,066
" " 25.	1,097
" " 26.	798
" " 27.	862
" " 28.	32
Total	13,018
South District, No. 1.	337
" " 2.	179
" " 3.	769
" " 4.	53
" " 5.	110
" " 6.	212
" " 7.	123
" " 8.	60
" " 9.	43
" " 10.	135
Total	2,021
Catalan Bay	239
North Front	184

RECAPITULATION.

	Fixed Population.	Alien Floating Population.
Town Districts	13,018	1,732
South Districts	2,021	96
Catalan Bay	239	62
North Front	184	139
Total	15,462	2,029

Total Fixed and Alien Population 17,491.

Gibraltar, 27th Nov. 1866.

F. SOLLY FLOOD,
Police Office.

TABLE IV.—Showing the Number of Cases and Deaths from Cholera among the Civil Population of Gibraltar during the Epidemic of 1865. (Extracted from a Return by Dr. Rutherford, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.)

Date.	Cholera. Attacks.	Deaths.
1865.		
July 18	—	—
" 19	—	—
" 31	—	—
Aug. 1	—	—
" 3	—	—
" 4	—	—
" 9	—	—
" 10	—	—
" 11	1	1
" 12	—	—
" 13	1	—
" 14	—	—
" 15	—	—
" 16	1	—
" 17	—	—
" 18	—	—
" 19	—	—
" 20	—	—
" 21	9	7
" 22	3	2
" 23	7	1
" 24	7	5
" 25	7	5
" 26	7	—
" 27	13	7
" 28	—	—
" 29	3	6
" 30	4	1
" 31	—	2
Sept. 1	4	1
1865.		
Sept. 2	4	1
" 3	9	4
" 4		
" 5	7	1
" 6	15	11
" 7	11	4
" 8	12	9
" 9	22	7
" 10	33	19
" 11		
" 12	34	15
" 13	49	21
" 14	26	19
" 15	37	14
" 16	43	15
" 17	63	36
" 18		
" 19	33	18
" 20	30	14
" 21	20	12
" 22	30	16
" 23	30	13
" 24	62	38
" 25		
" 26	27	13
" 27	14	9
" 28	12	9
" 29	8	8
" 30	10	3
1865.		
Oct. 1	24	17
" 2		
" 3	11	6
" 4	11	5
" 5	14	9
" 6	13	4
" 7	15	8
" 8	24	17
" 9		
" 10	11	5
" 11	12	1
" 12	10	5
" 13	6	4
" 14	9	6
" 15	12	10
" 16		
" 17	5	1
" 18	5	3
" 19	2	3
" 20	3	—
" 21	—	1
" 22	6	5
" 23		
" 24	—	—
" 25	—	—
" 26	—	—
" 27	1	—
Total	902	477

TABLE V.—SHOWING the CASES and DEATHS from CHOLERA in GIBRALTAR during the Epidemic of 1865 (extracted from the Gibraltar Chronicle of November 9th, 1865.)

Date.	Civil Population.		Military.		Convicts.	
	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
1865.						
July 18	—	—	1	—	—	—
„ 19	—	—	—	1	—	—
„ 31	—	—	2	1	—	—
August 1	—	—	—	1	—	—
„ 3	—	—	2	1	—	—
„ 4	—	—	1	1	—	—
„ 9	—	—	1	—	—	—
„ 10	—	—	7	—	—	—
„ 11	1	1	—	1	—	—
„ 12	—	—	—	1	—	—
„ 13	1	—	—	—	—	—
„ 14	—	—	1	—	—	—
„ 15	—	—	—	1	—	—
„ 16	1	—	—	—	—	—
„ 18	—	—	1	—	—	—
„ 19	—	—	—	1	—	—
„ 21	9	7	2	2	—	—
„ 22*	3	2	—	—	—	—
„ 23	7	1	2	—	—	—
„ 24	7	5	—	2	—	—
„ 25	7	5	—	—	—	—
„ 26	7	—	1	1	—	—
„ 27	13	7	1	1	—	—
„ 28						
„ 29	3	6	—	—	—	—
„ 30	4	1	1	1	—	—
„ 31	—	2	2	—	—	—
September 1	4	1	—	1	—	—
„ 2	4	1	—	—	—	—
„ 3	9	4	2	1	—	—
„ 4						
„ 5	7	1	1	—	—	—
„ 6	13	9	3	5	2	1
„ 7	11	4	1	—	—	—
„ 8	11	9	2	2	1	—
„ 9	17	4	—	—	5	3
„ 10	29	16	4	4	4	3
„ 11						
„ 12	31	13	5	1	3	2
„ 13	47	19	7	2	2	2
„ 14	23	15	5	3	3	4
„ 15	31	9	1	3	6	5
„ 16	40	15	6	1	3	—
1865.						
September 17	58	34	4	4	5	2
„ 18						
„ 19	33	18	4	1	—	—
„ 20	23	11	4	1	7	3
„ 21	19	9	7	5	1	3
„ 22	30	16	2	—	—	—
„ 23	27	10	3	5	3	3
„ 24	50	31	8	4	12	7
„ 25						
„ 26	21	12	2	1	6	1
„ 27	10	5	7	3	4	4
„ 28	10	7	1	3	2	2
„ 29	7	7	7	2	1	1
„ 30	8	1	3	1	2	2
October 1	22	15	6	3	2	2
„ 2						
„ 3	10	5	2	1	1	1
„ 4	11	5	2	3	—	—
„ 5	13	8	7	2	1	1
„ 6	12	3	4	4	1	1
„ 7	15	8	2	1	—	—
„ 8	21	14	6	4	3	3
„ 9						
„ 10	11	5	1	1	—	—
„ 11	12	1	1	—	—	—
„ 12	10	5	1	—	—	—
„ 13	6	4	7	1	—	—
„ 14	9	6	—	1	—	—
„ 15	12	10	1	1	—	—
„ 16						
„ 17	5	1	—	2	—	—
„ 18	5	3	—	1	—	—
„ 19	2	3	1	1	—	—
„ 20	3	—	—	2	—	—
„ 21	—	1	—	—	—	—
„ 22	5	4	—	—	1	1
„ 23						
„ 24	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 25	—	1	1	1	—	—
„ 26	—	—	—	—	—	—
„ 27	1	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL -	821	420	156	98	81	57

* From this date the 22d August the Cases were daily reported up to 10 o'clock A. M.

Three fourths of the civil population suffered from diarrhœa, which at one period was of a very bad type. More than 8,000 prescriptions were made up and dispensed gratis to upwards of 2,000 of the poorer classes.

TABLE VI.—SHOWING the STATE of HEALTH of the CIVIL POPULATION of GIBRALTAR from January 1, 1864, to December 31, 1865.

Diseases of digestive organs attended as out patients at the Civil Hospital during these years, arranged month by month approximately.

Months.	Dyspepsia.	Colic.	Diarrhœa.	Dysentry.	Sickness or Vomiting.	Cholera.	All other Diseases.
1864.							
January - -	53	27	10	„	26	„	1,135
February - -	43	17	11	7	2	„	1,000
March - -	62	28	13	3	14	„	1,006
April - - -	58	40	20	1	17	„	1,004
May - - -	89	56	44	13	12	„	1,463
June - - -	67	59	100	17	20	„	1,452
July - - -	74	41	54	6	25	„	1,465
August - - -	43	42	59	4	13	„	1,364
September - -	62	42	54	11	14	„	1,037
October - -	28	30	51	6	18	„	1,043
November - -	43	31	28	6	22	„	849
December -	29	26	18	2	12	„	746
1865.							
January - -	55	15	11	4	14	„	1,005
February - -	51	19	21	„	25	„	886
March - -	48	32	20	1	23	„	1,225
April - - -	56	23	14	4	16	„	1,032
May - - -	80	40	62	8	18	„	1,285
June - - -	63	63	58	7	40	„	1,303
July - - -	67	39	53	2	45	„	1,233
August - -	56	45	121	4	47	„	1,055
September - -	19	21	254	6	61	„	631
October - -	18	20	121	12	10	„	736
November - -	22	27	7	5	23	„	584
December - - -	25	21	10	2	9	„	638

Total Out Patients for 1864 - - - 15,387*
Total Out Patients for 1865 - - - 13,676*

* These numbers represent not the new Cases but the visits of Patients to the Hospital.

CHS. TRENERRY, Surgeon.

TABLE VII.—SHOWING the NUMBER of CHOLERA CASES and DEATHS among the CIVIL POPULATION of GIBRALTAR during the Year 1860.

Date.	Names.	Country.	District.	House.	Locality.	Remarks.
1860.						
August 14	Teresa Canepa	Native	21	15	Town Range	Died.
„ 15	John Terry	British	22	6	Southport Street	Died.
„ 15	Maria Saduler	Spain	22	4	„	Recovered.
„ 15	Francisca Saduler	Native	22	4	„	„
„ 20	Mariana Vinent	„	25	4	Arrengos Yard	„
„ 20	Emilia Casasde Ramirez	„	2	23	Road to the Lines	„
„ 22	Isabel Gimenez	Spain	—	—	Civil Hospital	„
„ 22	Maria Olivera	Native	25	4	Arrengos Yard	Died.
„ 22	Ana Serisola	„	26	32	Castle Road	Recovered.
„ 23	Eduardo Apostol	„	5	42	Castle Road	Died.
„ 23	Angela Apostol	Spain	5	42	„	„
„ 25	Lorenzo Corsanego	Native	5	42	„	Recovered.
„ 26	Pascual Palomino	„	3	6	Waterport Street	„
„ 26	Juan Fareon	Genoa	5	42	Castle Gully Steps	Died.
„ 26	Francisco Balbi	Native	6	15	Main Street	„
„ 26	Teresa Macedo	„	27	18	Willis's Road	„
„ 29	Carlos Gaibizo	Genoa	13	29	City Mill Lane	„
„ 30	Antonio Guerzi	Native	13	29	Civil Hospital	„
„ 31	Guillermo Gordon	„	25	57	Flat Bastion Road	„
„ 31	Maria Martinez	„	25	46	„	Recovered.
„ 31	Maria Viagas	„	—	—	Civil Hospital	„
„ 31	Mercedes Tortabuey	„	5	26	Castle Road	„
„ 31	Bartolomew Montobio	„	5	6	Castle Ramp	Died.
September 2	Harriett Skelton	British	25	43	Lopez's Ramp	„
„ 3	Maria Ramirez	Native	2	23	Road to the Lines	Recovered.
„ 3	Manuela Melligan	„	24	42	Prince Edward's Road	„
„ 3	Catalina Cerisola	„	25	41	Lopez's Ramp	„
„ 3	Teresa Pufino	„	13	14	Gunner's Lane	„
„ 4	Josefa Lagos	„	27	1	Willis's Road	„
„ 4	Francisca Morales	„	25	1	Bruce's Gully	„
„ 4	Eliza C. Byrne	British	21	22	Town Range	Died.
„ 9	Bernardo Nussa	Spain	25	58	Flat Bastion Road	Recovered.
„ 9	Baldomero Chappoli	Native	25	42	Lopez's Ramp	Died.
„ 9	Manuel Nussa	„	25	58	Flat Bastion Road	Recovered.
„ 9	Catalina Lambias	Spain	5	17	Castle Ramp	Recovered.
„ 10	Josefa Alvarez	Native	25	10	Arrengos Yard	„
„ 15	Rosa Lapeen	„	25	—	Civil Hospital	Died.
„ 15	Francisco Marrero	„	26	24	Willis's Road	„
„ 16	Liberata Escobar	„	24	44	Prince Edward's Road	„
„ 17	Josefa Laltora	„	25	16	Lime Kiln Gully	„
October 4	Antonio Santos	„	8	7	Rosia South	„
„ 9	George Sherriff	„	14	32	Frasers Ramp	„
„ 20	Catalina Cassiaro	„	25	26	Willis's Road	„
„ 27	Felomena Payas	„	25	26	„	Recovered.
„ 29	Hannah Benniyes	„	22	1	Convent Place	Died.
„ 31	Diego Sanchez	Spain	15	7	Giro's Passage	„
November 1	Ana Ma. Gonzales	Native	—	—	Civil Hospital	Recovered.
„ 2	Juan Anto. Reyes	Portugal	—	—	„	Died.
„ 2	Josefa Ferrando	Native	3	17	Turnbulls Lane	„
„ 2	Antonio de La Cruz	„	15	7	Girv's Passage	„
„ 3	Manuel Martinez	Portugal	3	28	Engineers Lane	„
„ 3	Magdalena Ferrando	Native	3	17	Turnbulls Lane	„
„ 8	Geronima Grillo	Genoa	—	—	Civil Hospital	„
„ 8	Constancia Rodriguez	Native	25	51	Flat Bastion Road	„
„ 10	Jose Viagas	„	3	17	Turnbulls Lane	Recovered.
„ 10	Flora Bustos	„	16	6	Church Street	„
„ 12	Federico Catania	„	2	36	Road to the Lines	„
„ 14	Adela Bustos	„	16	6	Church Street	Died.
„ 14	Amalia Bustos	„	16	6	„	Recovered.
„ 15	Salvador Ramirez	„	—	—	Northfront	„
„ 15	Jose Barea	Spain	17	6	Gunner's Lane	Died.
„ 15	Rosa Besura	Native	15	9	Giro's Passage	Recovered.
„ 23	Juan Conti	„	27	26	Caballeros Buildings	„
„ 23	Moses Attias	„	7	12	Main Street	„
„ 23	Francisco Ruiz	Spain	16	6	Church Street	Died.
„ 30	David Attias	Native	21	9	George's Lane	„
December 1	Gimol Attias	„	21	9	„	Recovered.
„ 1	Coty Attias	„	21	9	„	„
„ 1	Moses Attias	„	7	9	Main Street	Died.

RECAPITULATION.

Deaths	36
Recovered	33
Total	69

TABLE VIII.—SHOWING the LOCALITIES of DEATHS from CHOLERA among the CIVIL POPULATION of GIBRALTAR in the year 1865 (prepared by the Police).

Number	Date.	District.	House.	No. of Deaths.	Place of Death.		Population in Patio.	Deaths in same Patio.
					Patio.	Room.		
	1865.							
1	Aug. 11	Bay	Lighter	1	—	–	—	—
2	„ 19	N. F.	Lime Kiln	1	—	1	—	—
3	„ 20	N. F.	Washings-sheds	1	—	1	—	—
4	„ 20	17	14	1	1	–	56	2
5	„ 21	N. F.	Washings-sheds	1	—	1	—	—
6	„ 21	N. F.	do.	1	—	1	—	—
7	„ 21	11	37	1	1	–	—	—
8	„ 21	27	18	1	1	–	35	2
9	„ 22	24	41	1	1	–	51	2
10	„ 22	27	28	1	1	–	—	—
11	„ 23	N. F.	Comm[t] sheds	1	—	1	—	—
12	„ 23	N. F.	Devil's Tower	1	—	1	—	—
13	„ 23	7	11	1	1	–	8	2
14	„ 23	14	37	1	1	–	18	1
15	„ 23	21	11	1	1	–	130	3
16	„ 23	25	61	1	1	–	20	1
17	„ 24	N. F.	Slaughter	1	—	1	—	—
18	„ 24	17	14	1	1	–	56	2
19	„ 24	24	2	1	—	1	—	1
20	„ 26	17	1	1	1	–	44	1
21	„ 27	11	25	1	1	–	56	3
22	„ 27	16	27	1	1	–	20	1
23	„ 27	19	9	1	1	–	40	4
24	„ 27	19	9	1	—	1	—	4
25	„ 28	5	29	1	1	–	23	1
26	„ 28	14	5	1	1	–	6	1
27	„ 28	15	7	1	1	–	48	2
28	„ 28	25	46	1	1	–	34	2
29	„ 29	24	G. A.	1	1	–	—	5
30	„ 29	C. Bay.	9	1	—	–	—	—
31	„ 29	5	34	1	1	–	—	3
32	„ 30	22	18	1	1	–	10	1
33	„ 30	26	23	1	—	1	—	2
34	„ 31	25	5	1	1	1	—	3
35	Sept. 2	12	17	1	1	–	47	2
36	„ 3	N. F.	Garden	1	—	1	—	—
37	„ 3	N. F.	Slaughter	1	—	1	—	—
38	„ 3	3	52	1	1	–	69	8
39	„ 3	25	5	1	—	1	—	3
40	„ 4	N. F.	Devil's Tower	1	—	1	—	—
41	„ 4	25	31	1	1	–	7	1
42	„ 4	26	19	1	1	–	6	1
43	„ 5	3	52	1	1	–	69	8
44	„ 5	25	10	1	1	–	94	7
45	„ 5	3 South	23	1	1	–	143	—
46	„ 5	3 do.	26	1	1	–	10	—
47	„ 6	N. F.	Open Air	1	—	–	—	—
48	„ 6	5	34	1	1	–	—	3
49	„ 6	16	8	1	1	–	30	1
50	„ 6	18	1	1	1	–	59	2
51	„ 6	24	42	1	1	–	61	3
52	„ 6	26	C. H.	1	—	–	—	—
53	„ 7	3	48	1	1	–	42	3
54	„ 7	3	48	1	1	–	42	3
55	„ 7	14	15	1	1	–	5	1
56	„ 7	15	7	1	1	–	47	2
57	„ 7	18	13	1	1	–	7	1
58	„ 7	27	11	1	1	–	11	3
59	„ 8	N. F.	Slaughter	1	—	1	—	—
60	„ 8	N. F.	do.	1	—	1	—	—
61	„ 8	5	34	1	1	–	—	3
62	„ 8	27	23	1	—	1	—	10
63	„ 8	3 South	13	1	1	–	15	—
64	„ 9	3 do.	23	1	1	–	143	—
65	„ 9	3	40	1	—	1	—	1
66	„ 9	3	49	1	1	–	6	2
67	„ 9	3	51	1	1	–	—	3
68	„ 9	5	43	1	1	–	33	1
69	„ 9	12	17	1	1	–	47	2
70	„ 10	7	11	1	1	–	8	2
71	Sept. 10	19	7	1	1	–	38	6
72	„ 10	25	4	1	—	1	—	6
73	„ 10	26	13	1	1	–	—	1
74	„ 10	26	22	1	1	–	45	3
75	„ 10	27	26	1	—	1	—	4
76	„ 10	27	26	1	—	1	—	4
77	„ 10	3 South	35	1	1	–	14	—
78	„ 10	5 do.	5	1	1	–	23	—
79	„ 11	5 do.	5	1	1	–	23	—
80	„ 11	3	29	1	1	–	23	2
81	„ 11	3	29	1	1	–	23	2
82	„ 11	3	41	1	1	–	—	1
83	„ 11	3	52	1	1	–	69	8
84	„ 11	21	21	1	1	–	41	4
85	„ 12	3	47	1	1	–	—	1
86	„ 12	3	48	1	1	–	42	3
87	„ 12	3	49	1	1	–	6	2
88	„ 12	3	51	1	1	–	41	3
89	„ 12	5	38	1	1	–	14	1
90	„ 12	11	27	1	1	–	33	1
91	„ 12	9	4	1	1	–	12	1
92	„ 12	24	14	1	1	–	6	1
93	„ 12	24	44	1	1	–	97	5
94	„ 12	24	44	1	1	–	97	5
95	„ 12	25	4	1	—	1	—	6
96	„ 12	25	45	1	1	–	8	2
97	„ 12	26	15	1	1	–	19	1
98	„ 12	26	21	1	1	–	38	5
99	„ 12	27	11	1	1	–	11	3
100	„ 12	27	14	1	1	–	13	1
101	„ 12	27	23	1	—	1	—	10
102	„ 12	27	23	1	—	1	—	10
103	„ 12	27	27	1	1	–	16	4
104	„ 12	27	35	1	1	–	—	12
105	„ 12	19	7	1	1	–	38	6
106	„ 12	7 South	4	1	1	–	16	—
107	„ 13	1	3	1	1	–	22	1
108	„ 13	5	3	1	1	–	20	1
109	„ 13	16	2	1	1	–	17	1
110	„ 13	18	9	1	1	–	12	1
111	„ 13	24	1	1	1	–	171	5
112	„ 13	24	15	1	1	–	8	2
113	„ 13	24	25	1	1	–	58	1
114	„ 13	25	10	1	1	–	94	7
115	„ 13	26	17	1	1	–	55	2
116	„ 13	26	21	1	1	–	38	5
117	„ 13	27	5	1	1	–	—	5
118	„ 13	27	26	1	—	1	—	4
119	„ 13	27	35	1	1	–	—	12
120	„ 13	3 South	35	1	1	–	14	—
121	„ 13	5 do.	5	1	1	–	23	—
122	„ 14	5	8	1	1	–	10	1
123	„ 14	18	1	1	1	–	58	2
124	„ 14	25	5	1	1	1	—	3
125	„ 14	26	10	1	1	–	20	7
126	„ 14	26	22	1	1	–	45	3
127	„ 14	27	11	1	1	–	11	3
128	„ 14	27	25	1	—	1	—	2
129	„ 14	1 South	5	1	1	–	—	—
130	„ 14	5 do.	20	1	1	–	17	—
131	„ 15	5	6	1	1	–	20	3
132	„ 15	5	17	1	1	–	18	1
133	„ 15	14	2	1	1	–	30	1
134	„ 15	14	16	1	1	–	14	2
135	„ 15	21	16	1	1	–	—	1
136	„ 15	22	4	1	1	–	12	1
137	„ 15	23	G[t] Quarters	1	1	–	—	—
138	„ 15	24	1	1	1	–	171	5
139	„ 15	24	1	1	1	–	171	5
140	„ 15	25	4	1	—	1	—	6

TABLE VIII.—Showing the Localities of Deaths from Cholera among the Civil Population of Gibraltar in the year 1865—*continued.*

Number.	Date.	District.	House.	No. of Deaths.	Place of Death. Patio.	Place of Death. Room.	Population in Patio.	Deaths in same Patio.
	1865.							
141	Sept. 15	26	18	1	1	–	23	1
142	„ 15	26	21	1	1	–	38	5
143	„ 15	27	10	1	1	–	—	3
144	„ 15	27	18	1	1	–	35	2
145	„ 15	27	26	1	—	1	—	4
146	„ 15	27	27	1	1	–	16	4
147	„ 15	27	35	1	1	–	238	12
148	„ 15	24	G. A.	1	1	–	—	5
149	„ 16	3	52	1	1	–	69	8
150	„ 16	5	6	1	1	–	20	3
151	„ 16	11	44	1	1	–	24	3
152	„ 16	11	42	1	1	–	24	3
153	„ 16	16	9	1	1	–	20	1
154	„ 16	19	L. G.	1	1	–	—	—
155	„ 16	25	6	1	1	–	16	1
156	„ 16	25	7	1	1	–	47	1
157	„ 16	25	57	1	1	–	13	1
158	„ 16	27	5	1	1	–	29	5
159	„ 16	27	12	1	1	–	27	2
160	„ 16	27	25	1	—	1	—	2
161	„ 16	27	27	1	1	–	16	4
162	„ 16	3 South.	15	1	1	–	5	—
163	„ 17	3	36	1	1	–	16	2
164	„ 17	3	52	1	1	–	69	8
165	„ 17	14	32	1	1	–	50	2
166	„ 17	17	9	1	1	–	25	1
167	„ 17	17	22	1	1	–	10	1
168	„ 17	24	15	1	1	–	8	2
169	„ 17	24	43	1	1	–	29	1
170	„ 17	25	4	1	1	1	—	6
171	„ 17	25	10	1	1	–	94	7
172	„ 17	26	21	1	1	–	38	5
173	„ 17	26	24	1	1	–	70	5
174	„ 17	27	3	1	1	–	24	1
175	„ 17	27	7	1	1	–	39	2
176	„ 17	27	23	1	—	1	—	10
177	„ 17	27	23	1	—	1	—	10
178	„ 17	27	23	1	—	1	—	10
179	„ 17	6 South.	6	1	1	–	40	—
180	„ 18	5	6	1	1	–	20	3
181	„ 18	11	30	1	1	–	11	2
182	„ 18	11	42	1	1	–	24	3
183	„ 18	18	2	1	1	–	39	1
184	„ 18	18	4	1	1	–	10	1
185	„ 18	18	8	1	1	–	12	2
186	„ 18	19	7	1	1	–	38	6
187	„ 18	24	30	1	1	–	33	1
188	„ 18	25	10	1	1	–	94	7
189	„ 18	25	46	1	1	–	34	2
190	„ 18	25	48	1	1	1	—	1
191	„ 18	26	22	1	1	–	39	3
192	„ 18	27	2	1	1	–	24	1
193	„ 18	27	23	1	—	1	—	10
194	„ 18	27	35	1	1	–	238	12
195	„ 18	3 South.	36	1	1	–	—	—
196	„ 19	9	12	1	1	–	54	2
197	„ 19	18	8	1	1	–	12	2
198	„ 19	19	7	1	1	–	38	6
199	„ 19	19	7	1	1	–	38	6
200	„ 19	19	L. G.	1	1	–	—	—
201	„ 19	11	25	1	1	–	56	3
202	„ 19	22	15	1	1	–	26	1
203	„ 19	24	3	1	1	–	10	1
204	„ 19	25	10	1	1	–	94	7
205	„ 19	26	32	1	1	–	14	1
206	„ 19	26	25	1	1	–	21	3
207	„ 19	26	27	1	1	–	9	2
208	„ 19	27	1	1	1	–	24	1
209	„ 19	27	23	1	—	1	—	10
210	„ 19	27	35	1	1	–	238	12
211	„ 20	11	24	1	1	–	38	3
212	„ 20	14	3	1	1	–	20	2
213	„ 20	24	41	1	1	–	51	2
214	„ 20	25	10	1	1	–	94	7
215	„ 20	27	4	1	1	–	24	1
216	Sept. 20	27	5	1	1	–	29	5
217	„ 20	16	6	1	1	–	28	1
218	„ 21	2	8	1	1	–	25	1
219	„ 21	3	50	1	1	–	33	3
220	„ 21	5	11	1	1	–	24	1
221	„ 21	12	3	1	1	–	39	2
222	„ 21	12	3	1	1	–	39	2
223	„ 21	19	7	1	1	–	38	6
224	„ 21	21	11	1	1	–	130	3
225	„ 21	21	21	1	1	–	41	4
226	„ 21	16	10	1	1	–	22	1
227	„ 21	26	16	1	1	–	76	1
228	„ 21	26	25	1	1	–	74	3
229	„ 21	27	24	1	—	1	—	1
230	„ 21	Bay	Lighters	1	—	–	—	–
231	„ 22	3	50	1	1	–	33	3
232	„ 22	3	52	1	1	–	69	8
233	„ 22	11	39	1	1	–	31	1
234	„ 22	15	17	1	1	–	12	3
235	„ 22	19	5	1	1	–	24	1
236	„ 22	21	21	1	1	–	41	4
237	„ 22	26	12	1	1	–	10	1
238	„ 22	26	17	1	1	–	55	2
239	„ 22	26	27	1	1	–	9	2
240	„ 22	27	5	1	1	–	29	5
241	„ 22	27	27	1	1	–	16	4
242	„ 22	28	Garden	1	—	–	—	–
243	„ 22	6 South.	10	1	1	–	25	–
244	„ 23	3	16	1	1	–	40	2
245	„ 23	3	50	1	1	–	33	3
246	„ 23	3	52	1	1	–	69	8
247	„ 23	11	25	1	1	–	56	3
248	„ 23	19	9	1	1	–	40	4
249	„ 23	21	11	1	1	–	130	3
250	„ 23	25	4	1	—	1	—	6
251	„ 23	26	25	1	1	–	74	3
252	„ 23	26	30	1	1	–	9	1
253	„ 23	27	12	1	1	–	27	2
254	„ 23	27	13	1	1	–	38	1
255	„ 23	27	35	1	1	–	238	12
256	„ 23	27*	35	1	1	–	238	12
257	„ 23	27	35	1	1	–	238	12
258	„ 23	24	G. A.	1	1	–	—	5
259	„ 24	4	12	1	1	–	10	1
260	„ 24	2	13	1	1	–	5	1
261	„ 24	7	5	1	1	–	36	3
262	„ 24	21	21	1	1	–	41	4
263	„ 24	25	24	1	1	–	14	1
264	„ 24	25	26	1	1	–	10	1
265	„ 24	25	44	1	1	–	20	1
266	„ 24	27	7	1	1	–	39	2
267	„ 24	27	33	1	1	–	—	4
268	„ 24	27	34	1	1	–	48	2
269	„ 24	27	34	1	1	–	48	2
270	„ 24	27	35	1	1	–	238	12
271	„ 24	27	35	1	1	–	238	12
272	„ 24	Bay.	Lighters	1	—	–	—	1
273	„ 24	3 South.	17	1	1	–	10	–
274	„ 24	3 do.	35	1	1	–	—	–
275	„ 25	3	16	1	1	–	40	2
276	„ 25	3	17	1	1	–	45	1
277	„ 25	11	30	1	1	–	11	2
278	„ 25	11	23	1	1	–	—	1
279	„ 25	25	45	1	1	–	8	2
280	„ 25	26	24	1	1	–	74	6
281	„ 25	N. F.	Slaughter	1	—	1	—	–
282	„ 25	N. F.	Cattle sheds	1	—	1	—	–
283	„ 26	15	G. Quarters	1	1	–	—	–
284	„ 26	21	7	1	1	–	35	2
285	„ 26	22	12	1	1	–	22	4
286	„ 26	24	1	1	1	–	171	5
287	„ 26	24	G. A.	1	1	–	—	5
288	„ 26	26	24	1	1	–	74	3
289	„ 26	27	23	1	—	1	—	10
290	„ 26	27	35	1	1	–	238	12

Table VIII.—Showing the Localities of Deaths from Cholera among the Civil Population of Gibraltar in the year 1865.—*continued.*

Number.	Date.	District.	House.	No. of Deaths.	Place of Death. Patio.	Place of Death. Room.	Population in Patio.	Deaths in same Patio.
	1865.							
291	Sept. 26	South	M. P. W. M. H.	1	1	–	—	—
292	„ 27	7	5	1	1	–	36	3
293	„ 27	27	35	1	1	–	238	12
294	„ 28	9	8	1	1	–	20	1
295	„ 28	16	12	1	1	–	36	1
296	„ 28	21	6	1	1	–	24	1
297	„ 28	25	10	1	1	–	94	7
298	„ 28	3	36	1	1	–	20	2
299	„ 28	3	52	1	1	–	69	8
300	„ 28	5	27	1	1	–	16	1
301	„ 28	22	12	1	1	–	22	4
302	„ 28	25	41	1	1	–	58	2
303	„ 28	26	23	1	1	–	14	2
304	„ 28	27	33	1	1	–	—	4
305	„ 28	4 South	6	1	1	–	—	—
306	„ 28	N. F.	Commt Sheds	1	—	1	—	—
307	„ 29	2	10	1	1	–	30	3
308	„ 29	1	5	1	1	–	20	1
309	„ 30	14	28	1	1	–	22	1
310	„ 30	14	29	1	1	–	19	2
311	„ 30	17	29	1	1	–	29	1
312	„ 30	27	33	1	1	–	—	4
313	„ 30	3 South	18	1	1	–	—	—
314	„ 30	3 do.	36	1	1	–	8	—
315	„ 30	N. F.	Commt Sheds	1	—	1	—	—
316	Oct. 1	5	4	1	1	–	36	2
317	„ 1	11	24	1	1	–	38	3
318	„ 1	26	26	1	1	–	21	1
319	„ 1	7 South	10	1	1	–	5	—
320	„ 1	do.	Gt Quarters	1	1	–	—	—
321	„ 2	2	10	1	1	–	30	3
322	„ 2	16	7	1	1	–	20	1
323	„ 2	24	44	1	1	–	97	5
324	„ 2	25	41	1	1	–	58	2
325	„ 2	26	21	1	1	–	38	5
326	„ 3	2	23	1	1	–	60	2
327	„ 3	3	8	1	1	–	24	1
328	„ 3	15	2	1	1	–	20	1
329	„ 3	18	24	1	1	–	13	1
330	„ 3	24	42	1	1	–	61	3
331	„ 4	3	23	1	1	–	60	2
332	„ 4	13	20	1	1	–	9	1
333	„ 4	21	7	1	1	–	35	2
334	„ 4	25	47	1	1	–	22	1
335	„ 4	3 South	37	1	1	–	6	—
336	„ 4	24	G. A.	1	1	–	—	5
337	„ 5	6	19	1	1	–	13	2
338	„ 5	13	9	1	1	–	7	1
339	„ 5	19	L. G.	1	1	–	—	—
340	„ 5	17	2	1	1	–	52	3
341	„ 5	27	33	1	1	–	—	4
342	„ 5	Bay	Lighters	1	—	–	—	—
843	„ 6	2	10	1	1	–	30	3
344	„ 6	3	31	1	1	–	32	1
345	„ 6	3	51	1	1	–	41	3
346	„ 6	14	3	1	1	–	20	2
347	„ 6	26	5	1	1	–	10	1
348	„ 6	26	11	1	1	–	28	1
349	„ 6	26	24	1	1	–	70	6
350	„ 7	2	23	1	1	–	60	2

Number.	Date.	District.	House.	No. of Deaths.	Place of Death. Patio.	Place of Death. Room.	Population Patio.	Deaths in same Patio.
	1865.							
351	Oct. 7	10	11	1	1	–	14	2
352	„ 7	13	17	1	1	–	9	1
353	„ 7	17	3	1	1	–	23	1
354	„ 7	21	14	1	1	–	80	1
355	„ 7	22	8	1	1	–	20	2
356	„ 7	24	42	1	1	–	61	3
357	„ 7	27	10	1	1	–	—	3
358	„ 7	N. F.	Cattle Sheds	1	—	4	—	—
359	„ 8	4	25	1	1	–	—	1
360	„ 8	14	18	1	1	–	25	1
361	„ 8	22	8	1	1	–	20	2
362	„ 8	24	1	1	1	–	171	5
363	„ 8	27	19	1	1	–	39	1
364	„ 8	27	23	1	—	–	—	10
365	„ 9	6	19	1	1	–	14	2
366	„ 9	1 South.	10	1	1	–	4	—
367	„ 9	N. F.	Slaughter	1	—	2	—	—
368	„ 10	9	P. Baths	1	1	–	—	1
369	„ 10	14	29	1	1	–	19	2
370	„ 10	19	9	1	1	–	40	4
371	„ 10	26	24	1	1	–	70	6
372	„ 11	7	5	1	1	–	36	3
373	„ 11	11	24	1	1	–	38	3
374	„ 11	13	36	1	1	–	16	1
375	„ 11	13	G. Quarters	1	1	–	—	1
376	„ 11	19	L. G.	1	1	–	—	—
377	„ 12	2	12	1	1	–	30	2
378	„ 12	15	17	1	1	–	12	3
379	„ 12	17	2	1	1	–	52	3
380	„ 12	25	4	1	—	1	—	6
381	„ 13	15	G. Quarters	1	1	–	—	1
382	„ 13	21	22	1	1	–	40	1
383	„ 13	1 South.	5	1	1	–	—	—
384	„ 14	5	4	1	1	–	24	2
385	„ 14	11	34	1	1	–	—	1
386	„ 14	24	44	1	1	–	97	5
387	„ 14	N. F.	Garden W. B.	1	—	–	—	—
388	„ 15	2	12	1	1	–	30	2
389	„ 15	9	12	1	1	–	54	2
390	„ 15	15	17	1	1	–	12	3
391	„ 15	22	12	1	1	–	22	4
392	„ 15	22	12	1	1	–	22	4
393	„ 15	24	7	1	1	–	—	1
394	„ 16	6	13	1	1	–	14	1
395	„ 16	10	11	1	1	–	14	2
396	„ 16	3 South.	6	1	1	–	—	—
397	„ 17	1 do.	11	1	1	–	—	—
398	„ 17	3	24	1	1	–	60	1
399	„ 17	14	32	1	1	–	50	2
400	„ 18	17	2	1	1	–	52	3
401	„ 18	24	44	1	1	–	97	5
402	„ 18	27	5	1	1	–	29	5
403	„ 20	9	3	1	1	–	25	1
404	„ 22	1 South.	19	1	1	–	—	—
405	„ 22	14	16	1	1	–	14	2
406	„ 22	27	10	1	1	–	—	3
407	„ 22	C. Bay.	14	1	—	1	—	1
408	„ 24	26	24	1	1	–	70	6

Table IX.—Giving the Number of Deaths from Cholera among the Civil Population of Gibraltar in each affected House.

A.—*North Front.*

Place.	Deaths from Cholera.	Place.	Deaths from Cholera.
Slaughter Houses	6	Devils Tower	2
Washing Sheds	3	Gardens	2
Commissariat Sheds	3	Lime Kiln	1
Cattle Sheds	2	Open Air	1

B.—*Town of Gibraltar.*

No. of District.	No. of House.	Deaths from Cholera.	No. of District.	No. of House.	Deaths from Cholera.	No. of District.	No. of House.	Deaths from Cholera.
1	3	1	13—*cont.*	Govt. Qrs.	1	24—*cont.*	30	1
„	5	1	14	2	1	„	41	2
2	8	1	„	3	2	„	42	3
„	10	3	„	5	1	„	43	1
„	12	2	„	15	1	„	44	5
„	13	1	„	16	2	25	4	6
„	23	1	„	18	1	„	5	3
„	33	1	„	28	1	„	6	1
3	8	1	„	29	2	„	7	1
„	16	2	„	32	2	„	10	7
„	17	1	„	37	1	„	24	1
„	23	1	15	2	1	„	26	1
„	24	1	„	7	2	„	31	1
„	29	2	„	Govt. Qrs.	2	„	41	2
„	31	1	„	17	3	„	44	1
„	36	2	16	2	1	„	45	2
„	40	1	„	6	1	„	46	2
„	41	1	„	7	1	„	47	1
„	47	1	„	8	1	„	48	1
„	48	3	„	9	1	„	57	1
„	49	2	„	10	1	„	61	1
„	50	3	„	12	1	26	5	1
„	51	3	„	27	1	„	10	1
„	52	8	17	1	1	„	11	1
4	12	1	„	2	3	„	12	1
„	25	1	„	3	1	„	13	1
5	3	2	„	9	1	„	15	1
„	4	2	„	14	2	„	16	1
„	6	2	„	22	1	„	17	2
„	11	1	„	29	1	„	18	1
„	17	1	18	1	2	„	19	1
„	27	1	„	2	1	„	21	5
„	29	1	„	4	1	„	22	3
„	34	3	„	8	2	„	23	2
„	38	1	„	9	1	„	24	6
„	43	1	„	13	1	„	25	3
6	13	1	„	24	1	„	26	1
„	19	2	19	5	1	„	27	2
7	5	3	„	7	6	„	30	1
„	11	2	„	9	4	„	32	1
8	—	—	„	Library Gardn.	4	„	G. H.	1
9	3	1	20	—	—	27	1	1
„	4	1	21	6	1	„	2	1
„	8	1	„	7	2	„	3	1
„	Baths	1	„	11	3	„	4	1
„	12	2	„	14	1	„	5	5
10	11	2	„	16	1	„	7	2
11	24	3	„	21	4	„	10	3
„	25	3	„	22	1	„	11	3
„	27	1	22	4	1	„	12	2
„	30	2	„	8	2	„	14	1
„	33	1	„	12	4	„	18	2
„	34	1	„	15	1	„	19	1
„	37	1	„	18	1	„	23	10
„	39	1	23	Govt. Qrs.	1	„	24	1
„	42	2	24	1	5	„	25	2
„	44	1	„	2	1	„	26	4
12	3	2	„	3	1	„	27	4
„	17	2	„	7	1	„	28	1
13	9	1	„	Gavinos Asylm.	5	„	33	4
„	17	1	„	14	1	„	34	2
„	20	1	„	15	2	„	35	12
„	36	1	„	25	1	28	Garden	1

Table IX.—Giving the Number of Deaths from Cholera among the Civil Population of Gibraltar in each affected House—*continued.*

C.—*South District.*

No. of District.	No. of House.	Deaths from Cholera.	No. of District.	No. of House.	Deaths from Cholera.	No. of District.	No. of House.	Deaths from Cholera.
1	5	2	3—*cont.*	17	1	5	5	3
„	10	1	„	18	1	„	20	1
„	11	1	„	23	2	6	6	1
„	19	1	„	26	1	„	10	1
2	—	—	„	35	3	7	4	1
3	6	1	„	36	2	„	10	1
„	13	1	„	37	1	„	Govt. Qrs.	1
„	15	1	4	6	1	8, 9, 10	—	—

TABLE X.—PARTICULARS of the WELLS on the NORTH FRONT.

No. of Well.	Depth of Well below Ground level.	Quantity of Water in October 1865.	Bottom of Well *below* High Water.*	Locality.	Remarks.
	ft. in.	ft. in.	ft. in.		
1	10 0	3 5	2 1	In a line with the watering jetty	No. 1. is very largely used by the civil population in the town; No. 2. by the troop encamped close to it in the summer time; and No. 3. for supplying water to ships.
2	9 6	2 6	2 0		
3	11 0	1 9	3 4		
4	11 0	3 4	3 2	A well with two pumps on the roadside 83 yards from the beach.	This well is used almost exclusively for the supply of all the troops in Gibraltar during the summer.
5	10 0	4 0	2 9	Near the old north front guard house.	———
6	12 0	4 6	4 2	These are all in the Government gardens - - -	Nos. 6. to 12. are about 10 feet in diameter; they are worked by bullocks, and the water chiefly used for irrigation. No. 14. is used for drinking by the people living round it. The others, 13, 15, 16, and 17, are apparently never used.
7	11 8	5 0	3 8		
8	11 6	5 6	4 4		
9	10 3	4 0	3 3		
10	14 6	6 6	5 6		
11	14 6	4 9	3 8		
12	17 0	7 3	6 5		
13	9 0	2 6	1 10		
14	9 6	3 0	1 9		
15	11 0	4 9	3 10		
16	9 6	2 0	2 0		
17	9 6	2 6	2 0		
18	—	3 3	1 9	Near the cemetery.	———
19	—	2 6	1 9	In the mortar yard.	———

* The difference between high and low water is 4 feet (about).

The foregoing is compiled from surveys taken in October 1865.

5th December 1866. EDW. ROBERTS.

No. XI.

SIR, Chemical Department, Woolwich, 13th October 1866.

In reply to your letter of the 29th ult., I have the honour to report, for the information of the Secretary of State for War, that the samples of water forwarded for examination by the General Officer Commanding at Gibraltar have been submitted to analysis, with the following results.

The waters were described as follows:

Contract No. 1. from well near the road.
„ No. 2. „ well centre
„ No. 3. „ well jetty, which supplies the shipping.

The three waters were not found to differ in any important respects from each other; No. 1. was, however, slightly the purer of the three.

All three waters are very hard, but are considerably softened by boiling. They are greatly superior in quality to the waters previously received for analysis from Gibraltar, excepting that from Swart's reserve well.

The organic matter did not furnish evidence of being decidedly objectionable in character, and the proportions of nitrates are small as compared to those found in other samples of water from Gibraltar.

The numerical results furnished by the analysis are as follows:

	I.	II.	III.
Total dissolved constituents per gallon. -	36 grs.	41 grs.	47 grs.
Carbonate of Lime - - -	11·14 grs.	9·64 grs.	10·94 grs.
Sulphate of Lime - - -	4·08 „	8·16 „	9·20 „
Nitrate of Lime - - -	1·75 „	1·75 „	2·00 „
Carbonate of Magnesia - - -	6·30 „	5·77 „	7·87 „
Chloride of Sodium - - -	10·63 „	13·10 „	14·16 „
Organic Matter - - -	1·50 „	2·00 „	2·10 „
Hardness on Clark's scale - -	23°	26°	30°

I have, &c.
(Signed) F. A. ABEL,
Chemist of the War Department.

The Under Secretary of State for War.

No. XI. B.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company,
Offices, 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.
9th November 1866.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of 24th ultimo (Gibraltar. 2. / 1865.) stating that the question of improving the supply of water to merchant vessels at Gibraltar is under consideration, and making certain inquiries, in connexion with this matter, as to the alleged appearance of cholera on board one of this Company's steamers which had received water from the present source of supply.

In reply, I am instructed to transmit to you the enclosed copy of a report on the subject from the Company's Medical Inspector, Dr. Alexander Beattie, giving the information asked for in your letter.

I am also instructed to enclose a copy of the report of Dr. A. S. Taylor, to whom a bottle of the water obtained from the same source from which the "Poonah" was supplied was forwarded by the Director for analysis.

I have, &c.
(Signed) C. W. HOWELL,
Secretary.

The Under Secretary of State for War,
War Office, S.W.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company,
Offices, 122, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.,
6th November 1866.

SIR,

THE letter from the War Office, dated 24th ultimo, to your address having been laid before me, I have the honour to submit the following statement in reply, so far as the information required can be given by me.

1st. The name of the steamer on board which the water supposed by Dr. Simon (from the analysis of it made by Professor Parkes of Netley Hospital) to have been the cause of two fatal cases of cholera which occurred among the crew was the "Poonah."

2d. The two iron tanks in the fore-part of this steamer, each capable of holding about 1,200 gallons of water, were filled up at Gibraltar from casks sent by the Company's agent, and the date of watering was the 5th June last.

3d. The "Poonah" left Alexandria at 11 a.m. of 28th May, and during the voyage to Southampton only one case of dysentery and one of cholera are reported in the surgeon's list. The former occurred in a second-class passenger, ill at date of leaving Alexandria, and discharged on arrival at Southampton. The latter was seized on the 9th of June when the vessel was in the English Channel, and died the same day. He was one of the firemen of the ship, and was a delicate weakly man. He complained for the first time of being ill to a companion about ¼ to 4 o'clock a.m. of the 9th. The surgeon saw him at 6 o'clock. He performed his work in his evening watch from 4 to 8 o'clock of the 8th, and sat up with his messmates at supper till 10 o'clock. He partook copiously of water on coming up heated from the engine-room. The night was chilly and he no doubt sustained a nervous shock.

4th. Another fireman, named Palmer, not known to be ill before the arrival of the "Poonah" at Southampton, was reported to have suffered from severe diarrhœa *from* the day of his arrival. He lived with his family on shore, got some medicine from a druggist on the 12th, went to work on board ship on 13th, was sent for about 4 p.m. of that day to see one of his children reported to him to be dying, he remained at home, and died on the 19th.

5th. Under instructions from the Directors as reported to you for their information, I visited the "Poonah" on the 30th June, and made inquiry into the state of the crew and the vessel. I ascertained that the water in the two fore tanks had been used by the *whole* of the crew and second-class passengers, in number 118 persons, on the voyage homeward. Some others of the firemen, and these only, had suffered slightly from relaxation of the bowels, but did not apply to the surgeon, nor cease from work, and they all were healthy and well when I inspected them.

6th. The meteorological condition of atmosphere, as shown by the register of the Ordnance Survey Office, Southampton, from 8th to 14th June exhibited considerable fluctuation of barometer and thermometer, and the electric disturbance which prevailed was more marked, and sufficient to disturb the nervous system and occasion increased intestinal secretions.

7th. The analysis of samples of water taken from the source from which the steamers are supplied at Gibraltar, made by Professors Miller and Alfred Taylor, prove the water to contain an excess of carbonate of lime and magnesia, and also a small quantity of organic matter.

8th. Measures ought to be adopted to obtain, if possible, water of a better quality for the ships. If this cannot be done, the several means of purification by filtration, boiling, &c., which have been represented to the directors, should be carefully used.

I am, &c.
(Signed) ALEX. BEATTIE, M.D.,
Medical Inspector.

C. W. Howell, Esq., Secretary,
P. & O. S. N. Coy.

TABLE XII.—STATISTICAL RETURN showing the SANITARY CONDITION of DWELLINGS of the CIVIL POPULATION

A.—*North*

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Number of District (D.), and Number or Designation of House (H.) where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yrs. 2	M.	1865. 17 August	North Front	Undrained	Indifferent	Indifferent	No	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street
36	„	21 „	„	„	Bad	Bad	Yes	„	Not clean	Crowded	3	„
25	„	20 „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	3	„
19	„	21 „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	3	„
50	„	23 „	„	„	„	„	No	„	Indifferent	Not crowded	1	Court
18	F.	23 „	„	„	Good	Good	„	„	Clean	„	1	Street
11	M.	29 „	Catalan Bay	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
43	„	3 September	North Front	„	Bad	Bad	„	1st Floor	Not clean	„	2	Enclosed yard
34	F.	8 „	„	„	Good	Good	„	Ground Floor	Clean	„	2	Street
40	„	8 „	„	„	Bad	Bad	„	1st Floor	Not clean	„	2	Enclosed yard
41	M.	28 „	„	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Indifferent	„	1	Court
38	„	30 „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
78	F.	7 October	„	„	Good	Good	„	„	Clean	„	1	Street
58	„	9 „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„

B.—*Town of*

Yrs. 50	M	1865. 20 August	D. 17, H. 14, Gunner's Lane	Drained	Indifferent	Bad	Yes	2nd Floor	Not clean	Crowded	2	Court
29	,	21 „	D. 11, H. 37, Castle Ramp	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	5	Street
70	F.	21 „	D. 27, H. 18, Willis's Road	Undrained	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	Not crowded	2	Both
40	M.	22 „	D. 27, H. 28, Hill Side	„	Bad	„	Always	Stables for Donkey, Ground Floor.	„	Crowded	None	None
26	F.	22 „	D. 24, H. 41, Road, Devil's Gap	Drained	Indifferent	Indifferent	Yes	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	4	Court
57	„	23 „	D. 21, H. 11, Town Range	„	„	„	No	2nd Floor	„	„	3	„
40	M.	23 „	D. 14, H. 37, Fraser Ramp	„	Bad	„	Yes	Ground Floor	Not clean	„	1	Street
40	„	23 „	D. 27, H. 24, Cavallero's Yard	Court not drained.	„	Bad	„	„	„	„	1	Court
18	„	23 „	D. 25, H. 61, Road, Devil's Gap	„	„	Indifferent	„	„	„	Crowded	1	„
70	F.	24 „	D. 24, H. 2, Road to Flat Bastion	Drained	Indifferent	„	No	„	„	Not crowded	1	Street
6½	M.	24 „	D. 17, H. 15, Gunner's Lane	„	„	Bad	Yes	„	„	Crowded	1	Court
39	„	26 „	D. 17, H. 1, Governor's Parade	„	„	Court bad	„	„	„	„	1	„
19	„	27 „	D. 19, H. 9, Prince Edward's Rd.	„	„	„	„	2nd Floor		„	1	Outer air
29	„	27 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	„	1	„
7	„	27 „	D. 16, H. 27, Church Street	„	Properly	Indifferent	No	„	„	„	1	Court
37	„	27 „	D. 11, H. 25, Serruya's Lane	„	Bad	Bad	Yes	„	„	„	1	„
43	F.	28 „	D. 25, H. 46, Road to Flat Bastion	„	Indifferent	Court bad	„	3rd Floor	„	Not crowded	2	„
43	„	28 „	D. 15, H. 7, Giro's Passage	„	Bad	Indifferent	„	Ground Floor	Clean	„	3	Street
61	M.	28 „	D. 14, H. 5, Governor's Street	„	Indifferent	„	„	2nd Floor	„	„	3	„
6	„	28 „	D. 5, H. 29, Lower Castle Street	„			No	„	Not clean	Crowded	1	

of GIBRALTAR where Deaths from CHOLERA occurred during the Epidemic of 1865 (prepared by the Police).

Front.

Doors: whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Water Supply. Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank; "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	House Drainage. Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gulley or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gulley or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommodation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c., &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	REMARKS.
Outer air	Drawn from well.	Good	Sufficient	Drawn from well.	None	No	No	None	No privy	—	No	Near No. 1, Limekiln, North Front.
"	"	Bad	"	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	Common privy.	No	Yes	Government Contractor's Sheds, for washing Soldiers' Bedding.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Close court	"	Good	"	"	"	"	No	No	"	"	No	Commissary Sheds, North Front.
Outer air	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Near the Devil's Tower Guard, North Front.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Mr. Conte's House, Catalan Bay.
Enclosed yard	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Mrs. Peralta's Store, North Front.
Outer air	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Situate near the Slaughter-house, North Front.
Enclosed yard	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Mrs. Peralta's Store, North Front.
Close court	"	"		"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Commissary Cart Drivers Sheds, North Front.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "
Outer air	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Government Contractors Cattle Sheds, North Front.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Situate near the Slaughter-house, North Front.

Gibraltar.

Court	Ragged Staff	Tasted badly.	Insufficient	Carried	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Open sink	Not supplied.	Yes	Water-closets and drains out of order, and bad smell.
Common stairs	"	"	"	"	—	No	No	No	"	"	"	This room is occupied till 9½ o'clock p.m. as a drinking and smoking room for soldiers. Died in hospital.
Court	Tank	Good	"	Drawn tank.	Under room	Yes	"	"	Common privy.	"	"	This room is unfit for any human person to live in.
Outer air	Near ground	Muddy	"	Carried	—	None	None	None	No privy	None	None	The premises are only a wooden shed, crowded with donkeys; very bad smell always arising from the same.
Court	Tank	Good	"	Drawn	Court	Small; Yes.	Yes	Yes	Common privy.	Not supplied.	No	—
Common stairs	Ragged Staff	Badly	"	Carried	—	Yes	No	No	"	"	Yes	Court is not in good sanitary condition.
Court	"	Good	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	—	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	Died in hospital. Court is not in good sanitary condition. Water-closet and drain out of order. One privy for 50 persons.
"	"	Badly	"	"	—	No	No	No	Open sink	"	"	" "
Outer air	Tank	Good	"	Drawn	Under house	Yes	"	"	Common privy.	"	"	—
Court	Ragged Staff	Badly	"	Carried	—	"	Yes	Yes	Open sink	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	This room was condemned by a medical doctor. Court is in a very dirty state, also the drains and water-closet.
Common stairs	Tank	Good	Sufficient	Drawn	Under court	No	"	"	"	"	"	The house drain is closed.
Street	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "
Court	Ragged Staff	Badly	Insufficient	Carried	—	Yes	No	No	"	"	"	—
"	North Front	"	"	"	—	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	Court is in a bad sanitary condition.
Common stairs	Ragged Staff	"	"	"	—	"	No	No	"	"	"	—
Street	North Front	Good	"	"	—	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	Water-closet in a very bad state.
Outer air	"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	Tank	"	"	Drawn	House	"	"	"	Common privy.	"	"	Property in a bad condition.

Table XII.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings of the Civil Population

B.—*Town of*

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Number of District (D.), and Number or Designation of House (H.) where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yrs.		1865.										
29	M.	29 August -	D. 5, H. 34, New Tank Ramp -	Undrained	Bad	Bad	Yes	Ground Floor	Indifferent	Crowded	2	Narrow court
36	F.	30 „ -	D. 22, H. 18, Town Range -	Drained	Properly	Court bad	„	„	Not clean	Not crowded	1	Court
50	M.	30 „ -	D. 19, H. 9, Prince Edward's Rd.	„	Indifferent	„	„	2nd Floor	„	Crowded	1	Outer air
30	F.	31 „ -	D. 25, H. 5, Arengo's Yard -	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	„	2	Both
11½	M.	2 September	D. 12, H. 17, Governor's Street -	„	„	„	„	2nd Floor	„	„	2	Court
28	„	3 „	D. 3, H. 52, Castle Ramp -	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Indifferent	Not crowded	1	„
50	F.	3 „	D. 25, H. 5, Arengo's Yard -	„	„	„	„	„	Not clean	„	1	„
67	„	4 „	D. 25, H. 31, Lopez's Ramp -	„	„	Indifferent	No	„	Clean	„	2	„
30	„	4 „	D. 26, H. 19, Gully Steps -	„	Bad	Bad	Yes	„	Not clean	Crowded	1	„
64	„	5 „	D. 3, H. 52, Castle Ramp - -	„	Indifferent	Court bad	„	„	„	„	2	„
52	„	5 „	D. 25, H. 10, Levy's Building -	Undrained	Bad	Bad	Privy	„	„	„	1	„
55	M.	6 „	D. 5, H. 34, Gully Steps - -	„	„	„	—	„	„	Not crowded	1	„
34	F.	6 „	D. 24, H. 42, Prince Edward's Rd.	„	Indifferent	Indifferent	Yes	„	Indifferent	Crowded	1	„
49	„	6 „	D. 16, H. 8, Baker's Passage - -	Drained	„	„	„	2nd Floor	Clean	Not crowded	3	„
33	M.	7 „	D. 14, H. 16, Governor's Street -	„	„	„	„	1st Floor	Not clean	Crowded	2	Street
50	F.	7 „	D. 15, H. 7, Giro's Passage -	„	Bad	„	„	2nd Floor	Indifferent	„	3	Court
86	M.	7 „	D. 3, H. 48, Castle Street -	„	„	„	„	„	„	Not crowded	5	„
87	F.	7 „	„ - -	„	„	„	„	„		„	5	„
3	„	7 „	D. 27, H. 11, Willis's Road -	„	„	Bad	„	Ground Floor	Not clean	„	1	„
33	„	7 „	D. 18, H. 13, Prince Edward's Ramp.	„	Good	Good	None	2nd Floor	Clean	„	2	Both
50	M.	8 „	D. 5, H. 34, Gully Steps - -	Undrained	Bad	Bad	—	Ground Floor	Not clean	Very crowded	1	Court
3½	F.	8 „	D. 27, H. 23, Cavallero's Yard -	„	„	„	Yes	1st Floor	„	„	1	„
4½	„	9 „	D. 3, H. 49, Castle Street -	Drained	Indifferent	Indifferent	„	Ground Floor	„	„	1	„
7	„	9 „	D. 3. H. 40, Conti's Yard -	Court undrained.	Bad	Bad	„	„	„	„	None	None
58	M.	9 „	D. 12, H. 17, Governor's Street -	Drained	Indifferent	Indifferent	„	„	„	„	1	Court
50	„	9 „	D. 5, H. 43, Gully Steps - -	Undrained	Bad		„	2nd Floor	„	„	2	„
2	F.	10 „	D. 27, H. 26, Cavallero's Yard -	„	„	Bad	„	Ground Floor	„	„	1	„
2	M.	10 „	D. 26, H. 13, Castle Street -	„	Indifferent	Indifferent	„	„	„	„	1	„
70	F.	10 „	D. 25, H. 4, Arengo's Yard -	Drained	„	„	„	„	Indifferent	Not crowded	1	Street
7	M.	10 „	D. 26, H. 22, Gulley Steps -	„	Bad	„	„	2nd Floor	„	Crowded	1	„
34	F.	10 „	D. 7, H. 11, Turkey's Lane -	„	Properly	Good	„	„	Not clean	Not crowded	1	Court
2	M.	10 „	D. 19, H. 7, Prince Edward's Rd.	„	Indifferent	Indifferent	„	„	„	„	2	Yard
73	F.	11 „	D. 21, H. 21, Church Street -	„	Properly	Court bad	—	Ground Floor	„	Crowded	None	None
47	„	11 „	D. 3, H. 40, Conti's Passage -	Court undrained.	Bad	„	Yes	„	„	Not crowded	1	Court
54	M.	11 „	D. 3, H. 52, Castle Ramp - -	Drained	„	„	„	„	Indifferent	Crowded	3	„
36	F.	11 „	D. 3, H. 29, Carreras Yard -	„	„	„	„	3rd Floor	„	„	3	„
2	„	11 „	„ „ -	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	3	„
45	„	11 „	D. 27, H. 23, Cavallero's Yard -	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Not clean	„	1	„
45	M.	12 „	D. 27, H. 27, Cavallero's Yard -	Undrained	„	Bad	—	„	„	Crowded	1	„
28	F.	12 „	D. 3, H. 49, Castle Street -	Drained	Indifferent	Indifferent	—	Terrace	Indifferent	„	1	Terrace
2½	M.	12 „	D. 19, H. 7, Prince Edward's Rd.	„	„	„	—	2nd Floor	„	„	None	None
68	F.	12 „	D. 24, H. 14, Road to Flat Bastion	„	„	„	—	Ground Floor	„	„	1	Open air

of Gibraltar where Deaths from Cholera occurred during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

Gibraltar—continued.

Doors: whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						Remarks.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank; "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gulley or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gulley or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommodation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c., &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	
Street	Ragged Staff	Badly	Insufficient	Carried	—	No	No	No	None	—	None	—
Court	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Common privy.	Not supplied.	Yes	—
Common stairs	Tank	Good	Sufficient	Drawn	Under court	No	"	"	Open sink	"	"	—
Court	Ragged Staff	"	Insufficient	Carried	—	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	Court and water-closet are not in good sanitary condition. One privy for 60 persons.
Common stairs	North Front	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Court	Tank	Tasted badly.	Sufficient	Drawn	Under court	"	"	"	"	"	"	Privy unfit for human use; house is not in good sanitary condition.
"	Ragged Staff	Good	Insufficient	Carried	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Tank	"	"	Drawn	Under court	"	"	"	Common privy.	"	"	—
"	North Front	Badly	"	Carried	—	No	"	"	No privy	None	None	Dangerous and unsafe for any person to live in.
"	Tank	Tasted badly.	Sufficient	Drawn	Under court	Yes	Yes	From sink	Common privy.	Not supplied.	Yes	Room unfit for habitation.
"	"	Good	Insufficient	"	Under house	No	—	From privy	"	"	"	The whole building is in a dilapidated state, and a quantity of filth and slops are thrown outside the house, together with an uncovered cesspool, which emits a fearful smell.
"	Ragged Staff	Badly	"	Carried	—	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	Privy in bad condition.
Common stairs	North Front	Good	"	"	—	Yes	"	Yes	"	"	"	—
Court	"	"	"	"	—	No	"	"	Open sink	"	"	Dangerous to live in; house in ruins.
Common stairs	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	"	Smell from drain.	"	"	"	Bad smell from privy and drains.
"	Tank	"	"	Drawn	House	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Ragged Staff	"	"	Carried	—	No	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Tank	"	Sufficient	Drawn	House	Yes	"	"	Common privy.	"	"	Privy is under ground, and bad.
Court	Ragged Staff	Badly	Insufficient	Carried	—	No	—	—	None	—	—	—
"	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Open sink	Not supplied.	Yes	Privy in bad state.
"	"	"	"	"	—	"	"		"	"	"	—
"	North Front	Good	"	"	—	No	"	"	"	"	"	This property is in a filthy state.
"	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	"	"	Common privy.	"	"	—
Common stairs	Tank	"	"	Drawn	Court	No	"	Bad smell	"	"	"	—
Court	Ragged Staff	Badly	"	Carried	—	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	Privy dangerous to health.
"	"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	Privy in a bad state.
"	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	" "
Outer air	"	"	"	"	—		"	"	"	"	"	The whole property is in bad condition.
Common stairs	"	"	"	"	—	"	No	—	"	"	"	Privy is in a filthy state.
"	Tank	Good	"	Drawn	House	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	—
Court	Ragged Staff	"	"	Carried	—	"	"	"	Open sink	"	"	Room unfit and dangerous to health. Ceiling very low, and room very damp.
Outer air	North Front	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	Tank	Badly	Sufficient	Drawn	Under court	"	"	From sink	Common privy.	"	"	Privy unfit for human use.
"	North Front	Good	Insufficient	Carried	—	"	"	Fromdrains	"	"	"	" "
"	"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "
Court	Ragged Staff	Badly	"	"	—	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	Privy unfit for human use.
"	"	Good	"	"	—	No	"	"	"	"	"	One privy for 50 persons. Died in hospital.
Terrace	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	Tank	"	"	Drawn	House	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	No	No	"		"	—

Table XII.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings of the Civil Population

B.—*Town of*

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Number of District (D.) and Number or Designation of House (H.) where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yrs.		1865.										
52	M.	12 September	D. 24, H. 44, Prince Edward's Rd.	Drained	Indifferent	Indifferent	—	2nd Floor	Not clean	Crowded	2	Court
21	F.	12 „	D. 27, H. 14, Willis's Road -	„	Bad	„	—	„	Clean	„	1	„
62	M.	12 „	D. 25, H. 45, Road to Flat Bastion	„	Indifferent	„	—	„	„	Not crowded	2	Both
21	F.	12 „	D. 27, H. 23, Cavallero's Yard -	Undrained	Bad	Bad	—	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	Court
41	„	12 „	D. 3, H. 40, Conti Passage -	Court undrained.	„	Court bad	—	„	„	„	None	—
35	M.	12 „	D. 27, H. 23, Cavallero's Yard -	Undrained	„	„	—	„	Indifferent	Not crowded	1	Court
29	F.	12 „	D. 5, H. 38, New Tank Ramp. -	„	Indifferent	Good	—	„	Clean	„	None	—
45	M.	12 „	D. 24, H. 44, Prince Edward's Rd.	Drained	„	Indifferent	—	2nd Floor	Not clean	Crowded	2	Court
84	„	12 „	D. 3, H. 48, Castle Street - -	„	„	„	—	„	„	Not crowded	None	None
64	F.	12 „	D. 11, H. 27, Serruya's Lane -	„	Bad	Bad	—	Ground Floor	„	„	2	Street
73	„	12 „	D. 26, H. 15, Castle Road - -	„	„	„	—		„	Crowded	1	Court
60	„	12 „	D. 26, H. 21, Gully Steps - -	„	„	„	—	„	„	„	None	None
20	„	12 „	D. 27, H. 11, Willis's Road -	„	„	„	—	„	„	„	1	Court
2	M.	12 „	D. 3, H. 51, Castle Ramp. -	„	Indifferent	Indifferent	—	2nd Floor	Indifferent	„	1	„
60	F.	13 „	D. 1, H. 3, Waterport Street -	„	„	Good	—	„	Not clean	„	2	Street
16	„	13 „	D. 24, H. 1, Prince Edward's Rd.	„		Indifferent	—	1st Ground Floor.	„	„	2	„
2	„	13 „	D. 27, H. 26, Cavallero's Yard -	Undrained	Bad	Bad	—	„	„	Not crowded	1	Court
42	„	13 „	D. 25, H. 10, Levy's Building -	„	„	„	—	2nd Floor	„	„	1	
3½	„	13 „	D. 24, H. 15, H. Gov^{rs} Parade -	Drained	Indifferent	Good	—	„	Clean	„	2	Street
45	M.	13 „	D. 18, H. 9, Fraser's Ramp. -	„	„	Indifferent	—	Ground	Not clean	„	1	Court
63	„	13 „	D. 16, H. 2, Bomb House Lane -	„	„	Court bad	—	2nd Floor	„	„	1	Street
1½	F.	13 „	D. 26, H. 17, Castle Road - -	„	Bad	Bad	—	Ground Floor	„	„	1	Court
48	„	13 „	D. 27, H. 5, Willis's Road - -	„	Indifferent	Court bad	—	2nd Floor	Indifferent	Crowded	1	Street
24	„	13 „	D. 5, H. 3, Castle Ramp. -	„	„	Bad	—	Ground Floor	Not clean	„	None	—
18	„	13 „	D. 27, H. 35, Willis's Road - -	„	„	„	—	2nd Floor	„	„	1	Street
7	M.	13 „	D. 24, H. 25, H. Gov^{rs} Parade -	„	Bad	Indifferent	No	„	Clean	Not crowded	1	Court
33	F.	13 „	D. 26, H. 21, Gully Steps - -	„	„	Bad	Yes	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	None	None
36	„	14 „	D. 25, H. 5, Arengo's Yard - -	„	Indifferent	Court bad	„	„	„	„	1	Court
25	M.	14 „	D. 27, H. 25, Cavallero's Yard -	„	Bad	Bad	„	„	„	„	1	„
46	„	14 „	D. 5. H. 8, Castle Ramp - -	„	„	Court bad	„	2nd Floor	„	Not crowded	2	One Court, One common Stairs.
34	„	14 „	D. 26, H. 10, Baker Passage -	„	„	Indifferent	No	„	Clean	„	2	Court
28	„	14 „	D. 18, H. 1, Fraser's Ramp. -	„	„	Court bad	„	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	„
30	„	14 „	D. 26, H. 22, Gully Steps - -	„	„	Bad	Yes	2nd Floor	Indifferent	„	1	Street
9	„	14 „	D. 27, H. 11, Willis's Road - -	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Not clean	„	1	Court
29	„	15 „	D. 5, H. 26, Castle Ramp. -	„	„	„	No	2nd Floor	Clean	„	1	Street
7	„	15 „	D. 27, H. 11, Willis's Road - -	„	„	„	Yes	Ground Floor	Not clean	„	1	Court
2	„	15 „	D. 24, H. 1, Prince Edward's Rd.	„	Indifferent	Indifferent	No	2nd Floor	„	„	2	Outer air
53	F.	15 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	3rd Floor	„	„	1	„
6	„	15 „	D. 5, H. 17, Castle Steps - -	„	„	„	„	2nd Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Court
50	M.	15 „	D. 14, H. 2, Rogrs. Ramp. -	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	„	2	„
78	F.	15 „	D. 26, H. 18, Gully Steps - -	„	Bad	Bad	„	„	Not clean	„	1	„
7	„	15 „	D. 14, H. 16, Governors Street -	„	„	„	From privy.	„	„	Crowded	1	„
38	„	15 „	D. 21, H. 16, Town Range - -	„	Good	Court bad	Yes	„	„	Not crowded	1	„
4		15 „	D. 22, H. 4, South Port Street -	„	„	Good	No	2nd Floor	Clean	„	1	„
5	M.	15 „	D. 27, H. 27, Cavallero's Yard -	„	Bad	Bad	Yes	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	Outer air and into an open Sink.

of Gibraltar where Deaths from Cholera occurred during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

Gibraltar—continued.

	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						
Doors: whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank, "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gulley or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gulley or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommodation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or No."	Remarks.
Common stairs	Tank	Good	Sufficient	Drawn	Court	Yes	Yes	Yes	Common privy.	Not supplied.	Yes	The court is in a very filthy state, and privy very bad.
"	"	Badly	Insufficient	"	Under house	"	No	"	"	"	"	" "
"	"	Good	Sufficient	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	—
Court	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	The house drain is within the wall of this room, and fills the whole of the room with a bad smell.
"	North Front	Indiff.	Insufficient	Carried	—	No.	—	—	"	"	"	Drains in a very bad state. Died in hospital.
"	Ragged Staff	Good	"	"	—	"	—	—	"	"	"	—
"	Tank	"	Sufficient	Drawn	Under house	Yes	—	—	"	"	"	Privy in bad condition at the time of attack.
Common stairs	"	"	"	"	Under court	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	—
"	Ragged Staff	Badly	"	Carried	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Court in bad sanitary order.
Court	Tank	Good	Insufficient	Drawn	Under house	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Ragged Staff	Badly	"	Carried	—	"	—	—	"	"	"	—
"	North Front	Good	"	"	—	"	—	—	"	"	"	Room unfit for human use.
"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—	—	Open sink	"	"	—
Common stairs	"	"	"	"	—	"	—	—	Yes	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—	—	"	"	"	—
"	Tank	"	Sufficient	Drawn	—	"	Yes	Yes	Common privy.	"	"	The house drains are open sinks and without traps.
Court	North Front	"	"	Carried	—	"	—	—	"	"	"	The court is in very bad state.
"	Tank	"	Insufficient	Drawn	Under terrace	No	—	—	"	"		—
Common stairs	"	"	Sufficient	"	Court	Yes	—	—	"	"	"	—
Court	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	—	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	Ragged Staff	"	"	Carried	—	"	—	—	"	"	"	—
Court	"	"	"	"	—	"	—	—	"	"	"	—
"	Tank	"	"	Drawn	Under house	"	—	—	"	"	"	—
"	"	Badly	Insufficient	"	Court	No	—	—	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	"	Good	"	"	House	Yes	—	—	"	"	"	Drains and privies are in a very filthy state, and strong smell arises.
"	"	"	"	"	Under house	"	No	No	"	"	No	—
Court	North Front	Badly	"	Carried	—	"	Yes	Yes	Open sink	"	Yes	Died in hospital. A strong smell rises from drain and privy.
"	Ragged Staff	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "
"	"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	In bad sanitary condition; one privy for 60 persons.
Common stairs	Tank	Good	"	Drawn	Under room	"	"	"	"	"	"	A strong smell arises from drain and privy.
"	"	"	"	"	Under court	"	—	—	Common privy.	"	No	—
Court	North Front	Badly	"	Carried	—	No	Sink; Yes	Yes	Open sink	"	Yes	The court is in a filthy state.
Common stairs	"	"	"	"	—	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	"	Drains and privy in a very bad condition.
Court	"	"	"	"	—	No	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	Tank	Good	"	Drawn	Under house	Yes	"	"	Common privy.	"	"	—
Court	North Front	Badly	"	Carried	—	No	"	"	Open sink	"	"	—
Common stairs	Tank	Good	"	Drawn	Under house	Yes	"	"	Common privy.	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Court	Yes	—	—	"	"	"	—
"	Ragged Staff	"	"	Carried	—	No	—	—	Open sink	"	"	—
"	Tank	"	"	Drawn	Court	Yes	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	—
"	North Front	Badly	"	Carried	—	No	"	"	"	"	"	The whole building is dangerous to live in.
Court	Tank	Good	"	Drawn	Room	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	Court and drain and privy in a bad sanitary condition.
Common stairs	North Front	"	"	Carried	—	"	—	—	Common privy.	"	"	—
Court	"	Badly	"	"	—	No	Yes	Yes	None	"	"	This room is not fit for any human person to live in.

Table XII.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings of the Civil Population

B.—*Town of*

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Number of District (D.) and Number or Designation of House (H.) where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
77	F.	15 September	D. 25, H. 4, Arengo's Yard -	Drained	Indifferent	Bad	Yes	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	Court
5	„	15 „	D. 27, H. 18, Willis's Road -	„	Bad	„	„	„	„	„	1	Street
6	M.	15 „	D. 27, H. 35, Willis's Road -	„	Indifferent	Court bad	„	2nd Floor	„	„	1	„
27	„	16 „	D. 11, H. 42, Castle Ramp. -	„	Bad	„	„	Ground Floor	„	„	1	Court
61	F.	16 „	D. 25, H. 57, Road to Flat Bastion	„	Indifferent	„	„	„	Clean	Not crowded	1	Both
69	„	16 „	D. 3, H. 52, Castle Ramp. -	„	„	„	„	„	Not clean	Crowded	2	Street
54	„	16 „	D. 27, H. 27, Cavallero's Yard -	„	Bad	Bad	„	„	„	„	1	Outer air and open sink.
42	„	16 „	D. 27, H. 5, Arengo's Yard -	„	Indifferent	„	„	„	„	„	2	Court
38	„	16 „	D. 11, H. 42, Castle Street -	„	Bad	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
1½	M.	15 „	D. 5, H. 6, Castle Ramp. -	„	„	„	—	2nd Floor	Indifferent	Not crowded	1	Street
1½	„	15 „	D. 27, H. 13, Willis's Road -	„	„	„	—	Ground Floor	„	Crowded	2	Court
17	F.	15 „	D. 27, H. 33, Cavallero's Yard -	„	„	„	—	„	Not clean	„	1	„
70	M.	15 „	D. 16, H. 9, Baker's Passage -	„	„	„	Yes	2nd Floor	„	„	1	Common stairs
22	„	15 „	D. 19, H. 15, Library Garden -	„	„	Indifferent	—	„	Clean	Not crowded	2	Outer air
2½	F.	15 „	D. 25, H. 9, Arengo's Yard -	„	„	Bad	Yes	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	Garden
39	„	15 „	D. 25, H. 6, Arengo's Yard -	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
26	„	17 „	D. 24, H. 43, Prince Edward Road	„	Indifferent	Indifferent	—	2nd Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Street
21	„	17 „	D. 19, H. 9, Governor's Street -	„	„	„	Yes	3rd Floor	„	„	2	Outer air
1½	„	17 „	D. 24, H. 15, Hd. Govrs. Parade -	„		Good	—	2nd Floor	„	„	2	Court
28	M.	17 „	D. 14, H. 31, Fraser Ramp. -	„	Bad	Indifferent	—	Ground Floor	„	Crowded	None	—
85	„	17 „	D. 27, H. 26, Cavallero's Yard -	„	„	Bad	—	„	Not clean	„	2	Court
38	„	17 „	D. 17, H. 22, Church Street -	„	Indifferent	Indifferent	—	2nd Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Street
33	„	17 „	D. 3, H. 36, Engineer's Lane -	„	„	„	—	„	„	„	1	Court
70	„	17 „	D. 3, H. 52, Castle Street -	„	Bad	Bad	—	„	Not clean	Crowded	2	„
22	F.	17 „	D. 26, H. 24, Willis's Road -	„	„	„	Yes	Ground Floor	„	„	1	„
38	„	17	D. 24, H. 30, H. G. Parade -	„	Indifferent	Indifferent	—	„	„	Not crowded	2	Open air
22	M.	17 „	D. 27, H. 7, Willis's Road -	„	„	„	Yes	2nd Floor	Indifferent	Crowded	1	Court
10	„	17 „	D. 26, H. 21, Gully Steps -	„	Bad	Bad	„	Ground Floor	Not clean	„	1	„
3½	„	17 „	D. 27, H. 3, Willis's Road -	„	„	Indifferent	—	„	„	„	1	Street
6	F.	17 „	D. 27, H. 23, Cavallero's Yard -	„	„	Bad	Yes	„	„	„	1	Court
52	„	17 „	„ „ -	„	„	„	„	2nd Floor	„	„	2	„
29	„	18 „	D. 27, H. 35, Willis's Road -	„	Indifferent	Court bad	—	„	„	„	1	„
28	„	18 „	D, 27, H. 3, Willis's Road -	„	Bad	Indifferent	—	Ground Floor	„	„	1	„
35	„	18 „	D. 18, H. 4, Castle Road -	„	Indifferent	„	—	2nd Floor	„	Not crowded	1	Street
37	M.	18 „	D. 5, H. 6, Castle Ramp. -	„	Bad	Bad	—	„	Clean	Crowded	1	„
30	„	18 „	D. 11, H. 42, Castle Street -	„	„	„	Yes	„	Not clean	„	1	Court
1½	„	18 „	D. 10, H. 7, Prince Edward Road	„	Indifferent	Indifferent	—	3rd Floor	Clean	„	1	„
18	F.	18 „	D. 27, H. 23, Cavallero's Yard -	„	Court bad	Bad	Yes	1st Floor	Not clean	„	1	„
40	M.	18 „	D. 11, H. 30, Serruya Lane -	„	Bad	Indifferent	„	2nd Floor	„	„	2	Both
17	F.	18 „	D. 18, H. 2, Fraser Ramp. -	„	„	Court bad	„	„	„	„	2	Court
44	„	18 „	D. 18, H. , Prince Edward Ramp.	„	Indifferent	Indifferent	—	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	„
42	„	18 „	D. 25, H. 48, Road to flat Bastion	„	„	„	—	„	„	„	2	Street

of Gibraltar where Deaths from Cholera occurred during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

Gibraltar—continued.

Doors: whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						Remarks.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient,"	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gulley or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gulley or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommodation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c., &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	
Court	Ragged Staff	Badly	Insufficient	Carried	—	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Open sink	Not supplied.	Yes.	—
"	Tank	Good	"	Drawn	Under house	"	"	"	"	"	"	The ramp and court in a filthy state.
Common stairs	"	"	Sufficient	"	Court	"	"	"	"	"	"	Court is not in good sanitary condition; from drain and privies a strong smell arises; two small privies for about 200 persons.
"	North Front	Badly	Insufficient	Carried	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	Bad sanitary condition, and a very strong smell from drain and privy.
Court	Tank	Good	Sufficient	Drawn	Under terrace	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "
Outer air	"	Badly	Insufficient	"	Court	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "
Court	North Front	"	"	Carried	—	No.	"	"	None	—	—	" "
"	Ragged Staff	"	"	"	—	Yes.	"	"	Open sink	Not supplied.	Yes.	Died in Hospital."
Common stairs	North Front	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	Bad sanitary condition, and a very strong smell from drain and privy.
"	Tank	Good	Sufficient	Drawn	Under house	"	—	—	Common privy.	"	"	—
"	"	"	Insufficient	"	"	"	Yes.	Yes.	Open sink	"	"	Strong smell arises from drain and privy.
Court	North Front	Badly	"	Carried	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	" "
Common stairs	Ragged Staff	Good	"	"	—	No.	"	"	"		"	Building is dangerous to live in.
"	Tank	"	Sufficient	Drawn	Court	Yes.	—	—	Common privy.	"	"	—
Under stairs	Ragged Staff	"	Insufficient	Carried	—	No.	Yes.	Yes.	Open sink	"	"	—
"	"	Badly	"	"	—	Yes.	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	Tank	Good	"	Drawn	Under court	"	—	—	Common privy.	"	"	—
"	"	"	Insufficient	"	Under house	"	Yes.	Yes.	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Under court	"	—	—	"	"	No.	—
Court	"	Badly	"	"	"	No.	—	—	Open sink	"	"	—
"	North Front	"	"	Carried	—	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	Tank	Good	Sufficient	Drawn	Under house	"	—	—	Common privy.	"	"	—
"	North Front	"	"	Carried	—	"	—	—	"	"	"	—
Street	Tank	Badly	Insufficient	Drawn	Under court	"	Yes.	Yes.	Open sink	"	"	—
Court	North Front	"	"	Carried	—	No.	"	—	"	"	"	—
"	Tank	Good	"	Drawn	Under house	Yes.	"	Yes.	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	"	Badly	"	"	Alongside of this room.	"	"	—	Common privy.	"	"	—
Court	North Front	"	"	Carried	—	"	"	Yes.	Open sink	"	"	The court is in a filthy state.
"	Tank	Indiff.	"	"	Under house	"	"	"	Common privy.	"	"	—
"	Ragged Staff	Badly	"	"	—	"	"	"	Open sink	"	"	—
Common stairs	"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Tank	Good	Sufficient	Drawn	Under court	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Court	"	Indiff.	Insufficient	"	Under house	"	"	"	Common privy.	"	"	—
Common stairs	North Front	Badly	"	Carried	—	No.	"	"	Open sink	"	"	—
"	Tank	Good	"	Drawn	Under house	Yes.	"	—	Common privy.	"	"	—
"	North Front	"	"	—	—	"	"	Yes.	"	"	"	—
Outer air terrace.	Tank	"	"	Drawn	Under house	"	"	—	"	"	"	—
Court	Ragged Staff	Badly	"	Carried	—	"	"	Yes.	Open sink	"	"	—
Common stairs	North Front	"	"	"	—	No.	"	"	"	"	Yes.	This house is not safe to live in, and also very dirty, &c. &c.
"	Tank	Good	"	Drawn	Under court	Yes.	"	"	"	"	"	Court in bad sanitary condition.
Court	"	"	Sufficient	"	"	"	—	—	Common privy.	"	"	—
Outer air	"	None	Insufficient	"	House and court.	"	Yes.	Yes.	Open sink	"	"	—

Table XII.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings of the Civil Population

B.—*Town of*

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Number of District (D.) and Number or Designation of House (H.) where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court; "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "GroundFloor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
17	F	18 September	D. 25, H. 51, Road to Flat Bastion	Drained	Indifferent	Indifferent	—	Ground Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street
70	„	19 „	D. 27, H. 1, Willis's Road	„	Bad	„	—	2nd Floor	„	„	2	Both
2½	M.	19 „	D. 27, H. 23, Cavallero's Yard	„	„	Bad	Yes	1st Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	Court
70	F.	19 „	D. 27, H. 26, Cavallero's Yard	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	„	1	„
23	„	19 „	D. 19, H. 6, Prince Edward Road	„	Indifferent	Indifferent	—	„	„	„	2	„
40	„	19 „	D. 24, H. 3, Road to Flat Bastion	„	„	„	—	2nd Floor	„	Not crowded	2	Open air
3	„	19 „	D. 22, H. 12, South Port	„	„	—	—	„	„	Crowded	3	Street
5½	M.	19 „	D. 25, H. 10, Levy's Building	Not drained	Bad	Bad	Yes	Ground Floor	„	„	1	Court
13	„	19 „	D. 19, H. 7, Prince Edward Road	Drained	Indifferent	Indifferent	„	Terrace	Clean	Not crowded	1	„
50	„	19 „	D. 26, H. 25, Willis's Road	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	„
44	F.	19 „	D. 21, H. 7, George's Lane	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	2	„
2½	„	19 „	D. 9, H. 12, Market Lane	„	„	Court bad	„	3rd Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Outer air
33	„	19 „	D. 19, H. 15, Library Garden	„	„	Indifferent	—	2nd Floor	„	„	2	Court
50	„	19 „	D. 26, H. 27, Willis's Road	„	Bad	Court bad	Yes	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	2	Court and open air.
2	M.	19 „	D. 14, H. 2, Roggers Ramp.	„	Indifferent	„	„	„	„	„	1	Court
48	F.	20 „	D. 25, H. 10, Levy's Building	Not drained	Bad	Bad	„	„	„	„	1	„
22	„	20 „	D. 24, H. 41, Prince Edward Road	Drained	Indifferent	Indifferent	—	2nd Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	„
5	„	20 „	D. 27, H. 4, Willis's Road	„	„	„	—	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	Street
50	„	20 „	D. 11, H. 24, Serruya's Lane	„	Badly	„	—	„	„	Not crowded	2	Court
20	„	21 „	D. 12, H. 3, Cornwall's Lane	„	Indifferent	Good	—	2nd Floor	Clean	Crowded	4	Street
60	M.	21 „	„ „	„	„	„	—	„	„	„	4	„
42	F.	21 „	D. 19, H. 7, Prince Edward Road	„	„	Indifferent	Yes	Ground Floor	Not clean	„	1	Court
16	M	21 „	D. 21, H. 21, Church Street	„	„	„	„	2nd Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Street
44	F.	21 „	D. 5, H. 11, Castle Ramp.	„	„	„	—	Ground Floor	„	„	1	Court
23	M.	21 „	D. 26, H. 25, Willis's Road	„	„	„	—	1st Floor	„	„	1	Outer air
60	F.	21 „	D. 21, H. 11, Town Range	„	„	„	Yes	2nd Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	Yard
34	M.	21 „	D. 27, H. 24, Cavallero's Yard	Court drained	Court very bad.	Court bad	„	Ground Floor	Clean	„	1	Court
52	„	21 „	D. 2, H. 8, Road to the Lines	Drained	Indifferent	Indifferent	—	3rd Floor	„	„	1	Outer air
1½	„	17 „	D. 26, H. 32, Castle Road	„	Court very bad.	„	—	Ground Floor	Not clean	„	2	Court
72	F.	22 „	D. 21, H. 21, Church Street	„	Indifferent	„	Yes	2nd Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Street
68	„	22 „	D. 3, H. 50, Castle Street	„	Street and court bad.	Court bad	„	„	„	„	3	„
37	M.	22 „	D. 26, H. 12, Baker Passage	Court undrained	Very bad	Indifferent	„	„	„		2	Outer air
61	„	22 „	D. 19, H. 5, Prince Edward Road	Drained	Indifferent	„	—	Ground Floor	„	„	1	Court
16	„	22 „	D. 11, H. 39, Castle Street	„	Bad	„	Yes	2nd Floor	„	Crowded	1	Outer air
46	„	22 „	D. 3, H. 52, Castle Street	„	„	„	„	„	Not clean	„	1	Court
8	„	22 „	D. 26, H. 17, Gully Steps	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	Clean	„	1	„
48	F.	22 „	D. 26, H. 25, Willis's Road	„	Indifferent	„	„	„	Not clean	„	1	„
39	„	23 „	D. 21, H. 11, Town Range	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
14	„	23 „	D. 27, H. 12, Willis's Road	„	Bad	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
45	„	23 „	D. 25, H. 6, Arengo's Yard	„	„	Court bad	„	„	Very dirty	„	1	„
3	M.	23 „	D. 19, H. 9, Prince Edward Road	„	Indifferent	Indifferent	—	„	„	„	1	„
23	F.	23	D. 3, H. 17, Lynch's Ramp.	„	„	„	—	„	„	„	2	„

f Gibraltar where Deaths from Cholera occurred during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

Gibraltar—continued.

Doors: whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Water Supply. Whence derived.	Water Supply. Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Water Supply. Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	Water Supply. How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Water Supply. Situation of Water Tank: "Under "Room," or "House," "Under "Court," &c.	House Drainage. Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	House Drainage. Whether any open Gulley or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes" or "No."	House Drainage. Any Smell from such Gulley or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	House Drainage. Nature of Privy Accommodation; "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	House Drainage. How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	House Drainage. Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	Remarks.
Outer air	Tank	None	Insufficient	Drawn	House and court.	Yes	Yes	Yes	Open sink	Not supplied.	Yes	—
Common stairs	"	Good	Sufficient	"	Under house	"	—	—	"	"	No	—
Court	Ragged Staff	Badly	Insufficient	Carried	—	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Street	North Front	"	"	"	—	No	"	"	No privy	"	"	—
Common stairs	"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Ragged Staff	"	"	"	—	Yes	"	"	Open sink	"	"	—
Court	"	"	"	"	—	No	"	"	"	"	"	—
Terrace	Tank	Good	"	Drawn	Under house	Yes	"	"	Open sink and common privy.	"	"	The house is under the street, and all rooms are damp.
Court	Ragged Staff	Badly	"	Carried	—	"	"	"	Common privy.	"	"	Court in a very bad sanitary condition.
"	"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	The court in a bad sanitary condition, and a very bad smell arises from drains.
Common stairs	Tank	Good	Sufficient	"	Under court	"	—	—	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	Drawn	"	"	—	—	"	"	"	—
Court	Ragged Staff	Badly	Insufficient	Carried	—	"	Yes	Yes	Open sink	"	"	Court in a filthy state, and the room unfit for any human use.
"	"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	—	No	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	Tank	Good	"	Drawn	Court	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	—
Outer air	Ragged Staff	Badly	"	Carried	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Court	Tank	Good	"	Drawn	Under house	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	North Front	"	"	Carried	—	"	—	—	Common privy.	"	No	—
"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—	—	"	"	"	—
Court	Tank	"	"	Drawn	Under house	"	Yes	Yes	Open sink	"	Yes	—
Common stairs	Ragged Staff	—	—	—	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	"	—	—
"	Ragged Staff	Badly	Insufficient	Carried	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Common privy.	"	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	Open sink	"	"	—
Court	"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	Tank	Good	"	"	Court	"	—	—	Common privy.	"	"	—
Court	Ragged Staff	Badly	"	"	—	"	—	—	"	By pipe	No	—
Common stairs	"	Good	"	"	—	"	Yes	Yes	Open sink	Not supplied.	Yes	—
"	Water supplied from H. 52.				—	"	"	"	Common privy.	"	"	Court in a filthy state.
Court	North Front	Badly	Insufficient	Carried	—	No	"	"	Open sink	"	"	The court is in bad sanitary condition.
"	Tank	Good	"	Drawn	Under court	Yes	—	—	Common privy.	"	"	—
Common stairs	North Front	Badly	"	Carried	—	"	Yes	Yes	Open sink	"	"	—
Outer air	Tank	Not good	Sufficient	Drawn	Under court	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Court	"	Good	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Ragged Staff	Badly	"	Carried	—	"	"	"	Common privy.	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	This yard is in a bad sanitary condition, and also very dirty.
"	Tank	Good	"	Drawn	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	Court in bad sanitary condition.
"	Ragged Staff	Badly	"	Carried	—	No	—	—	Open sink	"	"	The room is very dirty, and bad smell arises.
"	Tank	Good	Sufficient	Drawn	Under Court	"	—	—	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	Yes	—	—	Common privy.	"	"	—

Table XII.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings of the Civil Population

B.—*Town of*

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Number of District (D.) and Number or Designation of House (H.) where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "GroundFloor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
30	F.	1865. 23 September	D. 26, H. 25, Willis's Road -	Drained	Indifferent	Indifferent	—	2nd Floor	Clean	Crowded	1	Outer air
5½	M.	23 „	D. 27, H. 13, Willis's Road -	„	Badly	„	—	Ground Floor	„	„	2	Street
8	F.	23 „	D. 27, H. 35, Willis's Road -	„	Indifferent	„	Yes	2nd Floor	„	„	1	„
4	„	23 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	Ground Floor	„	„	1	Stable-yard
9	M.	23 „	D. 26, H. 30, Paradise Ramp. -	„	Badly	„		2nd Floor	„	Not crowded	2	Court
4	„	23 „	D. 27, H. 35, Willis's Road -	„	Indifferent	„		Ground Floor	„	Crowded	1	„
40	„	23 „	D. 3, H. 51, Castle Ramp. -	„	Badly	„		„	Not clean	„	1	Street
7	F.	24 „	D. 27, H. 35, Willis's Road -	„	Indifferent	„	„	„	Clean	„	1	Court
3	M.	24 „	D. 7, H. 5., Waterport Street -	„	„	Court bad	„	„	Not clean	„	None	„
34	M.	24 „	D. 2, H. 13, Road to the Lines -	„	„	Indifferent	—	2nd Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Street
52	F.	24 „	D. 21, H. 21, Church Street -	„	„	„	Yes	„	„	„	2	„
6	M.	24 „	D. 25, H. 26, Willis's Road -	„	„	„	—			„	2	„
67	„	24 „	D. 27, H. 7, Willis's Road -	„	„	„	—	„	„	Crowded	3	„
63	„	24 „	D. 4, H. 12, Irish Town - -	„	„	„	—	„	„	Not crowded		„
63	„	24 „	D. 25, H. 24, Lime-kiln Gully -	„	„	„	—	Ground Floor	„	„	1	
61	F.	24 „	D. 14, H. 3, Rogger's Ramp. -	„	„	Court bad	—	„	Not clean	Crowded	1	Court
28	„	24 „	D. 27, H. 33, Cavallero's Yard, Willis's Road.	„	Court bad	„	Yes	2nd Floor	„	„	2	„
4	M.	24 „	D. 27, H. 35, Willis's Road -	„	Indifferent	Indifferent	„	Ground Floor	„	„	1	„
1½	F.	25 „	D. 26, H. 24, Willis's Road -	„	„	„	—	„	Clean	„	1	„
7	„	25 „	D. 11, H. 23, Seruya Lane -	„	Bad	„	—	„	„	Not crowded	1	Street
3	„	25 „	D. 3, H. 17, Lynch's Ramp. -	„	„	„	—	2nd Floor	„	Crowded	2	Court
24	„	25 „	D. 25, H. 45, Road to Flat Bastion	„	„	„	—	„	„	Not crowded	2	„
66	M.	25 „	D. 3, H. 16, Lynch's Ramp. -	„	„	„	—	„	„	„	1	„
5	F.	26 „	D. 21, H. 7, George's Lane -	„	Indifferent	„	Yes	„	„	Crowded	4	„
30	„	26 „	D. 22, H. 12, Southport Street -	„	„	„	„	„	Not clean	„	3	Street
21	M.	26 „	D. 24, H. 1, Prince Edward's Rd.	„	„	„	—	3rd Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Both
33	F.	26 „	D. 26, H. 25, Willis's Road -	„	„	„	—	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	Court
56	M.	26 „	D. 27, H. 23, Cavallero's Yard -	„	Court bad	„	Yes	„	„	„	1	„
60	F.	24 „	D. 25, H. 44, Road to Flat Bastion	„	„	„	—	„	„	„	1	„
5	M.	26 „	D. 27, H. 35, Willis's Road -	„	Indifferent	„	Yes	„	Clean	Not crowded	1	„
1½	F.	27 „	„ „ -	„	„	„	„	„	„	Crowded	1	„
26	„	27 „	D. 7, H. 5, Waterport Street -	„	„	„	„	„	Not clean	„	None	None
26	M.	28 „	D. 9, H. 8, Waterport Street -	„	„	„	„	2nd Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Common stai
24	M.	28 „	D. 25, H. 10, Levy's Building -	Undrained	Very bad	Indifferent	„	Ground Floor	Not clean	„	1	Court
28	F.	28 „	D. 3, H. 36, Engineer's Lane -	Drained	Indifferent	Court bad	„	2nd Floor	Crowded	Crowded	1	„
9	M.	28 „	D. 3, H. 52, Castle Ramp. -	„	Bad	„	—	Ground Floor	Not clean	„	1	Street
25	F.	28 „	D. 5, H. 27, Lower Castle Road -	„	Indifferent	„	—	2nd Floor	Clean	„	2	Outer Air
56	F.	28 „	D. 22, H. 11, Southport Street -	„	„	„	—	Ground Floor	„	Not crowded	1	Court
6	M.	28 „	D. 25, H. 41, Road to the Devil's Gap.	„	Bad	„	—	2nd Floor	„	„	2	Street
32	„	28 „	D. 27, H. 33, Cavallero's Yard -	„	„	Court bad	Yes	„	Not clean	Crowded	2	„
3½	F.	30 „	„ „ -		„	„		Ground Floor	„	„	1	Court

of Gibraltar where Deaths from Cholera occurred during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

Gibraltar—continued.

Doors: whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Water Supply. Whence derived.	Water Supply. Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Water Supply. Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	Water Supply. How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Water Supply. Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	House Drainage. Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	House Drainage. Whether any open Gulley or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	House Drainage. Any Smell from such Gulley or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	House Drainage. Nature of Privy Accommodation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	House Drainage. How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	House Drainage. Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	Remarks.
Common stairs	North Front	Badly	Insufficient	Carried	—	Yes	—	—	Common privy.	Not supplied.	Yes	—
Court	Tank	Good	"	Drawn	Under house	"	Yes	Yes	Open sink	"	"	—
Common stairs	"	"	"	"	Court	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Court	"	"	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	"	Badly	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	Common privy.	"	"	—
Court	"	Good	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	Open sink	"	"	—
Outer air	"	"	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Court	"	"	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	North Front	Badly	Insufficient	Carried	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	The room is without any window, very dark, damp, and unfit for human use. The house is in a filthy state, and dangerous.
Common stairs	"	"	"	"	—	No	—	—	Common privy.	"	"	—
"	Ragged Staff	"	"	"	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Open sink	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Tank	"	"	Drawn	Terrace and house room.	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	Good	Sufficient	"	Under house	"	—	—	Open sink in the yard, and common privy.	"	"	—
Court	"	"	Insufficient	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	Open sink	"	"	
"	North Front	"	"	Carried	—	"	—	—	"	"	"	Died in hospital. This house is dangerous to live in.
"	"	Badly	"	"	—	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	—
"	Tank	Good	Sufficient	Drawn	Under Court	"		"	"	"	"	—
"	North Front	Badly	Insufficient	Carried	—	No	—	—	"	"	"	—
"	Tank	Good	"	Drawn	Under house	Yes	—	—	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	"	Not clear	"	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	The water closet is supplied by the rain in winter only.
"	"	Good	"	—	"	"	—	—	Common privy.	"	"	—
Court	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Common stairs	Ragged Staff	Badly	Insufficient	Carried	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Open sink	Not supplied.	Yes	—
"	"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Tank	Good	Sufficient	Drawn	Under house	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Court	"	"	"	"	Under court	"	—	—	"	"	"	—
"	Ragged Staff	"	Insufficient	Carried	—	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	Died in hospital.
"	Tank	"	"	Drawn	Under house	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
"	"	"	Sufficient	"	Under court	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	North Front	Badly	Insufficient	Carried	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	"	Good	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Court	Ragged Staff	"	"	"	—	No	"	"	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	North Front	"	"	"	—	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	—
Street	Tank	Badly	Sufficient	Drawn	Under court and house.	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	Good	"	"	Under court	"	—	—	Common privy.	"	"	—
Court	"	"	Insufficient	"	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	"	"	"	"	"	No	—	—	"	"	"	—
Court	Ragged Staff	Badly	"	Carried	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Open sink	"		—
"	"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	—

Table XII.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings of the Civil Population

B.—*Town of*

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Number of District (D.) and Number or Designation of House (H.) where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
2½	F.	1865. 30 September	D. 14, H. 29	Drained	Bad	Court bad	—	Ground Flo	Not clean	Crowded	1	Court
49	„	30 „	D. 14, H. 28	„	„	Indifferent	—	„	„	„	1	„
4	„	30 „	D. 17, H. 29, George's Lane	„	Indifferent	„	—	„	„	„	1	„
42	„	1 October	D. 5, H. 4, Castle Ramp	„	Bad	„	—	„	Clean	„	2	„
23	M.	2 „	D. 2, H. 10, Road to the Lines	„	Indifferent	„	—	2nd Floor	„	„	1	Outer air
30	F.	2 „	D. 16, H. 7, Baker's Passage	„	Bad	„	—	Ground Floor	Not clean	„	1	Street
64	„	2 „	D. 25, H. 41, Road to Devil's Gap	„	„	„	—	2nd Floor	Clean	„	2	„
43	„	3 „	D. 18, H. 24, Governor's Street	„	Indifferent	„	—	„	„	Not crowded	1	Outer air
23	M.	3 „	D. 24, H. 42, Prince Edward's Rd.	„	„	„	—	Ground Floor	„	Crowded	1	Court
49	„	3 „	D. 3, H. 8, Waterport Street	„	„	„	—	3rd Floor	„	Not crowded	1	Common stairs
16	F.	3 „	D. 15, H. 2, King's Street	„	„	„	—	2nd Floor	„	„	2	Street
6	M.	3 „	D. 2, H. 23, Road to the Lines	„	„		—	Terrace	„	„	1	Terrace
6	„	4 „	D. 4, H. 23, Turnbull's Lane	„	Court very bad.	„	Yes	Ground Floor	„	Crowded	1	Court
60	„	2 „	D. 25, H. 4, Arengo Yard	„	Indifferent	„	„	„	„	„	1	„
67	F.	4 „	D. 13, H. 29, City Mill Lane	„	„	„	—		„	„	1	„
65	„	4 „	D. 13, H. 9, Wateport Street	„	„	„	—	2nd Floor	„	Not crowded	2	Both
74	„	5 „	D. 19, H. 15, Library Garden	„	„	„	—	„	„	„	2	Court
28	„	5 „	D. 17, H. 2, Church Street	„	„	„	—	4th Floor	„	„	3	One small window to the outer air, two into another room.
42	„	5 „	D. 25, H. 47, Road to Flat Bastion	„	„	„	—	2nd Floor	„	„	2	Court
62	M.	6 „	D. 3, H. 31, Carreras Yard	„	„	„	—	3rd Floor	Not clean	„	1	Outer air
87	„	6 „	D. 14, H. 3, Roggers Ramp	„	„	Court bad.	Yes	Ground Floor	„	Crowded	1	Court
4	„	6 „	D. 3, H. 51, Castle Ramp	„	Bad	Indifferent	—	2nd Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Street
36	F.	6 „	D. 26, H. 5, Baker Passage	„	„	„	—	„	Not clean	Crowded	1	Court
1½	„	6 „	D. 26, H. 24, Willis's Road	„	Indifferent	Court bad.	—	Ground Floor	„	„	1	„
52	M.	6 „	D. 2, H. 10, Road to the Lines	„	„	Indifferent	—	2nd Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Outer air
53	„	7 „	D. 13, H. 17, Church Street	„	„	„	—	„	„	„	2	Both
38	„	7 „	D. 10, H. 11, College Lane	„	„	„	—	3rd Floor	„	„	2	Street
50	F.	7 „	D. 2, H. 23, Road to the Lines	„	„	„	—	2nd Floor	„	„	1	„
45	M.	7 „	D. 24, H. 42, Prince Edward's Rd.	„	„	„	—	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	Court
60	„	7 „	D. 17, H. 3, Gunner's Lane	„	„	„	—	2nd Floor	Clean	Not crowded	1	Outer air
50	„	7 „	D. 27, H. 8, Willis's Road	„	„	„	—	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	Court
9	„	8 „	D. 27, H. 23, Cavallero Yard	„	„	Court bad.	Yes	2nd Floor	„	„	1	„
72	F.	8 „	D. 24, H. 1, Prince Edward's Rd.	„	„	„	—	Ground Floor	„	„	1	„
24	„	8 „	D. 27, H. 19, Willis's Road	„	Bad	„	—	„	„	„	1	„
58	„	8 „	D. 14, H. 18, Governor's Street	„	Indifferent	Indifferent	—	2nd Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	Outer air

of Gibraltar where Deaths from Cholera occurred during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

Gibraltar—continued.

Doors, whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						Remarks.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank" or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gulley or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gulley or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommodation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes." or "No."	
Common stairs	Ragged Staff	Badly	Insufficient	Carried	—	Yes	Yes		Open sink	Not supplied.	Yes	Court in a filthy state.
"	Tank	Good	"	Drawn	Under court	"	—	—	Common privy.	"	No	—
Court	North Front	"	"	Carried	—	"	—	—	"	"	Yes	—
"	Tank	"	Sufficient	Drawn	Under house	"	Yes	Yes	Open sink	"	"	—
Common stairs	North Front	"	Insufficient	Carried	—	"	"	"	Common privy.	"	"	—
Court	"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	This room is close to the privy, and is very damp and a smell arises very disagreeable.
Common stairs	Tank	"	"	Drawn	Under court	No	—	—	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	Sufficient	"	Under house	Yes	—	—	"	"	"	—
Court and 3 doors.	Ragged Staff	Badly	Insufficient	Carried	—	"	—	—	Open sink	"	"	—
Common stairs	North Front	"	"	"	—	"	—	—	Common privy.	"	"	A privy is inside the kitchen.
"	Tank	Good	"	Drawn	—	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	—
Terrace	"	"	"	"	Under house	"	"	"	Open sink	"	"	—
Court	"	"	Sufficient	"	Underkitchen	"	"	"	Common privy.	"	"	Privy in a filthy state, and a smell arises from a sink that is at the street door.
"	North Front	"	Insufficient	Carried	—	"	"	"	Open sink	"	"	Died in Hospital.
"	Tank	"	"	Drawn	Under house	"	—	—	Common privy.	"	"	—
Common stairs	North Front	"	"	Carried	—	"	—	—	"	"	No	—
"	Tank	"	Sufficient	Drawn	Library yard	"	—	—	"	"	"	—
Room	"	"	Insufficient	"	Under house	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	Yes	—
Common stairs	—	—	—	—	—	"	—	—	"	"	No	—
"	Tank	Good	Sufficient	Drawn	Court	"	Yes	Yes	Open sink	"	Yes	—
Court	North Front	"	Insufficient	Carried	—	No	"	"	"	"	"	This house is in a filthy state and dangerous to live in.
Common stairs	Tank	"	"	Drawn	Under court and room.	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	Court	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
Court	"	"	"	"	Under house	No	—	—	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	North Front	"	"	Carried	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Common privy.	"	"	—
"	Com[l] Square	"	"	"	—	"	—	—	"	"	"	—
"	Tank	"	Sufficient	Drawn	Under house	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	"	"	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	Open sink	"	"	—
Court	Ragged Staff	Badly	"	Carried	"	"	—	—	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	"	"	"	"	—	"	—	—	Common privy.	"	"	—
Court	"	"	"	"	—	"	Yes	Yes	Open sink	"	"	—
"	"	"	"	"	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
"	Tank	Good	Sufficient	Drawn	Under house	"	—	—	"	"	"	Tank is under this room.
"	Ragged Staff	Badly	Insufficient	Carried	—	No	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	—
Common stairs	Tank	Good	"	Drawn	Under court	Yes	—	—	Common privy.	"	No	—

Table XII.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings of the Civil Population

B.—*Town o*

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Number of District (D.) and Number or Designation of House (H.) where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yrs. 4½	F.	1865. 8 October	D. 22, H. 8, Victualling Yd. Lane	Drained	Indifferent	Court bad	Yes	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	Court
42	M.	8 „	D. 4, H. 25, Bedlam Court	„	„	Indifferent	—	2nd Floor	Clean	„	2	„
2	F.	7 „	D. 22, H. 8, Victualling Yd. Lane	„	„	Court bad	Yes	Ground Floor	Not clean	„	1	„
35	„	9 „	D. 6, H, 19, Bell Lane	„	„	Indifferent	—	2nd Floor	Clean	„	1	„
20	„	10 „	D. 9, Baths, Irish Town	„	„	„	—	Ground Floor	„	Not crowded	2	„
19	„	10 „	D. 14, H. 29	„	Court very bad.	Court bad	—	2nd Floor	„	„	1	„
63	M.	11 „	D. 13, H. 36, City Mill Lane	„	Indifferent	Indifferent	—	„	„	„	2	Outer air
54	F.	11 „	D. 19, H. 15, Library Garden	„	„	„	—	„	„	„	2	Court
53	„	12 „	D. 2, H. 12, Road to the Lines	„	Court bad	„	Yes	„	„	„	2	Both
30	„	12 „	D. 15, H. 17, Bomb House Lane	„	Indifferent	„	—	„	„	Crowded	2	„
28	M.	12 „	D. 17, H. 2, Church Lane	„	„	„	—	„	„	„	2	Outer air
60	F.	12 „	D. 25, H. 4, Arengo Yard	„	„	„	Yes	Ground Floor	„	„	1	Street
60	„	13 „	D. 21, H. 22, Church Street	„	„	„	—	3rd Floor	„	„	2	Both
71	„	14 „	D. 5, H. 3, Castle Ramp	„	Bad	„	—	Ground Floor	„	„	1	Street
7	„	14 „	D. 24, H. 44, Prince Edward's Rd.	„	Court bad	„	—	„	Not clean	„	1	Court
6	„	15 „	D. 22, H. 12, Southport Street	„	„	„	—	2nd Floor	„	„	3	Street
3	M.	15 „	„ „	„	„	„	—	„	„	„	3	„
64	F.	15 „	D. 9, H. 12, Market Lane	„	Indifferent	„	—	3rd Floor	„	Not crowded	1	„
23	„	15 „	D. 2, H. 12, Road to the Lines	„	Court bad	„	Yes	2nd Floor	Clean	„	3	Both
15½	M.	15 „	D. 24, H. 3, Road to Flat Bastion	„	Indifferent	„	—	„	„	Crowded	2	Street
35	„	15 „	D. 15, H. 17, Bomb House Lane	„	„	„	—	„	„	„	2	Both
21	F.	16 „	D. 6, H. 14, Waterport Street	„	„	„	—	„	„	„	2	Court
3½	M.	17 „	D. 3, H. 24, Turnabout Lane	„	„	„	Yes	„	„	Not crowded	1	Street
30	„	16 „	D. 10, H. 11, College Lane	„	„	„	—	3rd Floor	„	„	2	„
58	„	17 „	D. 14, H. 32, Fraser Ramp	„	Bad	„	—	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	1	„
40	F.	18 „	D. 24, H. 44, Prince Edward's Rd.	„	Indifferent	„	—	„	„	„	1	„
60	„	18 „	D. 17, H. 2, Church Lane	„	„	„	—	3rd Floor	Clean	Not crowded	2	„
55	M.	20 „	D. 9, H. 3, Commercial Square	„	Properly	„	—	Ground Floor	Not clean	„	1	Court
55	F.	22 „	D. 27, H. 5, Willis's Road	„	Indifferent	„	—	„	„	„	1	„
25	M.	24 „	D. 26, H. 24, Willis's Road	„	„	„	—	2nd Floor	Clean	„	2	„

C.—*South*

Yrs. 44	M.	5 September	D. 3, H. 23, New Mole Parade	Court undrained.	Bad	Court bad	None	Ground Floor	Not clean	Crowded	One	Into street
27	F.	5 „	D. 3, H. 23, New Mole Parade	Court drained.	„	„	„	1st Floor	„	Not crowded	„	„
36	„	8 „	D. 3, H. 13, Cumberland Road	Court undrained.	„	„	"The privy."	„	„	Crowded	„	Into court

of Gibraltar where Deaths from Cholera occurred during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

Gibraltar—continued.

Doors: whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Water Supply. Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank: "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	House Drainage. Whether any House Drains: "Yes," or "No."	Whether any open Gulley or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gulley or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked: or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommodation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water; "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	Remarks.
Court	Ragged Staff	Good	Insufficient	Carried	—	Yes	Yes	Yes	Open sink	Not supplied.	Yes	—
Common stairs	North Front	„	„	„	—	„	—	—	Common privy.	„	No	—
Court	Ragged Staff	„	„	„	—	„	Yes	Yes	Open sink	„	Yes	—
Common stairs	Tank	„	„	Drawn	Under court	„	—	—	Common privy.	„	No	—
Court	„	„	Sufficient	„	—	„	—	—	„	„	„	—
Common stairs	North Front	Badly	Insufficient	Carried	—	„	—	—	Open sink	„	Yes	—
„	Ragged Staff	„	„	„	—	„	—	—	Common privy.	„	„	—
„	Tank	Good	Sufficient	Drawn	Under yard	„	—	—	„	„	No	—
Court	„	„	Insufficient	„	Under house	„	Yes	Yes	Open sink	„	Yes	—
Common stairs	North Front	„	„	Carried	—	„	—	—	„	„	„	—
„	Tank	„	„	Drawn	Under house	„	Yes	Yes	„	„	„	This house is in bad sanitary condition.
Court	Ragged Staff	Badly	„	Carried	—	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
Common stairs	Tank	Good	Sufficient	Drawn	Under court	„	—	—	Common privy.	„	„	—
Court	„	„	Insufficient	„	„	„	Yes	Yes	„	„	„	—
„	„	„	Sufficient	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
Common stairs	Ragged Staff	„	Insufficient	Carried	—	„	„	„	Open sink	„	„	—
„	„	„	„	„	—	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
„	Tank	„	„	Drawn	Court	„	—	—	„	„	„	—
Court	„	„	„	„	Under house	„	Yes	Yes	„	„	„	—
Commpn stairs	North Front	Bad	„	Carried	—	No	—	—	None	—	—	—
„	Ragged Staff	Good	„	„	—	Yes	—	—	Open sink	Not supplied.	Yes	—
„	Tank	„	Sufficient	Drawn	Under court	„	—	—	Common privy.	„	„	—
„	„	„	Insufficient	„	„	„	Yes	Yes	Open sink	„	„	About 50 persons and only one privy. Court in bad sanitary condition.
„	„	„	Sufficient	„	Under house	„	„	„	Common privy.	„	„	—
Street	Ragged Staff	„	Insufficient	Carried	—	„	—	—	„	„	„	—
„	Tank	„	„	Drawn	Under court	„	Yes	Yes	„	„	„	—
Common stairs	„	„	„	„	Under house	„	—	—	„	„	„	—
Court	Commercial Square Fountain.	„	„	Carried	—	„	Yes	—	„	„	„	—
„	Tank	„	„	Drawn	Under house	No	—	—	Open sink	„	„	—
Common stairs	Ragged Staff	„	„	Carried	—	Yes	—	—	„	„	„	—

Districts.

Outer air	From well	Tasted badly	Insufficient	Drawn from well	None	No	No	None	Open sink	Not supplied	Yes	The whole of the "privies," "sinks," and "drains," on this property ("commonly called "Syders Yard") are in a very bad state. The medical gentlemen during the time of the epidemic frequently complained of the generally bad sanitary state of this property. There are three privies for the accommodation of 150 persons.
Common stair	„	„	„	„	„	„	Open sink in court	Smell from sink	„	„	„	
Outer air	From tank	Muddy	„	Drawn from tank	Under house	„	No	None	„	„	„	In the room where the person was attacked "10 grown persons slept." "One privy for 52 persons." The privy has very bad drainage, and consequently frequently gets choked up.

Table XII.—Statistical Return showing the Sanitary Condition of Dwellings of the Civil Population :

C.—*South*

Fatal Cases of Cholera.			Number of District (D.) and Number or Designation of House (H.) where attacked.	State whether the Street or Court was "Drained" or "Undrained."	State whether the Surface was "Properly paved," or "Indifferent," or "Bad."	State general Sanitary Condition of Street or Court: "Good," "Indifferent," or Bad."	State whether any Nuisances were complained of at or before the Time of Attack.	State in which Floor of the House the Patient was attacked: "Basement," "Ground Floor," "Mezzanine," "1st Floor," "2nd Floor," &c.	State whether the Walls, Ceilings, or Floors of the House were "Clean," "Indifferent," or "Not clean."	State whether, at the Date of Attack, the Inmates of the Rooms were "Crowded," "Not crowded," &c.	Windows.	
Age.	Sex.	Date of Death.									State No. in affected Room.	State whether the Windows open into a "Street," "Court," or "both."
Yrs. 65	M.	1865. 9 September	D. 3, H. 23, New Mole Parade -	Court undrained.	Bad	Court bad	None	Ground floor	Not clean	Not crowded	One	Into court
41	„	9 „	D. 5, H. 5, Centre Pavil. Road -	Court drained.	„	„	„	1st Floor	Clean	„	„	Into street
13	F.	10 „	D. 3, H. 35, Danino's Yard -	Court undrained.	„	„	Yes; sinks, privy, drains.	Ground floor	Not clean	Crowded	None	None
17	„	13 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	One	Into court
10	„	29 „	„ „	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„
37	„	11 „	D. 5, H. 5, Centre Pavil Road -	Court drained.	„	„	None	1st Floor	Clean	Not crowded	„	Into street
20	M.	12 „	D. 6, H. 8, Naval Hospital Road	Court undrained.	Indifferent	Indifferent	„	„	„	„	Two	Into both
1 3/12	„	13 „	D. 3, H. 18, Cumberland Road -	Court drained.	Properly paved.	„	„	2nd Floor	„	„	One	Into court
43	F.	16 „	D. 3, H. 14, Cumberland Road -	„	„	Good	„	„	„	„	„	Into street
22	„	21 „	D. 6, H. 10, Naval Hospital Road	„	Indifferent	Bad	„	„	Indifferent	„	„	Into court
32	M.	24 „	D. 3, H. 23, New Mole Parade -	Court undrained.	Bad	„	Ashpit and sink.	Ground floor	Not clean	Crowded	„	„
78	F.	27 „	D. 4, H. 5, Road to Windmill Hill	Court drained.	Indifferent	„	None	2nd floor	„	Not crowded	Two	„
42	„	30 „	D. 3, H. 16, Cumberland Road -	„	Properly paved.	Good	„	Ground floor	„	„	One	„
1/12	M.	30 „	D. 1, H. 7, South Sheds - -	Court undrained.	Bad	Indifferent	„	2nd Floor	Clean	„	Two	Into street
13	„	1 October -	D. 7, H. 9, Rosia Ramp - -	Court drained.	Indifferent	Bad	Yes; privy.	Ground Floor	Indifferent	„	One	Into court
54	F.	4 „	D. 3, H. 23, New Mole Parade -	Court undrained.	Bad	„	„	„	Not clean	Crowded	„	„
33	M.	9 „	D. 1, H. 13, Rodger's Road -	„	„	„	Yes; goat yard.	2nd Floor	„	„	„	„
2 3/12	„	13 „	D. 3, H. 2, Cumberland Lower Road.	Court drained.	Indifferent	Indifferent	No	„	Clean	Not crowded	„	Into street
	F.	13 „	D. 1, H. 6, South Sheds - -	Court undrained.	Bad	„	„	Ground Floor	Not clean	„	„	„
9	M.	17 „	D. 1, H. 13, Rodger's Road -	„	„	Bad	Goat yard	2nd Floor	„	Crowded	„	Into court
40	F.	14 September	D. 1, H. 6, South Sheds - -	„	„	„	No	„	„	„	„	„
44	M.	17 „	D. 6, H. 13, Naval Hospital Road	„	„	„	„	„	Indifferent	Not crowded	Two	Into street
30	„	21 October -	D. 1, H. 15, Guistos Row - -	Court drained.	Indifferent	Indifferent	„	„	„	„	One	Into court
9	F.	27 „	D. 6, H. 16, Naval Hospital Hill	„	Properly paved.	Good	„	Ground Floor	Clean	„	„	Into street
65	„	13 „	D. 5, H. 5, Centre Pavil Road -	„	Bad	Indifferent	„	„	Not clean	„	„	Into court
71	„	4 „	Government Quarters, Naval Hospital Hill.	„	„	„	„	2nd Floor	Clean	„	Two	Into street

of Gibraltar where Deaths from Cholera occurred during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

District.

Doors: whether opening into a "Common Stair," or into the "Outer Air."	Water Supply.					House Drainage.						Remarks.
	Whence derived.	Quality at the Time of Attack: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly," &c.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	How obtained: "Drawn from Tank," or "From Well," "Carried," "Drawn from Pipe," &c.	Situation of Water Tank; "Under Room," or "House," "Under Court," &c.	Whether any House Drains: "Yes, or "No."	Whether any open Gulley or Sink in the Street or Court close to the House attacked: "Yes," or "No."	Any Smell from such Gulley or Sink at the Time the Patient was attacked, or whether any Drain opened within the Room or House affected.	Nature of Privy Accommodation: "Open Sink," or "Common Privy," &c. &c.	How Privy is supplied with Water: "By Pipe," "By Hand," "Not supplied."	Whether Nuisance or Smell arose from Privy at Time of Attack: "Yes," or "No."	
Outer air	From well	Tasted badly	Insufficient	Drawn from well	None	No	Open ashpit	Yes; from ashpit	Open sink	Not supplied	Yes	Remarks have been stated above "on this property," D. 3. H. 23. ("Commonly called Syders Yard")
,,	,,	,,	,,	Carried from well	,,	,,	Open sink	Yes; from sink	,,	,,	,,	None.
,,	From tank	Good	,,	Carried from tank	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	The whole of the sinks, drains, and privies on this property ("commonly called Dannios Yard"), are in a very bad sanitary state, and like "Syders Yard" was frequently complained of by the medical gentlemen ("during the late epedemic"). There is an open privy close to an open sink, from which a bad smell at all times arises, there were three fatal cases of "cholera" close to the said privy and sink, and which said privy and sink accommodates about 50 persons.
,,	,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	
,,	From well	Tasted badly	,,	Carried from well	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	None.
,,	,,	Good	Sufficient	,,	,,	,,	No	None	,,	,,	,,	None.
,,	From tank	,,	,,	Carried from tank	Under house	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	None.
Common stairs	,,	,,	,,	,,	Under court	,,	,,	,,	Common privy	By hand	No	None.
Outer air	From well	,,	,,	Carried from well	None	,,	,,	No	Open sink	Not supplied	,,	Bad drainage and privy accommodation.
,,	,,	Tasted badly	Insufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Remarks have been stated above on this property, D. 3. H. 23. ("Syders Yard")
Common stair	From tank	Good	Sufficient	Carried from tank	Under court	,,	Open sink	Smell from sink	,,	,,	,,	None.
Outer air	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	None	None	,,	,,	,,	The room where this person was attacked is small and not sufficiently ventilated ("it was built for a kitchen").
Common stair	Purchased	,,	,,	Carried	None	,,	No	,,	,,	By hand	,,	
Into a court	From well	Tasted badly	Insufficient	Carried from well	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Not supplied	,,	This property is in a bad sanitary state, owing to the bad drainage and privy accommodation. "Rosia."
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Open sink in court	Smell from sink	,,	,,	,,	"Syders Yard," D. 3. H. 23.
Common stair	From tank	Clear	,,	Carried from tank	Under court	,,	No.	None	,,	,,	,,	On this property there are a quantity of goats kept, from which a very bad smell arises, and which the medical gentlemen complained of; also there is one privy to accommodate 60 persons.
,,	,,	,,	Sufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	None.
Outer air	Purchase	,,	Insufficient	Carried	None	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	This property has no drainage; there is one cesspool privy to accommodate 30 people, from which a bad smell at all times arises.
Common stair	From tank	,,	,,	Carried from tank	Under court	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Remarks have been stated above on this property, D. 1. H. 13. ("Scud Hill").
Outer air	Purchase	,,	,,	Carried	None	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Remarks have been stated above, on this property, D. 7. H. 6. ("South Sheds").
,,	From well	Good	Sufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	This house is very old, and in a dilapidated state.
Common stair	From tank	,,	,,	,,	Under house	,,	Open sink in court	Smell from sink	,,	,,	,,	Bad drainage, sink, and privy accommodation on the whole of this property, D. 1. H. 15. ("Justo's Buildings.")
Outer air	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	No.	None	Common privy	,,	,,	None.
,,	From well	Tasted badly	Insufficient	,,	None	,,	Open sink	Smell from open sink	Open privy	,,	,,	None.
	From tank	Good	Sufficient	,,	Under court	,,	No.	None		By hand	,,	None.

Table XIII.—List of Sanitary Works completed in Barracks up to the Outbreak of Cholera in Gibraltar, about August 1865.

Name of Barrack or Hospital.	Service.	Remarks.
Jumpers Bastion Barracks -	Lock up improved.	
	Wood floors laid.	
	Ventilating shafts put in.	
	Do. grates do.	
	Bath and ablution room improved.	
	Steel boilers and oven fixed.	
	Jenning's latrines and urinals and 6 night urinals fixed.	
Naval Hospital -	Wards all ventilated except 4.	
	Consolidated kitchen fitted up.	
	Surgery and adjoining rooms.	
	Provision store and Orderlies dining room.	
	Adjacent privies altered to latrines.	
	Purveyors stores.	
	Adjacent privies altered to latrine's.	
	Water for privies laid on.	
	All internal drainage done.	
Hargraves Barracks -	Jenning's latrines and urinals put up.	
	Ablution and bath room fitted up.	
	1 night urinal fixed.	
	Tar paving laid in Barrack square.	
	Guard and school rooms ventilated.	
R. E. Mess and Quarters -	Improvements to water-closets.	
	1 night urinal fixed.	
	Drain improved.	
Engineer Buildings Prince Edward's ramp - -	Drain and water-closet.	
Grand Casemates	Ventilation to privies by heightening shafts -	The whole of the Infantry were removed from here soon after the Cholera broke out, and encamped. The Barrack was then thoroughly cleaned and white-washed, it was not however re-occupied while sickness was prevalent.*
	Wooden floors in 3 casemates - - -	
	Grates put in 2 casemates	
	Ventilating shafts and gratings in 16 out of 26 casemates - -	
Town Range Barracks (R. E. Portion) -	Jenning's latrines and urinals.	
	Ablution and bath rooms.	
	Tar paving to latrines.	
King's Bastion Barracks -	Ventilating shafts completed - - -	This Barrack was also vacated, and the men encamped till the Cholera disappeared.
	Ventilating grates completed - - -	
	Flooring completed -	
	1 ashbin - -	
Prince Albert's Front - -	Ventilating shafts completed.	
	Ventilating grates completed.	
	Floors.	
Orange Bastion -	Ventilating shafts completed - - -	The Cholera was very bad here, the men were eventually encamped till it was safe to return.
	Ventilating grates completed - - -	
	Floors completed - -	
	1 ashbin - - -	
Buena Vista -	Pipes to soldiers latrines.	
	Do. to officers latrine for flushing.	
Gunners Barracks	Drain.	
Stanley's Buildings	Privies and ventilation.	
Officers' Stables, Southport Street	Ventilation, &c.	
Windmill Hill Barrack -	Urinal.	
Windmill Hill Canteen -	Do.	
Waterport Guard Room - -	Ventilated with grate and shaft.	

* The battery of Royal Artillery quartered there remained in occupation.

Dated 29th September 1865. J. WILLMOTT.

TABLE XIV.—SHOWING the SANITARY CONDITION of AFFECTED QUARTERS, together with Cases and Deaths from DIARRHŒA and CHOLERA among the TROOPS at GIBRALTAR, during the Epidemic of 1865.

TABLE XIV.—SHOWING the SANITARY CONDITION of AFFECTED QUARTERS, together with Cases and

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhœa.		Cholera.		Floor where Attacked: "Ground," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked.
Barracks.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.		
				1865.		1865.	1865.		
Moorish Castle	1st Brigade, Royal Artillery	R. Lawrence	25	15 July	—	—	—	1st Floor	4
"	"	J. Chandler	33	12 August	—	—	—	Ground	37
Orange Bastion	"	R. Bell	26	21 "	—	—	—	"	1
Moorish Castle	"	J. Rowbottom	24	—	—	24 August	—	1st Floor	3
"	"	J. McIntyre	28	28 August	—	—	—	"	4
Orange Bastion	"	B. Riding	30	29 "	—	—	—	Ground	3
Grand Casemates	"	G. Wiggins	28	2 September	—	—	—	1st Floor	24
Rosia Barracks	"	L. Waddington	27	2 "	—	—	—	"	1
"	"	T. White	29	3 "	—	—	—	"	1
Moorish Castle	"	J. Cousins	30	3 "	—	—	—	"	1
Grand Casemates	"	P. Sproull	30	3 "	—	—	—	"	26
"	"	D. Stewart	30	3 "	—	—	—	"	26
"	"	J. McCartney	27	5 "	—	—	—	"	24
Moorish Castle	"	H. Pellow	38	8 "	—	—	—	"	2
"	"	H. Fricker	26	10 "	—	—	—	"	2
"	"	J. Buttler	34	—	—	10 September	12 September	Ground	33
Prince Albert's Front	"	R. Roles	24	—	—	11 "	12 "	"	4
Rosia Barracks	"	H. Burnett	29	—	—	11 "	—	1st Floor	1
Grand Casemates	"	J. Larmer	27	11 September	—	—	—	"	24
"	"	W. Wood	30	11 "	—	—	—	"	24
Brewery Barracks	"	G. Morrison	24	11 "	—	—	—	Ground	1
Moorish Castle	"	J. Meehan	32	—	—	13 September	14 September	1st Floor	2
Orange Bastion	"	B. Riding	30	13 September	—	—	—	Ground	3
Jumpers Bastion	"	H. Cause	31	14 "	—	—	—	"	6
Rosia Barracks	"	J. Morgan	29	—	—	13 September	14 September	1st Floor	1
Gunner's Barracks	"	C. McCabe	26	14 September	—	—	—	Ground	Dispensary
Orange Bastion	"	J. Deraney	29	—	—	15 September	16 September	"	2
Rosia Barracks	"	C. Head	28	16 September	—	—	—	1st Floor	1
Gunner's Barracks	"	D. Hubbard	26	16 "	—	—	—	2nd Floor	4
Prince Albert's Front	"	J. Grocett	24	16 "	—	—	—	Ground	2
Moorish Castle	"	J. Moorse	30	—	—	18 September	—	"	1
Orange Bastion	"	T. W. Phillips	28	—	—	19 "	25 September	"	4
Grand Casemates	"	J. McHugh	26	—	—	19 "	—	1st Floor	26
Moorish Castle	"	R. Smith	29	19 September	—	—	—	"	1
Defensible Barracks	"	J. Driver	25	19 "	—	—	—	Ground	3
Moorish Castle	"	J. Bullett	33	19 "	—	—	—	"	1
"	"	J. Payne	28	19 "	—	—	—	"	2
"	"	C. Coates	28	19 "	—	—	—	"	1
Orange Bastion	"	H. White	25	19 "	—	—	—	"	1
"	"	J. T. Ruddom	24	—	—	21 September	23 September	"	4
"	"	E. Mathews	26	—	—	22 "	23 "	"	4
"	"	J. Sutherland	36	—	—	22 "	23 "	"	3
Prince Albert's Front	"	J. Heasley	26	24 September	—	—	—	"	1
Orange Bastion	"	A. G. Carter	20	24 "	—	—	—	"	4
Prince Albert's Front	"	T. Mullin	27	24 "	—	—	—	"	3
Moorish Castle	"	J. Chandler	33	—	—	24 September	24 September	"	37
Jumpers Bastion	"	J. Harding	30	24 September	—	—	—	"	3
Moorish Castle	"	H. Fricker	26	25 "	—	—	—	"	2
Grand Casemates	"	P. Lyons	34	25 "	—	—	—	1st Floor	24
Prince Albert's Front	"	C. Armstrong	25	25 "	—	—	—	Ground	3
Orange Bastion	"	R. Bell	26	25 "	—	—	—	"	1
Moorish Castle	"	J. Buxton	28	26 "	—	—	—	"	38
"	"	J. Connolly	35	26 "	—	—	—	"	29
Grand Casemates	"	G. Bullock	30	26 "	—	—	—	1st Floor	24
"	"	J. McColl	32	26 "	—	—	—	"	26

Deaths from Diarrhœa and Cholera among the TROOPS at GIBRALTAR, during the Epidemic of 1865.

Cubic Feet per Man in Room at the Time of Attack.	State of Ventilation: "Sufficient," "Insufficient."	Any Nuisance experienced at the Time of Attack.				Water Supply at the Time of Attack.			How long before the Attack had the affected Room been Limewashed.	General Sanitary Condition of Neighbourhood of Barrack: "Good," "Indifferent," "Bad."	REMARKS.
		From "Drains" or "Gulleys."	From "Latrines."	From "Filthy Neighbourhood."	From other Sources.	Whence derived.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	Quality: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly."			
410	Insufficient	Yes	No	No	None	Contractor	Insufficient	Tasted badly	1865. 1 April	Bad	—
226·8	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
881	„	No	„	„	Breakwater	„	„	„	„	„	—
405	„	Yes	„	„	None	„	„	„	„	„	—
405	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
881	„	No	„	„	Breakwater	„	„	„	„	„	—
629	„	„	„	„	Water Port	Tank	„	„	„	„	—
1150	Sufficient	„	Yes	„	None	Well	„	„	„	Good	—
1150	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
405	Insufficient	Yes	No	„	„	Contractor	„	„	„	Bad	—
629	„	No	„	„	Water Port	„	„	„	„	„	—
671	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
671	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
423	„	Yes	„	„	None	„	„	„	„	„	—
423	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
315	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
549	„	No	„	„	Breakwater	„	„	„	„	„	—
1198	„	„	Yes	„	None	Well	„	„	„	Good	—
671	„	„	No	„	„	Tank	„	„	„	Bad	—
671	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
1198	Sufficient	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	Good	—
423	Insufficient	Yes	„	„	„	Contractor	„	„	„	Bad	—
917	„	No	„	„	Breakwater	„	„	„	„	„	—
1140	„	„	„	„	„	Tank and Well	„	„	„	„	—
1198	„	„	Yes	„	None	Well	„	„	„	Good	—
1140	„	„	No	Yes	„	Tank	„	„	„	Bad	—
917	„	„	„	No	Breakwater	Contractor	„	„	„	„	—
1198	Sufficient	„	Yes	„	None	Well	„	„	„	Good	—
500	Insufficient	„	No	Yes	„	Tank	„	„	„	Bad	—
549	„	„	„	No	Breakwater	Contractor	„	„	„	„	—
423	„	Yes	„	„	None	„	„	„	„	„	—
917	„	No	„	„	Breakwater	„	„	„	„	„	—
671	„	„	„	„	Water Port	Tank	„	„	„	„	—
423	„	Yes	„	„	None	Contractor	„	„	„	„	—
785	„	No	„	„	„	Tank	„	„	„	Good	—
423	„	Yes	„	„	„	Contractor	„	„	„	Bad	—
423	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
423	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
917	„	No	„	„	Breakwater	„	„	„	„	„	—
917	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
917	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
917	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
549	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
917	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
549	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
226·8	„	Yes	„	„	None	„	„	„	„	„	—
906	„	No	„	„	Breakwater	Tank and Well	„	„	„	„	—
423	„	Yes	„	„	None	Contractor	„	„	„	„	—
671	„	No	„	„	Water Port	Tank	„	„	„	„	—
549	„	„	„	„	Breakwater	Contractor	„	„	„	„	—
917	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
378	„	Yes	„	„	None	„	„	„	„	„	—
482	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
671	„	No	„	„	Water Port	Tank	„	„	„	„	—
671	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—

Table XIV.—Showing the Sanitary Condition of Affected Quarters, together with Cases and Deaths

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhœa.		Cholera.		Floor where Attacked; "Ground," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked.
Barracks.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.		
Prince Albert's Front	1st Brigade. Royal Artillery	J. Day	25	26 September	—	1865. —	1865. —	Ground	1
Naval Hospital	"	J. J. May	26	27 "	—	—	—	Hospital Orderly.	—
Jumpers Bastion	"	G. Thompson	27	27 "	—	—	—	Ground	4
"	"	W. Saunders	27	27 "	—	—	—	"	1
Grand Casemates	"	W. Hall	32	27 "	—	—	—	1st Floor	25
Moorish Castle	"	M. Dogherty	28	27 "	—	—	—	Ground	2
Naval Hospital	"	J. Fletcher	30	—	—	29 September	29 September	1st Floor	21
Prince Albert's Front	"	G. Culver	23	27 September	—	—	—	Ground	3
Moorish Castle	"	M. Grace	28	28 "	—	—	—	"	2
Grand Casemates	"	A. Lowrie	25	30 "	—	—	—	1st Floor	25
"	"	G. Cooper	25	30 "	—	—	—	"	25
Rosia Barracks	"	J. Casey	27	30 "	—	—	—	"	1
Prince Albert's Front	"	J. Sleith	25	—	—	30 September	1 October -	Ground	3
Moorish Castle	"	C. Rose	30	30 September	—	—	—	"	2
Prince Albert's Front	"	E. Pritchard	33	30 "	—	—	—	"	7
Moorish Castle	"	J. Rowbottom	24	1 October -	—	—	—	"	2
Rosia Barracks	"	J. Brien	22	1 "	—	—	—	1st Floor	1
"	"	J. Heaton	28	—	—	1 October -	—	"	1
Moorish Castle	"	J. Honeker	27	1 October -	—	—	—	Ground	2
Prince Albert's Front	"	J. Morgan	33	3 "	—	—	—	"	7
"	"	E. Talbott	33	3 "	—	—	—	"	—
Defensible Barracks	"	J. Taylor	26	3 "	—	—	—	"	3
Grand Casemates	"	R. Mooney	23	—	—	3 October -	—	1st Floor	25
Prince Albert's Front	"	E. Doyle	27	3 October -	—	—	—	Ground	4
Moorish Castle	"	C. Blake	31	4 "	—	—	—	"	1
Rosia Barracks	"	J. Ward	24	—	—	3 October -	—	1st Floor	1
Naval Hospital	"	J. Moore	28	—	—	4 October -	—	"	18
Prince Albert's Front	"	H. Johnston	28	4 October -	—	—	—	Ground	5
"	"	J. Grocett	26	4 "	—	—	—	"	2
Grand Casemates	"	P. Lyons	34	4 "	—	—	—	1st Floor	24
Jumpers Bastion	"	B. Shamond	25	5 "	—	—	—	Ground	1
Naval Hospital	"	C. Connor	27	—	—	6 October -	6 October -	1st Floor	20
Jumpers Bastion	"	J. Corble	32	7 October -	—	—	—	Ground	3
"	"	J. Westlake	33	7 "	—	—	—	"	2
"	"	T. Peacock	26	8 "	—	—	—	"	4
Moorish Castle	"	W. Hickland	37	—	—	6 October -	—	"	22
"	"	T. Moore	30	9 October -	—	—	—	"	42
Jumpers Bastion	"	H. Edgar	24	9 "	—	—	—	"	2
Prince Albert's Front	"	J. M'Dermott	25	9 "	—	—	—	"	6
Moorish Castle	"	J. Johnston	28	9 "	—	—	—	"	2
Prince Albert's Front	"	G. Price	27	10 "	—	—	—	"	4
Defensible Barracks	"	J. Lawlor	27	12 "	—	—	—	"	4
Moorish Castle	"	F. Moore	30	15 "	—	—	—	"	42
Brewery Barracks	"	G. Baskett	24	17 "	—	—	—	"	2
Under Canvas at Europa	"	W. White	27	17 "	—	—	—	Under Canvas.	
Grand Casemates	"	P. Lyons	34	17 "	—	—	—	1st Floor	24
Prince Albert's Front	"	R. Fraser	27	20 "	—	—	—	Ground	4
Moorish Castle	"	J. Falkner	25	—	—	24 October -	24 October -	"	8
Jumpers Bastion	"	W. Chantler	26	25 October -	—	—	—	"	2
Moorish Castle	"	G. Coope	24	26 "	—	—	—	1st Floor	4
Defensible Barracks	"	C. Pass	24	26 "	—	—	—	Ground	2
Rosia Barracks	"	T. Eady	26	2 November	—	—	—	1st Floor	1
Defensible Barracks	"	W. Newman	25	3 "	—	—	—	Ground	3
Brewery Barracks	"	S. Grimeson	28	6 "	—	—	—	"	3

This does not include a very large number of cases of

from Diarrhœa and Cholera among the Troops at Gibraltar, during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

Cubic Feet per Man in Room at the Time of Attack.	State of Ventilation; "Sufficient," "Insufficient."	Any Nuisance experienced at the Time of Attack.				Water Supply at the Time of Attack.			How long before the Attack had the affected Room been Limewashed.	General Sanitary Condition of Neighbourhood of Barrack: "Good," "Indifferent," "Bad."	Remarks.
		From "Drains," or "Gulleys."	From "Latrines."	From "Filthy Neighbourhood."	From other Sources.	Whence derived.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	Quality: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly."			
549	Insufficient	No	No	No	Breakwater	Contractor	Insufficient	Tasted badly	1865, 1 April	Bad	—
1715	Sufficient	"	"	"	None	Tank	"	"	"	Good	—
906	Insufficient	"	"	Yes	"	Tank and Well	"	"	"	Bad	—
906	"	"	"	No	Breakwater	"	"	"	"	"	—
671	"	"	"	"	Water Port	Tank	"	"	"	"	—
423	"	Yes	"	"	None	Contractor	"	"	"	"	—
1715	Sufficient	No	"	"	"	Tank	"	"	"	Good	—
549	Insufficient	"	"	"	Breakwater	Contractor	"	"	"	Bad	—
423	"	Yes	"	"	None	"	"	"	"	"	—
671	"	No	"	"	Water Port	Tank	"	"	"	"	—
671	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
1198	Sufficient	"	Yes	"	None	Well	"	"	"	"	—
549	Insufficient	"	No	"	Breakwater	Contractor	"	"	"	"	—
423	"	Yes	"	"	None	"	"	"	"	"	—
549	"	No	"	"	Breakwater	"	"	"	"	"	—
429	"	Yes	"	"	None	"	"	"	"	"	—
1199	Sufficient	No	Yes	"	"	Well	"	"	"	Good	—
1199	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
429	Insufficient	Yes	No	"	"	Contractor	"	"	"	Bad	—
549	"	No	"	"	Breakwater	"	"	"	"	"	—
—	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
789	"	"	"	"	None	Tank	"	"	"	Good	—
675	"	"	"	"	Water Port	"	"	"	"	Bad	—
549	"	"	"	"	Breakwater	Contractor	"	"	"	"	—
429	"	Yes	"	"	None	"	"	"	"	"	—
1199	Sufficient	No	Yes	"	"	Well	"	"	"	Good	—
1259	"	"	No	"	"	Tank	"	"	"	"	—
549	Insufficient	"	"	"	Breakwater	Contractor	"	"	"	Bad	—
549	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
675	"	"	"	"	Water Port	Tank	"	"	"	"	—
908	"	"	"	"	Breakwater	Tank and Well	"	"	"	"	—
1259	Sufficient	"	"	"	None	Tank	"	"	"	Good	—
908	Insufficient	"	"	"	Breakwater	Tank and Well	"	"	"	Bad	—
908	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
908	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
762·6	"	Yes	"	"	None	Contractor	"	"	"	"	—
288	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
908	"	No	"	"	Breakwater	Tank and Well	"	"	"	"	—
549	"	"	"	"	"	Contractor	"	"	"	"	—
429	"	Yes	"	"	None	"	"	"	"	"	—
549	"	No	"	"	Breakwater	"	"	"	"	"	—
789	"	"	"	"	None	Tank	"	"	"	Good	—
288	"	Yes	"	"	"	Contractor	"	"	"	Bad	—
867	"	No	"	"	"	Tank	"	"	"	Good	—
—	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
675	"	"	"	"	Water Port	"	"	"	"	Bad	—
549	"	"	"	"	Breakwater	Contractor	"	"	"	"	—
393·75	"	Yes	"	"	None	"	"	"	"	"	—
908	"	No	"	"	"	Tank and Well	"	"	"	"	—
429	"	Yes	"	"	"	Contractor	"	"	"	"	—
789	"	No	"	"	"	Tank	"	"	"	Good	—
1190	Sufficient	"	Yes	"	"	Well	"	"	"	"	—
786	Insufficient	"	No.	"	"	Tank	"	"	"	"	—
867	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—

Diarrhœa in which Hospital treatment was not required.

E. H. Blake, M.D., Surgeon Major,
Royal Artillery.

Table XIV.—Showing the Sanitary Condition of Affected Quarters, together with Cases and Deaths

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhœa.		Cholera.		Floor where Attacked: "Ground," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where Attacked.
Barracks.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.		
North Front	2nd Batt. 15th Regt.	William White	31	1865. —	—	1865. 3 August	1865. 4 August	Ground	—
Casemate	"	William Allicot	35	—	—	10 "	10 "	1st Floor	16
"	"	William Careless	23	—	—	10 "	—	Ground	10
"	"	Thomas Patterson	21	—	—	10 "	12 August	"	9
"	"	George Wookey	23	—	—	10 "	—	1st Floor	16
"	"	Charles Cox	23	—	—	10 "	—	Ground	10
"	"	William Fan	25	—	—	10 "	—	"	4
"	"	William Smith	27	—	—	10 "	—	"	2
"	"	Amos Hanington	23	11 August	—	—	—	1st Floor	20
Naval Hospital	"	Thomas Stone	25	16 "	—	—	—	Ground	12
Casemate	"	Walter Tuck	27	—	—	18 August	19 August	1st Floor	11
Transport Ship "Renown"	1st Batt. 9th Regt.	John Doyle	40	—	—	22 "	22 "	—	—
King's Bastion	2nd Batt. 15th Regt.	Richard Mercer	24	27 August	—	—	—	Ground	16
"	"	George Hornby	31	—	—	29 August	30 August	"	15
Wellington Front	"	William Brooks	24	30 August	—	—	—	"	28
King's Bastion	"	James Leeman	24	4 September	—	—	—	"	2
"	"	Thomas Ward	33	—	—	10 September	11 September	"	15
Casemate	"	Patrick Sullivan	37	—	—	12 "	—	"	9
King's Bastion	"	William Tomlinson	33	—	—	12 "	12 September	"	13
"	"	William Cronsdale	34	—	—	12 "	13 "	"	5
Wellington Front	"	Edward Burbeck	32	—	—	13 "	—	"	28
"	"	James Joseph	25	—	—	14 "	—	"	26
Camp, Windmill Hill	"	Giles Warren	24	—	—	16 "	16 September	"	Tents
"	"	Samuel Griffiths	30	—	—	16 "	—	"	"
Wellington Front	"	John Allen	26	16 September	—	—	—	"	4
Camp, Windmill Hill	"	George Lampard	28	18 "	—	—	—	"	Tents
Naval Hospital	"	Laurence Aspden	33	—	—	19 September	21 September	1st Floor	23
Wellington Front	"	Mathew Donnelly	28	19 September	—	—	—	Ground	26
Town Range	"	Jacob Quinn	24	20 "	—	—	—	"	1
Garrison Dispensary	"	George Foster	30	20 "	—	—	—	"	—
Wellington Front	"	Richard Brackell	31	—	—	22 September	22 September	"	23
Town Range	"	William Purcell	18	22 September	—	—	—	1st Floor	6
"	"	John Hammond	26	23 "	—	—	—	"	6
Wellington Front	"	George Brixton	26	—	—	23 September	23 September	Ground	24
Town Range	"	John Sheppard	30	24 September	—	—	—	"	2
Wellington Front	"	William Rowland	25	—	—	26 September	1 October	"	16
Garrison Dispensary	"	George Foster	30	27 September	—	—	—	"	—
Camp, Windmill Hill	"	John Hill	25	27 "	—	—	—	"	Tents
Wellington Front	"	Thomas Criddle	26	27 "	—	—	—	"	8
Town Range	"	George Chance	24	28 "	—	—	—	"	2
Wellington Front	"	John Mason	22	28 "	—	—	—	"	8
Camp, Windmill Hill	"	Samuel Moore	37	28 "	—	—	—	"	Tents
Wellington Front	"	Thomas West	33	—	—	1 October	3 October	"	25
Naval Hospital	"	Charles Slough	23	1 October	—	—	—	"	12
Wellington Front	"	James Cronin	27	1 "	—	—	—	"	7
South Barracks	"	Thomas Morley	29	4 "	—	—	—	1st Floor	10
Town Range	"	Samuel Jackson	24	6 "	—	—	—	Ground	1
Wellington Front	"	James Leever	25	6 "	—	—	—	"	21
"	"	Henry Price	23	6 "	—	—	—	"	21
"	"	George Tanner	25	6 "	—	—	—	"	9
Town Range	"	George Mathews	25	6 "	—	—	—	"	1
Wellington Front	"	Edward Dunn	30	—	—	6 October	7 October	"	21
Naval Hospital	"	James Cronin	27	—	—	7 "	—	1st Floor	24
Wellington Front	"	James Shackleton	23	7 October	—	—	—	Ground	21
Town Range	"	Samuel Smith	24	9 "	—	—	—	"	1
Camp, Windmill Hill	"	John Hill	25	9 "	—	—	—	"	Tents

from Diarrhœa and Cholera among the Troops at Gibraltar, during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

Cubic Feet per Man in Room at the Time of Attack.	State of Ventilation: "Sufficient," "Insufficient."	Any Nuisance experienced at the Time of Attack.				Water Supply at the Time of Attack.			How long before the Attack had the affected Room been Limewashed.	General Sanitary Condition of Neighbourhood of Barrack: "Good," "Indifferent," "Bad."	Remarks.
		From "Drains," or "Gulleys."	From "Latrines."	From "Filthy Neighbourhood."	From other Sources.	Whence derived.	Quantity: "Sufficient" or "Insufficient."	Quality: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly."			
385	Insufficient	None	None	Yes	Cemetery	Tank	Sufficient	Depositing sediment.	4 months	Indifferent	—
490	„	„	„	No	No	„	Limited	„	3 „	„	—
495	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	3 „	„	—
490	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	3 „	„	—
495	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	3 „	„	—
498	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	3 „	„	—
490	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	3 „	„	—
380	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	3 „	„	—
498	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	3 „	„	—
2490	Sufficient	No	No	„	Unknown	„	Sufficient	„	4 „	Good	Attending on cases of cholera.
498	Insufficient	„	„	„	„	„	Limited	„	3 „	Indifferent	—
—	Unknown	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	Unknown	—	—
490	Insufficient	Yes	Yes	„	„	„	„	„	6 months	Indifferent	—
498	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	6 „	„	—
498	„	„	No	„	„	„	„	„	5 „	„	Northern end of Wellington Front.
495	„	„	Yes	„	„	„	„	„	6 „	„	—
498	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	6 „	„	—
380	„	No	No	„	No	„	„	„	4 „	„	—
490	„	Yes	Yes	„	„	„	„	„	6 „	„	—
498	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	6 „	„	—
498	„	„	No	„	„	„	„	„	5 „	„	Northern end of Wellington Front.
490	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	5 „	„	„ „
180	Good	No	„	„	„	„	„	„	Never	Good	—
180	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	—
498	Insufficient	Yes	„	„	„	„	„	„	5 months	Indifferent	—
180	Good	No	„	„	„	„	„	„	Never	Good	—
1450	Sufficient	„	„	„	„	„	Sufficient	„	5 months	„	Attending in cases of cholera
498	Insufficient	Yes	„	„	„	„	Limited	„	5 „	Indifferent	—
498	„	„	Yes	Yes	„	„	„	„	6 „	Bad	—
1440	Good	No	No	„	„	„	„	„	4 „	„	—
498	Insufficient	Yes	„	No	„	„	„	„	6 „	Indifferent	Northern end of Wellington Front.
498	„	„	Yes	Yes	„	„	„	„	6 „	Bad	—
498	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	6 „	„	—
490	„	„	No	No	„	„	„	„	6 „	Indifferent	Northern end of Wellington Front.
498	„	„	Yes	Yes	„	„	„	„	6 „	Bad	—
498	„	„	No	No	„	„	„	„	6 „	Indifferent	—
1440	Good	No	„	Yes	„	„	„	„	4 „	Bad	—
180	„	„	„	No	„	„	„	„	Never	Good	—
498	Insufficient	Yes	„	„	„	„	„	„	6 months	Indifferent	—
490	„	„	Yes	Yes	„	„	„	„	6 „	Bad	—
498	„	„	No	No	„	„	„	„	6 „	Indifferent	—
180	Good	No	„	„	„	„	„	„	Never	Good	—
490	Insufficient	Yes	„	„	„	„	„	„	6 months	Indifferent	Northern end of Wellington Front.
1680	Sufficient	No	„	„	„	„	Sufficient	„	5 „	Good	Attending on cases of cholera.
498	Insufficient	Yes	„	„	„	„	Limited	„	6 „	Indifferent	—
390	„	No	„	„	„	„	„	„	3 „	Good	—
498	„	Yes	Yes	Yes	„	„	„	„	6 „	Bad	—
490	„	„	No	No	„	„	„	„	7 „	Indifferent	—
490	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	7 „	„	—
490	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	„	7 „	„	—
498	„	„	Yes	Yes	„	„	„	„	6 „	Bad	—
490	„	„	No	No	„	„	„	„	7 „	Indifferent	Northern end of Wellington Front.
1680	Sufficient	No	„	„	„	„	„	„	5 „	Good	—
498	Insufficient	Yes	„	„	„	„	„	„	7 „	Indifferent	Northern end of Wellington Front.
490	„	„	Yes	Yes	„	„	„	„	7 „	Bad	—
180	Good	No	No	No	„	„	„	„	Never	Good	—

C. G. Irwin, M.B.,
Surgeon 2/, 15th Regiment.

Table XIV.—Showing the Sanitary Condition of Affected Quarters, together with Cases and Death

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhœa.		Cholera.		Floor where Attacked: "Ground," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked
Barracks.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.		
No. of Co.									
33. Cottage North Front	Royal Engineers	*E. Paxton	26	1865. —	—	1865. 14 August	1865. 15 August	Ground	No. 6 Cottage
33. Town Range Barracks	„	J. Duff	29	—	—	19 „	20 „	1st Floor	16
33. „ „	„	*E. Bloomfield	29	21 August	—	—	—	„	16
30. Buena Vista Hutment	„	J. Laughran	28	22 „	—	—	—	Ground	2
27. Hargraves Barracks	„	W. Eveleigh	30	23 „	—	—	—	1st Floor	2
27. „ „	„	*G. Russell	25	25 „	—	—	—	„	2
30. Town Range Barracks	„	J. Clarke	24	26 „	—	—	—	Ground	12
27. Hargraves Barracks	„	H. Stanhope	31	27 „	—	—	—	1st Floor	2
30. Buena Vista Hutment	„	W. Stephens	26	28 „	—	—	—	Ground	2
30. Town Range Barracks	„	S. Brazier	32	—	—	31 August	5 September	„	12
30. „ „	„	D. Pickett	26	1 September	—	—	—	1st Floor	16
30. „ „	„	G. Mitchell	32	3 „	—	—	—	„	16
30. „ „	„	J. Wilson	23	3 „	—	—	—	Ground	12
30. No. 2 Engineer Buildings	„	*J. Crighton	38	6 „	—	—	—	„	2
33. Town Range Barracks	„	G. Kerrison	25	6 „	—	—	—	„	11
27. Hargraves Barracks	„	G. Grey	27	9 „	—	—	—	1st Floor	1
33. Buena Vista Married Qrs.	„	*L. Lee	40	13 „	—	—	—	Ground	Qrs. near Mess
30. No. 2 Engineer Buildings	„	*J. Crighton	38	—	—	15 September	—	„	2
27. Hargraves Barracks	„	J. Middleton	30	15 September	—	—	—	1st Floor	2
27. „ „	„	J. McNess	25	15 „	—	—	—	„	2
30. Town Range Barracks	„	R. Dunstan	22	17 „	—	—	—	„	16
27. Hargraves Barracks	„	E. Hunt	31	17 „	—	—	—	„	1
27. Camp Bay Cottage	„	*E. Carpenter	35	20 „	—	—	—	Ground	Cottage Camp Bay.
33. Hargraves Barracks	„	W. Watson	29	22 „	—	—	—	„	1
27. No. 1 Engineer Buildings	„	*W. Springett	38	—	—	23 September	23 September	„	1
27. Hargraves Barracks	„	W. Vaux	28	24 September	—	—	—	1st Floor	1
27. „ „	„	P. Fuggle	28	25 „	—	—	—	„	1
27. „ „	„	R. Hamilton	25	26 „	—	—	—	„	1
27. „ „	„	J. Lake	28	26 „	—	—	—	„	1
30. Town Range Barracks	„	R. Dunstan	22	26 „	—	—	—	„	16
30. Buena Vista Hutment	„	J. Mullen	29	27 „	—	—	—	Ground	2
27. Hargraves Barracks	„	R. Hodge	31	—	—	27 September	27 September	1st Floor	1
27. „ „	„	P. Henderson	29	—	—	28 „	—	„	1
30. Town Range Barracks	„	J. Clarke	26	29 September	—	—	—	„	12
27. Hargraves Barracks	„	A. Giddy	28	29 „	—	—	—	„	1
27. „ „	„	H. Stanhope	25	29 „	—	—	—	„	2
30. Buena Vista Hutment	„	J. Weymark	28	1 October	—	—	—	Ground	2
30. Hargraves Barracks	„	*J. Hobday	26	3 „	—	—	—	„	3
30. Town Range Barracks	„	G. Wright	31	4 „	—	—	—	„	12
33. „ „	„	D. Adams	25	4 „	—	—	—	„	10
27. Hargraves Barracks	„	A. Hodgkins	27	6 „	—	—	—	1st Floor	1
27. Buena Vista Married Qrs.	„	*W. Dawling	39	7 „	—	—	—	Ground	1
27. Hargraves Barracks	„	A. Ferguson	23	8 „	—	—	—	1st Floor	1
27. „ „	„	P. Fuggle	28	11 „	—	—	—	„	2
30. Buena Vista Hutment	„	C. Ireland	30	12 „	—	—	—	Ground	2
27. Hargraves Barracks	„	J. McNess	25	14 „	—	—	—	1st Floor	1
33. Buena Vista Hutment	„	W. Bond	32	15 „	—	—	—	Ground	2
33. No. 36 Crutchett's Ramp.	„	*S. Spooner	28	19 „	—	—	—	2nd Floor	6
27. Hargraves Barracks	„	W. Hazel	30	19 „	—	—	—	1st Floor	1
30. Buena Vista Hutment	„	J. Wright	31	20 „	—	—	—	Ground	2
30. „ „	„	J. Sambols	28	23 „	—	—	—	„	2
30. „ „	„	C. Ireland	30	28 „	—	—	—	„	2

* Married.

NOTE.—27th Company arrived 5th January 1860, from Chatham; 33rd Company arrived 4th Octo
The Sanitary defects of Gibraltar, generally, must of course affect the Troops prejudicially, a

from Diarrhœa and Cholera among the Troops at Gibraltar, during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

Cubic Feet per Man in Room at the Time of Attack.	State of Ventilation: "Sufficient," "Insufficient."	Any Nuisance experienced at the Time of Attack.				Water Supply at the Time of Attack.			How long before the Attack had the affected Room been Limewashed.	General Sanitary Condition of Neighbourhood of Barrack; "Good," "Indifferent," "Bad."	Remarks.
		From "Drains," or "Gulleys."	From "Latrines."	From "Filthy Neighbourhood."	From other Sources.	Whence derived.	Quantity: "Sufficient" or "Insufficient."	Quality: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly."			
700	Insufficient	No	No	No	No	Wells, North Front	Sufficient	Tasted badly	2 Months	Bad	Arrived from England on 4th October 1861.
600	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Tank, Town Range Barracks.	,,	Good	,,	Indifferent	,, ,,
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	—
,,	Sufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	Wells, North Front	Insufficient	Tasted badly	,,	Indifferent	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Tank, Hargraves	Sufficient	Good	,,	—	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	2½ Months	Good	—
,,	Insufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	Tank, Town Range	,,	,,	,,	Indifferent	—
,,	Sufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	Wells, North Front	Insufficient	Tasted badly	,,	Good	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	Insufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	Tank, Town Range	Sufficient	Good	,,	Indifferent	Arrived from Corfu, 10th June 1864.
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	2¾ Months	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
700	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Wells, North Front	Insufficient	Tasted badly	,,	,,	—
600	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Tank, Town Range	Sufficient	Good	,,	,,	—
,,	Sufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	Wells, North Front	Insufficient	Tasted badly	,,	Good	—
700	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	3 Months	Indifferent	—
,,	Insufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Arrived from Corfu, 10th June 1864.
600	Sufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Good	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	Insufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Indifferent	—
,,	Sufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Good	—
800	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
600	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	3½ Months	,,	—
700	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Indifferent	Arrived from England on 4th October 1861.
600	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Good	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	3¾ Months	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	Insufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Indifferent	—
,,	Sufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Good	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Arrived from England, 4th October 1861.
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Arrived from England, 5th January 1860.
,,	Insufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Indifferent	—
,,	Sufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Good	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	Insufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Indifferent	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	Sufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Good	—
700	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	4 Months	Indifferent	—
600	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	Good	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	4½ Months	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
680	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	4¾ Months	,,	—
600	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—

1861, from Chatham; 30th Company arrived 10th June 1864, from Corfu.
the very great prevalence of intemperance during the epidemic rendered them predisposed to diseases.

T. W. Fox, M.B., Surgeon, R.E.

Table XIV.—Showing the Sanitary Condition of Affected Quarters, together with Cases and Deaths

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhœa.		Cholera.		Floor where Attacked: "Ground," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked.
Barracks.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.		
Camp, Windmill Hill	78th Highlanders	Pte. Joseph Trosdick	26	1865. 19 August	—	1865. —	1865. —	All these cases occurred in Camp, Windmill Hill, where the 78th Highlanders were during the epidemic.	—
"	"	" Peter Gallacher	24	—	—	25 August	25 August		—
"	"	" [a] George D. Waddrell	28	1 September	—	—	—		—
"	"	" James Smart	21	4 "	—	—	—		—
"	"	" James Beveridge	20	—	—	5 September	5 September		—
"	"	" [b] John Dallas	21	5 September	—	—	—		—
"	"	" Alexander Bruce	20	5 "	—	—	—		—
"	"	Dr. John Laing	19	5 "	—	—	—		—
"	"	Pte. D. Henderson	19	8 "	—	—	—		—
"	"	" J. Ferguson	24	8 "	—	—	—		—
"	"	" John Noble	26	13 "	—	—	—		—
"	"	" James Boyd	19	13 "	—	—	—		—
"	"	" Archibald Wilson	23	—	—	12 September	—		—
"	"	" [c] John Lindsay	23	13 September	—	—	—		—
"	"	" John A. Mitchell	19	13 "	—	—	—		—
"	"	" Thomas Park	23	13 "	—	—	—		—
"	"	" Richard Gillespie	20	14 "	—	—	—		—
"	"	" Edward Trainer	20	16 "	—	—	—		—
"	"	Dr. Joseph Condle	18	16 "	—	—	—		—
"	"	[d] Pte. John Dallas	22	17 "	—	—	—		—
"	"	" [d] Thomas Lucas	21	17 "	—	—	—		—
"	"	" George Blantyre	21	19 "	—	—	—		—
"	"	" James Stevenson	21	21 "	—	—	—		—
"	"	" [e] AlexanderLongmuir	23	24 "	—	—	—		—
"	"	" William Dallas	18	24 "	—	—	—		—
"	"	" James Nelson	20	24 "	—	—	—		—
"	"	" D. Campbell	36	27 "	—	—	—		—
"	"	" D. Henderson	19	28 "	—	—	—		—
"	"	" [f] John Lindsay	23	—	—	1 October	4 October		—
"	"	" John Dallas	22	2 October	—	—	—		—
"	"	" John Murray	28	—	—	5 October	6 October		—
"	"	" Andrew Kerr	21	4 October	—	—	—		—
"	"	Dr. Charles M'Lauchlan	17	6 "	—	—	—		—
"	"	Pte. John M'Lelland	23	6 "	—	—	—		—
"	"	" Robert Lawns	23	8 "	—	—	—		—
"	"	" Charles Young	19	8 "	—	—	—		—
"	"	" [g] George Taylor	29	8 "	—	—	—		—
"	"	" Robert Smith	26	9 "	—	—	—		—
"	"	" [h] F. Wightman	28	—	—	13 October	16 October		—
"	"	" James M'Cod	21	14 October	—	—	—		—
"	"	" Andrew Kerr	21	15 "	—	—	—		—
"	"	" [i] Thomas Lucas	23	16 "	—	—	—		—
"	"	" William Wainer	38	16 "	—	—	—		—
"	"	" William Ross	22	—	—	—	—		—
"	"	" Peter Egan	24	19 October	—	—	—		—
"	"	" James Mitchell	22	24 "	—	—	—		—
"	"	" William Boyd	30	31 "	—	—	—		—
"	"	Col. William Duyind	21	1 November	—	—	—		—
"	"	Pte. Thomas Russell	22	1 "	—	—	—		—
"	"	" Edward Trainer	19	8 "	—	—	—		—
"	"	" Donald Cattanuch	20	22 "	—	—	—		—

Very many more cases of diarrhœa treated chiefly at the dispensary in camp. Nearly all

from Diarrhœa and Cholera among the Troops at Gibraltar, during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued*.

Cubic Feet per Man in Room at the Time of Attack.	State of Ventilation: "Sufficient," "Insufficient."	Any Nuisance experienced at the Time of Attack.				Water Supply at the Time of Attack.			How long before the Attack had the affected Room been Limewashed.	General Sanitary Condition of Neighbourhood of Barracks: "Good," "Indifferent," "Bad."	Remarks.
		From "Drains," or "Gulleys."	From "Latrines."	From "Filthy Neighbourhood."	From other Sources.	Whence derived.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	Quality: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly."			
This varied. The ordinary bell tent. Average 7 men per tent would give something under 100 feet per man.	Sufficient	None	None	None	None	The water was carted up in barrels, and derived from tanks.	Sufficient for drinking and culinary purposes.	Of good quality, but was sometimes muddy after heavy rains.	—	The camp and its neighbourhood was kept scrupulously clean, and in good sanitary condition.	—
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	[a] This man was really taken ill in the town of Gibraltar.
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	[b] A relapsing case.
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	[c] First attack, "Choleraic." This man died afterwards.
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	[d] Boththese men were several times under treatment. Latterly their attacks were "Choleraic."
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	[e] Choleraic diarrhœa.
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	[f] Second and fatal seizure. Died of the secondary fever.
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	[g] Choleraic diarrhœa.
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	[h] Died of secondary fever.
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	[i] Choleraic diarrhœa.
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—

the men had more or less of diarrhœa soon after landing at Gibraltar.

C. L. Stewart, Surgeon-Major, 78th Highlanders.

Table XIV.—Showing the Sanitary Condition of Affected Quarters together with Cases and Deaths

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhœa.		Cholera.		Floor where Attacked: "Ground," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked.
Barracks.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.		
South Barracks	2nd Batt. 23rd Regt.	No. 788 Pte. Benj. Forsee	26	1865. —	1865. —	1865. 20 August	1865. 20 August	2nd Floor	5
"	"	902 " John Dymond	35	—	—	31 "	5 September	1st Floor	11
Naval Hospital	"	712 " J. M'Cormick	25	—	—	7 September	7 "	"	27
South Barracks	"	1143 " George Laker	43	—	—	17 "	18 "	"	3
"	"	296 " Wm. Hammond	37	18 September	20 September	—	—	Ground	2
"	"	574 " James Truscott	29	19 "	—	—	—	2nd Floor	5
"	"	1223 " George Lees	26	—	—	21 September	23 September	"	5
"	"	407 " Charles Vines	25	—	—	26 "	28 "	Ground	6
Rosia Hut	"	325 " John Smith	42	—	—	27 "	—	1st Floor	1
South Barracks	"	1420 " Robert Ivens	26	—	—	28 "	28 September	Ground	1
"	"	727 " Thomas Johns	30	—	—	28 "	—	1st Floor	4
"	"	1157 " Henry Rollins	29	—	—	29 "	1 October	"	12
"	"	1177 " J. Dickenson	27	—	—	29 "	—	2nd Floor	4
Hut at North Front	"	306 Corp. Wm. Briand	25	29 September	—	—	—	Ground	1
South Barracks	"	516 Pte. Thos. James	26	—	—	1 October	7 October	2nd Floor	5
"	"	340 " Thos. Whitting	29	—	—	2 October	2 October	Ground	6
"	"	398 " Jas. Milliner	25	—	—	4 October	4 October	1st Floor	10
"	"	1119 " John Podmore	26	—	—	4 October	—	Ground	2
"	"	658 C.-Serg. T. Birkett	30	4 October	—	—	—	"	Married Quarters.
"	"	67 Pte. Geo. Garrett	33	12 "	20 October	—	—	"	1
"	"	567 " John Higgins	26	14 "	17 "	—	—	2nd Floor	2
"	"	758 " Chas. Barton	27	31 "	4 November	—	—	"	1
Buena Vista	32nd Regiment, L. I.	Pte. William Proctor	22	1865. —	—	1865. 22 August	1865. 24 August	Ground	3
"	"	" Henry Binmore	28	4 September	—	—	—	1st Floor	10
Europa Hutment	"	" John Lowden	25	6 "	—	—	—	Ground	Hut. 3 Room. 2
Buena Vista	"	" Charles Frampton	25	—	—	6 September	7 September	"	3
"	"	" Thomas Hilton	35	6 September	—	—	—	1st Floor	9
"	"	C.-Serg. Thomas Purtill	35	6 "	—	—	—	Ground	6
"	"	Corp. James Crump	29	—	—	8 September	9 September	"	3
"	"	Pte. Mathew Lynch	23	—	—	9 September	—	1st Floor	7
Naval Hospital	"	" John Bidwell	26	—	—	11 September	—	Ground	5
Buena Vista	"	" William Hinton	31	10 September	—	—	—	"	1
"	"	" James Church	22	10 "	—	—	—	1st Floor	7
Europa Hutment	"	" Thomas Holmes	25	11 "	—	—	—	Ground	Hut. 3 Room. 2
"	"	" William Redman	25	11 "	—	—	—	"	Hut. 3 Room. 2
Married Quarters, Europa Pass	"	Corp. George Harding	26	12 "	—	—	—	"	20
Under Canvass at Europa	"	Pte. Joseph Sharpe	26	—	—	14 September	14 September	"	—
"	"	" Richard Gray	22	—	—	14 September	15 September	"	—
"	"	" Hugh Mahon	21	—	—	14 September	—	"	—
"	"	" Albert Pitman	27	12 September	—	—	—	"	—
Buena Vista	"	" James Ballard	19	12 "	—	—	—	1st Floor	7
"	"	" George Higgins	25	12 "	—	—	—	"	12
"	"	" John Tinson	24	12 "	—	—	—	"	11

From Diarrhœa and Cholera among the Troops at Gibraltar, during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

Cubic Feet per Man in Room at the Time of Attack.	State of Ventilation: "Sufficient," "Insufficient."	Any Nuisance experienced at the Time of Attack.				Water Supply at the Time of Attack.			How long before the Attack had the affected Room been Limewashed.	General Sanitary Condition of Neighbourhood of Barrack: "Good," "Indifferent," "Bad."	Remarks.
		From "Drains," or "Gulleys."	From "Latrines."	From "Filthy Neighbourhood."	From other Sources.	Whence derived.	Quantity: "Sufficient" or "Insufficient."	Quality: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly."			
379	Very good	None	None	None	None	Collected in tanks from roofs of buildings.	Sufficient	Good	1 Month	Good	The cubic space although clearly insufficient, was in a great degree compensated for by the excellency of the (cross) ventilation, and a free current of air secured by keeping the windows always open. The latrines, although objectionable in construction, were kept pure by constant flushing, fumigation, and the use of disinfectants. The drinking-water was, as far as possible, boiled and filtered before using; filters being liberally supplied. The bedding originally dirty, was exchanged for clean, which was exposed frequently to the sun and air, and no measures calculated to improve the sanitary condition of the barracks, and men were neglected. It may be said that few, if any, of the battalion escaped an attack of diarrhœa during the prevalence of the epidemic, but most of the cases were found very amenable to treatment, being controlled by astringents, furnished to the men both in barracks and on guard, with instructions to the officers and non-commissioned officers for their early use, and under this plan few cases required admission into hospital.
379	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
2708	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3 Months	"	
379	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 Weeks	"	
379	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
379	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
379	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
379	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1079	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
379	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
379	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
379	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
379	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
1200	"	"	"	"	"	Tank at North Front.	"	Clear, but impure.	Never; a small painted hut.	Indifferent	
379	"	"	"	"	"	Collected in tanks from roofs of buildings.	"	Good	6 weeks	Good	
379	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
379	"	"	"	"	"		"	"	"	"	
379	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
607	Indifferent	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		"	
379	Very good	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
379	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
379	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	

B. Tydd, Surgeon, 2/23rd R.W.F.

528	Insufficient	None	None	None	None	Tanks	Insufficient	Muddy, tasted badly.	6 Weeks	Good	—
512	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 Months	"	—
518	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
528	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Employed in Public Works.
512	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
528	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
528	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
512	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
1233	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 Weeks	"	Hospital Orderly.	
528	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 Months	"	Employed in Public Works.
512	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
518	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
518	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
910	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9 Weeks	"	—
—	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
—	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
—	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
—	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	In Public Works.
512	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9 Weeks	"	"
512	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
512	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"

Table XIV.—Showing the Sanitary Condition of Affected Quarters, together with Cases and Deaths

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhœa.		Cholera.		Floor where Attacked: "Ground," "1st Floor" or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked.
Barracks.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack	Date of Death.		
Under Canvass at Europa	32nd Regiment, L.I.	Pte. Martin Hannon	23	1865. 13 September	—	1865. —	1865. —	Ground	—
Buena Vista	,,	,, John Tye	28	13 ,,	—	—	—	,,	1
Soldiers' Home	,,	,, Charles Marchant	35	—	—	14 September	1 October	,,	—
Buena Vista	,,	,, John White	26	13 September	—	—	—	1st Floor	8
,,	,,	,, William Slater	28	14 ,,	—	—	—	Ground	6
Naval Hospital	,,	,, George Hartnett	32	—	—	16 September	—	,,	7
Europa Hutment	,,	Bugler Fred. Shakes	21	16 September	—	—	—	,,	Hut. 6 Room. 2
Europa Hutment	,,	Pte. Job Knighton	26	—	—	16 September	17 September	,,	Hut. 1 Room. 1
Buena Vista	,,	Serg. John Humberston	27	16 September	—	—	—	,,	5
Europa Hutment	,,	Pte. Seth Ellis	31	—	—	16 September	22 September	,,	Hut. 5 Room. 1
Buena Vista	,,	,, Thomas Ford	29	—	—	18 ,,	—	1st Floor	7
,,	,,	,, Samuel Smith	32	18 September	—	—	—	Ground	2
Under Canvass at Europa	,,	,, John Darwent	25	19 ,,	—	—	—	,,	—
Buena Vista	,,	,, William Smitheram	24	—	—	19 September	25 September	1st Floor	9
,,	,,	,, James Muldoon	25	19 September	—	—	—	Ground	1
Europa Hutment	,,	,, Charles Arthurs	25	—	—	19 September	24 September	,,	Hut. 1 Room. 1
,,	,,	Corp. George Harris	21	19 September	—	—	—	,,	1 1
,,	,,	Pte. John Brown	25	—	—	20 September	21 September	,,	8 1
,,	,,	,, James Willett	36	—	—	20 ,,	21 ,,	,,	8 1
,,	,,	,, John Dumma	19	—	—	20 ,,	20 ,,	,,	8 1
Buena Vista	,,	,, Thomas Taylor	27	—	—	22 ,,	—	1st Floor	9
Naval Hospital	,,	,, Thomas Hughes	32	—	—	23 ,,	—	Ground	5
Europa Hutment	,,	Serg. Richard Wilson	24	21 September	—	—	—	,,	Hut. 5 Room. 1
Married Quarters, Europa Pass	,,	,, William Fletcher	27	23 ,,	—	—	—	,,	9
Buena Vista	,,	Pte. Robert Hargreaves	22	23 ,,	—	—	—	1st Floor	9
Europa Hutment	,,	,, Richard Pugh	24	23 ,,	—	—	—	Ground	Hut. 2 Room. 2
Buena Vista	,,	,, John H. Gordon	29	—	—	23 September	—	1st Floor	9
,,	,,	,, Richard Fletcher	20	23 September	—	—	—	Ground	2
Europa Hutment	,,	,, Alfred Pickles	27	—	—	24 September	—	,,	Hut. 3 Room. 2
Buena Vista	,,	,, John Leach	24	24 September	—	—	—	1st Floor	9
Europa Hutment	,,	,, William Beacham	21	—	—	26 September	27 September	Ground	Hut. 3 Room. 2
Sergeants' Room, Europa Hutment.	,,	C.-Serg. Edwin Deacon	32	—	—	27 ,,	27 September	,,	Hut. 5 Sergeant Room.
Europa Hutment	,,	Pte. Charles Clarke	33	—	—	27 ,,	—	,,	3 2
Buena Vista	,,	,, Henry Farr	21	24 September	—	—	—	1st Floor	12
,,	,,	,, William Slater	28	24 ,,	—	—	—	Ground	6
,,	,,	,, William Hodgkinson	30	28 ,,	—	—	—	1st Floor	12
Europa Hutment	,,	,, Michael Flynn	19	28 ,,	—	—	—	Ground	Hut. 3 Room. 2
,,	,,	,, William Witham	22	—	—	28 September	4 October	,,	2 2
,,	,,	,, George Smart	25	29 September	—	—	—	,,	2 1
Buena Vista	,,	,, Thomas McKenniff	26	29 ,,	—	—	—	1st Floor	10
,,	,,	,, J. Henry Gordon	29	30 ,,	—	—	—	,,	9
Under Canvass at Europa	,,	Corp. William Bond	22	2 October	—	—	—	Ground	—
Europa Hutment	,,	Pte. George Thomas	32	2 ,,	—	—	—	,,	Hut. 2 Room 1
Windmill Hill Prison	,,	,, William Miller	21	—	—	4 October	—	Prison	—
Married Quarters, Europa Hutment.	,,	,, George Bogue	28	2 October	—	—	—	Ground	4 1
Europa Hutment	,,	,, William Luton	27	2 ,,	—	—	—	,,	6 2
Buena Vista	,,	,, Thomas Bradbury	32	2 ,,	—	—	—	,,	1
,,	,,	Serg. Joseph Williams	25	2 ,,	—	—	—	1st Floor	10
Europa Staff Huts	,,	Serg.-Maj. John Kelly	36	5 ,,	—	—	—	Ground	—
Naval Hospital	,,	Pte. George Hartnett	32	5 ,,	—	—	—	,,	7

rom Diarrhœa and Cholera among the Troops at Gibraltar, during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

Cubic Feet per Man in Room at the Time of Attack.	State of Ventilation: "Sufficient," "Insufficient."	Any Nuisance experienced at the Time of Attack.				Water Supply at the Time of Attack.			How long before the Attack had the affected Room been Limewashed.	General Sanitary Condition of Neighbourhood of Barrack: "Good," "Indifferent," "Bad."	Remarks.
		From "Drains" or "Gulleys."	From "Latrines."	From "Filthy Neighbourhood."	From other Sources.	Whence derived.	Quantity: "Sufficient" or "Insufficient."	Quality: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly."			
—	Sufficient	None	None	None	None	Tanks	Insufficient	Muddy, Tasted badly.	9 Weeks	Good	—
528	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
335½	Sufficient	"	"	Bad Drainage.	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
512	Insufficient	"	"	None	"	"	"	"	"	"	In Public Works.
528	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
1157	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	7 Weeks	"	Employed as Hospital Orderly in Public Works.
518	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9 Weeks	"	—
518	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
528	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
518	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
512	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1 Week	"	Employed as Hospital Orderly in Public Works.
528	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
—	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	Employed as Hospital Orderly in Public Works.
512	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1 Week	"	"
528	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"
518	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
518	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
518	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
518	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
518	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
512	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Employed as Hospital Orderly in Public Works.
1233	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 Months	"	"
518	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1 Week	"	—
910	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	2 Weeks	"	—
512	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
518	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	In Public Works.
512	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
528	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
518	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
512	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
518	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
350	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
518	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
512	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
528	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
512	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
518	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
518	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	In Public Works.
518	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3 Weeks	"	"
512	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
512	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
—	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
518	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
—	—	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—	"	—
518	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3 Weeks	"	—
518	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
528	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	In Public Works.
512	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	—
480	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	1 Month	"	—
1157	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	9 Weeks	"	Employed as Hospital Orderly in Public Works.

Table XIV.—Showing the Sanitary Condition of Affected Quarters, together with Cases and Death

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhœa.		Cholera.		Floor where Attacked: "Ground," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked
Barracks.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.		
Buena Vista	32nd Regiment, L.I.	Pte. Joseph Howard	27	1865. 5 October	—	1865. —	—	Ground	5
Europa Hutment	„	„ William Plant	19	5 „	—	—	—	„	Hut. 5 Room. 2
Moorish Castle Prison	„	„ Peter Halliday	25	9 „	—	—	—	Prison	—
Buena Vista	„	Corp. Henry Paget	25	10 „	—	—	—	Ground	5
Europa Hutment	„	Pte. John Mateer	28	10 „	—	—	—	„	Hut. 2 Room. 1
„	„	„ John Dawson	30	10 „	—	—	—	„	5 2
„	„	„ Thomas Boland	33	10 „	—	—	—	„	1 1
Buena Vista	„	Corp. John Wright	25	11 „	—	—	—	1st Floor	10
Soldier's Home	„	Pte. James Shooter	25	—	—	12 October	—	Ground	—
Europa Hutment	„	Corp. Thomas Price	28	15 „	—	—	—	„	Hut. 1 Room. 1
Buena Vista	„	Serg. John Jones	37	15 „	—	—	—	„	1 1
Windmill Hill Prison	„	Pte. John Pugh	25	23 „	—	—	—	Prison	—
Buena Vista	„	„ James Wilson	20	29 „	—	—	—	1st Floor	11
Under Canvass, North Front	2/22nd Regiment	Corp. Francis McKenna	27	26 July	—	—	—	Ground	—
—	H.M.S. "Redpole"	A.B. James Thompson	29	—	—	27 October	—	On board ship.	—

Catalan Bay Barracks	86th Foot	Pte. James Livings	27	1865. —	—	1865. 3 September	1865. 3 September	Ground	Guard Room Sandy Bay.
Rosia Casemates	„	Serg. Patrick Currivan	38	—	—	5 „	—	1st Floor	9
Catalan Bay Barracks	„	Corp. Thomas Cullinan	23	—	—	7 „	—	Ground	1
„	„	Pte. James Flynn	33	—	—	11 „	—	„	2
Buena Vista Hutments	„	„ John Maddock	19	14 September	—	—	—	„	Hut. 2 Room 1
Windmill Hill Barracks	„	„ Patrick Byrne	24	15 „	—	—	—	„	3
„	„	„ Jeremiah Callanan	22	16 „	—	19 September	—	1st Floor	—
Naval Hospital	„	„ Henry Kelly	21	—	—	24 „	—	„	16
Windmill Hill Barracks	„	„ Patrick Foohey	24	—	—	26 „	26 September	Ground	2
Windmill Hill Huts	„	„ Samuel Brown	15	—	—	4 October	—	„	20
Buena Vista Hutments	„	Corp. Boyd Magarrigle	34	—	—	5 „	5 October	„	Hut. 1 Roo 1
„	„	Pte. Thomas Flood	19	—	—	5 „	6 „	„	2 2
„	„	„ John Wilson	25	5 October	—	—	—	„	3 1
Windmill Hill Barracks	„	Serg. John Hamilton	29	6 „	—	—	—	1st Floor	10
Catalan Bay Barracks	„	Pte. John Wall	19	6 „	—	—	—	Ground	1
Buena Vista Hutments	„	„ Michael Rourke	30	—	—	7 October	8 October	„	Hut. 1 Roo 1
Windmill Hill Barracks	„	„ Mark Sinnott	25	—	—	8 „	—	„	Guard Ro Old North F
„	„	„ Joseph Stanton	25	—	—	9 „	17 October	1st Floor	11
Buena Vista Hutments	„	„ David Shannon	36	—	—	9 „	14 „	Ground	Hut. 2 Ro 2
„	„	„ James Cumberland	23	12 October	—	—	—	„	2
Moorish Castle Prison	„	„ James Byrne	31	23 „	—	—	—	„	No. 11 C

from Diarrhœa and Cholera among the Troops at Gibraltar, during the Epidemic of 1865—*continued.*

Cubic Feet per Man in Room at the Time of Attack.	State of Ventilation: "Sufficient," "Insufficient."	Any Nuisance experienced at the Time of Attack.				Water Supply at the Time of Attack.			How long before the Attack had the affected Room been Limewashed.	General Sanitary Condition of Neighbourhood of Barrack: "Good," "Indifferent," "Bad."	Remarks.
		From "Drains" or "Gulleys."	From "Latrines."	From "Filthy Neighbourhood."	From other Sources.	Whence derived.	Quantity: "Sufficient" or "Insufficient."	Quality: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly."			
528	Insufficient	None	None	None	None	Tanks - -	Insufficient	Muddy, tasted badly.	1 month	Good	In Public Works.
518	Sufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, - -	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
—	—	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, - -	,,	,,	—	,,	—
528	Insufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, - -	,,	,,	5 weeks	,,	—
518	Sufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, - -	,,	,,	,,	,,	In Public Works.
518	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, - -	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
518	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, - -	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
512	Insufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, - -	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
335½	Sufficient	,,	,,	Bad drainage.	,,	,, - -	,,	,,	,,	,,	In Public Works.
518	,,	,,	,,	None	,,	,, - -	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
518	Insufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, - -	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
—	—	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, - -	,,	,,	—	,,	—
512	Insufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	,, - -	,,	,,	6 weeks	,,	—
—	Sufficient	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22nd Regiment from Malta. First case treated in 32nd Hospital.
—	Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Sailor from H.M.S. "Redpole."

J. K. Carr, M.D., Surgeon, 32nd Regiment, Light Infantry.

On sentry	Sufficient	No	Absence of latrines.	Yes	None	Reservoirs and pumps.	Insufficient	Quality differing from the different pumps and reservoirs.	3 weeks	Indifferent	Dirty population. Want of latrines; and tainted meat for some time to detachment.
1200	Insufficient	,,	No	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	14 days	Bad	From tidal deposit.
572	Sufficient	,,	Absence of latrines.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	4 days	Indifferent	Dirty population. Want of latrines; and tainted meat for some time to detachment.
572	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	6 days	,,	,, ,,
625	,,	Surface drain.	No	No	,,	,,	,,	,,	14 days	Good	Absence of water for flushing purposes.
354	Insufficient	No	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	6 days	,,	—
349	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	12 days	,,	—
2340	Sufficient	Yes	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	23 days	Indifferent	From numerous drains.
352	Insufficient	No	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	6 days	Good	—
350	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	9 days	,,	—
620	Sufficient	Surface drain.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	12 days	,,	Absence of water for flushing purposes.
625	,,		,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	8 days	,,	,, ,,
620	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	12 days	,,	,, ,,
350	Insufficient	No	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	16 days	,,	—
580	Sufficient	,,	Absence of latrines.	Yes	,,	,,	,,	,,	21 days	Indifferent	Dirty population. Want of latrines; and tainted meat for some time to detachment.
625	,,	Surface drain.	No	No	,,	,,	,,	,,	14 days	Good	Absence of water for flushing purposes.
On sentry	,,	No	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	16 days	,,	—
356	Insufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	7 days	,,	—
624	Sufficient	Surface drain.	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	3 days	,,	Absence of water for flushing purposes.
630	,,	,,		,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	10 days	,,	,, ,,
400	Insufficient	No	,,	,,	,,		,,	,,	5 days	,,	—

H. H. Jones, M.D., Surgeon, 86th Regiment.

TABLE XV.—SHOWING the SANITARY CONDITION of AFFECTED QUARTERS, together with Cases and Deaths from

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhœa.		Cholera.		Floor where Attacked: "Ground," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked.
Where Quartered.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.		
				1865.	1865.	1865.	1865.		
Moorish Castle	Royal Artillery	W. Percy	6 3/12	4 July	—	—	—	Ground	36
"	"	C. Falkner	3	1 August	—	—	—	"	8
"	"	E. J. Baker	3 6/12	12 "	—	—	—	"	32
"	"	A. Montgomery	1 3/12	15 "	—	—	—	"	1 Off. Kitchen
"	"	E. Kemp	24	23 "	—	—	—	"	36
"	"	E. Sandy	11 9/12	23 "	—	—	—	"	40
"	"	M. Smith	33	26 "	—	—	—	"	9
"	"	A. Thyme	29	29 "	—	—	—	"	23
"	"	W. Smith	31/12	29 "	—	—	—	"	34
"	"	A. E. Weeks	1 4/12	1 September	—	—	—	"	43
"	"	S. Taylor	1 2/12	1 "	—	—	—	"	26
"	"	A. Montgomery	1 3/12	4 "	—	—	—	"	1 Off. Kitchen
"	"	S. Mann	26	4 "	—	—	—	"	45 & 6
"	"	C. Falkner	24	5 "	—	—	—	"	8
"	"	W. Smith	31/12	5 "	—	—	—	"	34
"	"	J. Falkner	2	5 "	—	—	—	"	8
"	"	A. Smith	13	5 "	—	—	—	"	34
"	"	A. Silver	2 9/12	5 "	—	—	—	"	13
"	"	T. Baker	10 3/12	—	—	8 September	10 September	"	32
"	"	E. Moore	6	9 "	—	—	—	"	42
"	"	J. Moore	4 3/12	9 "	—	—	—	"	42
"	"	E. J. Baker	5	10 "	—	—	—	"	32
"	"	M. Smith	33	11 "	—	—	—	"	34
"	"	M. Conolly	35	12 "	—	—	—	"	29
Prince Albert's Fort	"	J. Clarke	1	12 "	—	—	—	"	10
Moorish Castle	"	M. Pearson	2 1/12	12 "	—	—	—	"	11
"	"	A. Poultney	29	12 "	—	—	—	"	2
"	"	R. Poultney	2 3/12	12 "	—	—	—	"	2
"	"	F. Baker	10 3/12	14 "	—	—	—	"	32
"	"	S. Buxton	31	14 "	—	—	—	"	38
"	"	E. Perfitt	32	—	—	15 September	15 September	"	15
"	"	C. Barny	28	16 "	—	—	—	"	27
"	"	S. Perfitt	10 3/12	16 "	—	—	—	"	15
"	"	E. Kemp	24	16 "	—	—	—	"	36
"	"	M. Chandler	29	16 "	—	—	—	"	37
"	"	S. Buxton	31	25 "	—	—	—	"	38
"	"	M. Atchinson	36	25 "	—	—	—	"	28
"	"	E. Harland	1 3/12	25 "	—	—	—	"	4
"	"	A. Thyme	29	25 "	—	—	—	"	23
"	"	E. Sandy	11 9/12	—	—	25 September	25 September	"	40
"	"	W. Hickland	3 9/12	—	—	27 "	—	"	22
"	"	J. Anifar	8	—	—	3 October	3 October	"	24
"	"	J. Anifar	34	—	—	9 "	10 "	"	24
"	"	M. Atchinson	36	—	—	10 "	—	"	28
"	"	C. Falkner	3	25 October	—	—	—	"	8

* This does not include a large number of cases of diarrhœa which were so slight

Diarrhœa and Cholera among the SOLDIERS' WIVES and CHILDREN at GIBRALTAR, during the Epidemic of 1865.*

Cubic Feet per Inmate in Room at the Time of Attack.	State of Ventilation: "Sufficient," "Insufficient."	Any Nuisance experienced at the Time of Attack.				Water Supply at the Time of Attack.			How long before the Attack had the affected Room been Lime-washed.	General Sanitary Condition of Neighbourhood of Quarters: "Good," "Indifferent," "Bad."	Remarks.
		From "Drains," or "Gulleys."	From "Latrines."	From "Filthy Neighbourhood."	From other Sources.	Whence derived.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	Quality: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly."			
									1865.		
245·6	Insufficient	Yes	No	No	None	Contractor	Insufficient	Tasted badly	1 April	Bad	—
395·75	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
835·75	Sufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
252·8	Insufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
409·8	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
362·25	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
300	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
844·5	Sufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
485·0	Insufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
393·75	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
505·8	Sufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
252	Insufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
651·8	Sufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
315·75	Insufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
310	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
315·75	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
225	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
336	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
835·25	Sufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
288	Insufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
288	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
835·25	Sufficient	,,		,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
300	Insufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
482	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
1456	,,	No	,,	,,	Breakwater	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
560	,,	Yes	,,	,,	None	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
482·6	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
482·6	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
835·25	Sufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
378	Insufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
271·428	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
509·6	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
271·428	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
409·3	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
226·8	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
378	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
482	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
272·8	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
844·5	Sufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
362·25	Insufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
762·6	Sufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
218·427	Insufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
218·427	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
482	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—
395·75	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—

as not to require more than a dose of castor oil or other like remedy.

E. H. BLAKE, M.D.,
Surgeon-Major, Royal Artillery.

Table XV.—Showing the Sanitary Condition of Affected Quarters, together with Cases and Deaths from

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhœa.		Cholera.		Floor where Attacked: "Ground," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked.
Where Quartered.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.		
Cottage, North Front	Royal Engineers	Mrs. Bloomfield	24	—	—	9 August	11 August	Ground	14
" "	"	Eleanor Stacey	2	—	—	16 "	18 "	"	4
Library Street	"	Alice Westacott	1	—	—	16 September	24 September	"	Library Street
Married Quarters, Hargraves Barracks.	"	Mrs. Westacott	37	—	—	12 "	18 "	"	3
" "	"	Mrs. Seward	31	15 September	—	—	—	1st Floor	3
" "	"	Mrs. Lockwood	33	15 "	—	—	—	"	2
Engineer Buildings	"	Mrs. Creighton	35	—	—	17 September	—	Ground	2
Married Quarters, Hargraves Barracks.	"	Mrs. Drew	36	19 September	—	—	—	1st Floor	1
No. 11 King's Bastion	"	Mrs. Angus	23	20 "	—	—	—	"	11
Sand Pitts	"	Mrs. Spry	36	20 "	—	—	—	Ground	Sand Pits
Library Street	"	Mrs. Wade	35	20 "	—	—	—	"	Library Street
Engineer Buildings	"	Alfred Springett	2	—	—	23 September	—	"	1
House at Lime Kiln	"	Mrs. Craig	33	—	—	24 "	—	"	Lime Kiln
Crutchett's Ramp	"	Mr. Hodson	30	—	—	29 "	—	2nd Floor	32
Married Quarters, Buena Vista	"	Sophia Batt	6	—	—	29 "	7 October	Ground	Quarters Buena Vista.
Quarters near King's Bastion	"	Mrs. Stevens	32	—	—	3 October	3 "	1st Floor	Quarters near King's Bastion.
Casemate	2nd Bat. 15th Regt.	Jane Lees	40	1865. 10 August	1865. —	1865. —	1865. —	Ground	2
"	"	Ann Kelly	30	10 "	—	—	—	"	5
"	"	Margaret O'Flaherty	27	10 "	—	—	—	"	1
"	"	Ann Keane	35	—	—	30 August	1 September	2nd Floor	23
"	"	Elisha Fahey	30	—	—	6 September	6 "	"	21
King's Bastion	"	Rose Tomlinson	37	6 September	—	—	—	Ground	12
Casemate	"	Mary Ann McCormick	37	12 "	—	—	—	1st Floor	4
King's Bastion	"	Mary Walch	29	12 "	—	—	—	Ground	14
"	"	Jane Lees	40	13 "	—	—	—	"	12
Wellington Front	"	Mary Smith	30	14 "	—	—	—	"	3
Town Range	"	Sarah Kenney	28	23 "	—	—	—	"	1
Casemate	"	Mary Kaveny	30	26 "	—	—	—	"	1
Camp, Windmill Hill	"	Ann Boyd	32	9 October	—	—	—	"	Tents
King's Bastion	"	William Moore	1	31 July	—	—	—	"	4
North Front	"	William White	4 6/12	—	—	3 August	3 August	"	—
Wellington Front	"	Mary Ann Smith	1	4 August	29 August	—	—	"	3
North Front	"	Jane White	9	5 "	—	—	—	"	—
Casemate	"	Hugh Fahey	8/12	20 "	19 September	—	—	2nd Floor	21
Wellington Front	"	George Smith	8	—	—	26 August	26 August	Ground	3
Town Range	"	John Kenney	1 9/12	26 August	—	—	—	"	1
Casemate	"	John E. Smith	3	31 "	2 September	—	—	2nd Floor	22
"	"	Lewis Blane	1	31 "	3 "	—	—	"	14
Town Range	"	Charlotte Smith	2	1 September	—	—	—	1st Floor	—
King's Bastion	"	Daniel Keane	3	6 "	—	—	—	Ground	11
"	"	Michael Keane	1	6 "	—	—	—	"	11
"	"	John Stokes	2	—	—	10 September	10 September	"	12
Casemate	"	Frederick Kaveny	6 1/12	10 September	—	—	—	2nd Floor	17
King's Bastion	"	Margaret Stokes	6 1/2	13 "	—	—	—	Ground	12
Town Range	"	Charles M. Kenney	1	—	—	16 September	—	"	1
Camp, Windmill Hill	"	Peter McKenna	4	—	—	16 "	—	"	Tents

Diarrhœa and Cholera among the Soldiers' Wives and Children at Gibraltar—*continued.*

Cubic Feet per Inmate in Room at the Time of Attack.	State of Ventilation: "Sufficient," "Insufficient."	Any Nuisance experienced at the Time of Attack.				Water Supply at the Time of Attack.			How long before the Attack had the affected Room been Limewashed.	General Sanitary Condition of Neighbourhood of Quarters: "Good," "Indifferent," "Bad."	Remarks.
		From "Drains," or "Gullyes."	From "Latrines."	From "Filthy Neighbourhood."	From other Sources.	Whence derived.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	Quality: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly."			
Over 600 cubic feet.	Insufficient	No.	No.	No.	No.	Wells North Front	Sufficient	Tasted Badly	2 Months	Bad	Arrived from England about December 1864.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Arrived from England on 4th October 1861.
"	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	Insufficient	"	3 Months	Good	Born in Gibraltar.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Arrived from Corfu 10th June 1864.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Arrived from England 5th January 1860.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Arrived from Corfu 10th June 1864.
"	Insufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	" "
"	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Good	Arrived from England 4th October 1861.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3½ Months	"	Native of Gibraltar.
"	"	"	"	"	"	Well at Sand Pits	Sufficient	Good	"	"	Arrived from England 4th October 1861.
"	"	"	"	"	"	Wells North Front	Insufficient	Tasted Badly	"	"	Arrived from Corfu 10th June 1864.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Indifferent	Born in Gibraltar.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Arrived from Corfu 10th June 1864.
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3¾ Months	Good	" "
"	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Arrived from England about August 1860.
"	"	No.	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Arrived from England about 5th January 1860.

T. W. Fox, M.B., Surgeon, R.E.

500	Insufficient	None	None	None	Unknown	Tank	Limited	Depositing Sediment.	3 Months	Indifferent	—
500	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3 "	"	—
500	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3 "	"	—
380	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3 "	"	—
420	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3 "	"	—
620	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	6 Months	"	—
500	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	4 "	"	—
620	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	6 "	"	—
620	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 "	"	—
380	"	"	None	"	"	"	"	"	5 Months	"	—
380	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	"	6 "	Bad	—
500	"	None	None	None	"	"	"	"	4 "	Indifferent	—
180	Good	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	Never	Good	—
620	Insufficient	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	6 Months	Indifferent	—
450	"	None	None	Yes	Cemetery	Well	Sufficient	"	4 "	"	—
380	"	Yes	"	None	Unknown	Tank	Limited	"	6 "	"	—
450	"	None	"	Yes	Cemetery	Well	Sufficient	"	4 "	"	—
420	"	"	"	None	Unknown	Tank	Limited	"	3 "	"	—
380	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 "	"	—
380	"	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	"	6 "	Bad	—
420	"	None	None	None	"	"	"	"	3 "	Indifferent	—
420	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3 "	"	—
500	"	Yes	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	"	6 "	Bad	—
620	"	"	"	None	"	"	"	"	6 "	Indifferent	—
620	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 "	"	—
620	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 "	"	—
420	"	None	None	"	"	"	"	"	4 "	"	—
620	"	Yes	Yes	"	"	"	"	"	6 "	"	—
380	"	"	"	Yes	"	"	"	"	6 "	Bad	—
180	Good	None	None	None	"	"	"	"	Never	Good	—

Table XV.—Showing the Sanitary Condition of affected Quarters, together with Cases and Deaths

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhœa.		Cholera.		Floor where Attacked: "Ground," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked.
Where Quartered.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.		
Town Range	2nd Bat. 15th Regt.	Ester Bosely	2	1865. 18 September	1865. —	1865. —	1865. —	1st Floor	3
King's Bastion	"	John Keane	1	23 "	2 October	—	—	Ground	11
Town Range	"	Ester Bosely	2	—	—	25 September	26 September	1st Floor	3
"	"	Edward Kenney	3/12	27 September	—	—	—	Ground	1
Casemate	"	Frederick Purcell	5	29 "	—	—	—	"	10
"	"	Margaret Purcell	8	19 October	—	—	—	"	10
Buena Vista Hutments	86th Foot	Mrs. Martha Bynne	36	1865. —	1865. —	1865. 4 September	1865. 5 September	Ground	1 Non-com.officer.
"	"	Mrs. Mary O'Callaghan	27	—	—	28 "	—	"	1
Windmill Hill Huts	"	John Rennison	1/12	3 June	5 June	—	—	"	7
Windmill Hill Barracks	"	Francis Doyle	4	—	—	20 September	21 September	1st Floor	10
Naval Hospital	"	Joseph M'Dermott	1 5/12	—	—	26 "	26 September	"	Hospital Sergeants' Quarters.
"	"	James M'Dermott	3 5/12	26 October	—	—	—	"	"
Camp, Windmill Hill	78th	Mrs. J. Kinniburgh	27	1865. 1 September	1865. —	1865. —	1865. —	Nearly all these cases occurred in Standing Camp, Windmill Hill, where the regiment was encamped during the epidemic.	Tent
" "	"	Mrs. C. M'Connell	38	—	—	17 September	18 September		"
" "	"	Mrs. W. Motherwell	34	4 October	—	—	—		"
Huts, Windmill Hill	"	Mrs. R. Qunken	26	18 October	—	—	—		×
Camp, Windmill Hill	"	Mary Jane Mosely	10/12	20 August	14 September	—	—		Tent
" "	"	Samuel Craddock	2	3 September	—	—	—		"
" "	"	Daniel Will	1 5/12	"	30 October	—	—		"
" "	"	Robert Borthwick	5	9 "	—	—	—		"
" "	"	James Simple	2	11 "	—	—	—		"
" "	"	George Gunn	3/12	24 "	9 October	—	—		"
" "	"	Campbell M'Callum	2	4 October	9 "	—	—		"
Huts, Windmill Hill	"	William John Martin	3 5/12	—	—	18 October	19 October		?
" "	"	Mary A. Duncan	1	18 October	—	—	—		?
Huts, Buena Vista	"	James Potter	1 5/12	29 "	—	—	—		?
" "	"	Hugh Motherwell	3	28 "	—	—	—		?

Very many more cases of simple diarrhœa among the women and children occurred which were not registered. Treated in camp, at the dispensary.

rom Diarrhœa and Cholera among the Soldiers' Wives and Children at Gibraltar, &c.—*continued.*

Cubic Feet per Inmate in Room at the Time of Attack.	State of Ventilation: "Sufficient," "Insufficient."	Any Nuisance experienced at the Time of Attack.				Water Supply at the Time of Attack.			How long before the Attack had the affected Room been Limewashed.	General Sanitary Condition of Neighbourhood of Quarters: "Good," "Indifferent," "Bad."	Remarks.
		From "Drains" or "Gulleys."	From "Latrines."	From "Filthy Neighbourhood."	From other Sources.	Whence derived.	Quantity: "Sufficient," or "Insufficient."	Quality: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly."			
500	Insufficient	Yes	Yes	Yes	Unknown	Tank	Limited	Depositing sediment.	6 Months	Bad	—
620	,,	,,	,,	None	,,	,,	,,	,,	6 ,,	,,	—
500	,,	,,	,,	Yes	,,	,,	,,	,,	6 ,,	,,	—
380	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	6 ,,	,,	—
400	,,	None	None	None	,,	,,	,,	,,	4 ,,	Indifferent	—
400	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	5 ,,	,,	—

C. G. Irwin, M.B., Surgeon, 2nd Bat., 15th Regiment.

874	Sufficient	Surface drains.	No	No	None	Reservoirs and pumps.	Insufficient	Quality differing from the different pumps and reservoirs.	14 Days	Good	Absence of water for flushing purposes.
784	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	28 ,,	,,	,, ,,
536	,,	No	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	12 ,,	,,	—
750	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	9 ,,	,,	—
375	Insufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	16 ,,	Indifferent	Insufficient ventilation.
500	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	10 ,,	,,	,, ,,

H. H. Jones, M.D., Surgeon, 86th Regiment.

—	Sufficient	No	No	No	No	Tank	Sufficient	Good	—	Good	Had several attacks of Diarrhœa.
—	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
—	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
320	Insufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	?	,,	Had several attacks of Diarrhœa.
—	Sufficient	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	This child was much weakened by an attack of Pertussis.
—	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
—	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	This child had Chronic Hydrocephalus.
—	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
—	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	—
—	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	Sequel of Whooping Cough.
—	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	—	,,	Choleraic Diarrhœa.
250	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	?	,,	—
250	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	?	,,	After Whooping Cough.
300	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	10 Days	,,	,, ,,
300	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	10 ,,	,,	,, ,,

Indeed few of this class escaped slight attacks of bowel complaint. They were much exposed to atmospheric changes, and perpetually eating trash.

L. C. Stewart, Surgeon-Major, 78th Highlanders.

Table XV.—Showing the Sanitary Condition of Affected Quarters, together with Cases and Deaths

Occupation when the Epidemic appeared.		Name of Patient.	Age.	Diarrhœa.		Cholera.		Floor where Attacked: "Ground," "1st Floor," or "2nd Floor."	Number of Room where attacked.
Where Quartered.	Corps.			Date of Attack.	Date of Death.	Date of Attack.	Date of Death.		
Europa Hutments	32nd Regiment L. I.	Mrs. Ann E. Robinson	28	1865. 10 October	1865. —	1865. —	1865. —	Ground	Sergts. Room. Hut. Room. 5 1
Europa Pass	„	Mrs. Mary Alderton	22	11 „	—	—	—	„	14
Soldiers' Home	„	Mrs. Emma Cartledge	24	—	—	11 October	13 October	„	—
„	„	Mrs. Jane Shooter	25	11 October	—	—	—	„	—
„	„	Mrs. Elizabeth Marchant	33	11 „	—	—	—	„	—
Europa Pass	„	Mrs. Mary Robinson	21	13 „	—	—	—	„	8
Europa Hutment	„	Richard F. Foster	2	—	—	25 September	26 September	„	Hut. Room. 4 1
Europa Pass	„	William E. Robinson	4	9 October	10 October	—	—	„	8
Soldiers' Home	„	Harriet Cartledge	5	—	—	11 October	20 October	„	—
„	„	Joseph Cartledge	3	—	—	11 „	19 „	„	—
„	„	James Marchant	5	11 October	—	—	—	„	—
Europa Pass	„	Bridget Shea	4	11 „	—	—	—	„	13
„	„	James Balm	8	11 „	—	—	—	„	19
„	„	Elizabeth Alderton	5/12	11 „	—	—	—	„	14
Soldiers' Home	„	Harriet Shooter	2	11 „	—	—	—	„	—
„	„	Jane Shooter	4	11 „	—	—	—	„	—
Europa Hutment	„	Edward J. Barr	3	—	—	12 October	12 October	„	Hut. Room. 1 2
„	„	Joseph F. Barr	1	11 October	17 October	—	—	„	1 2
Soldiers' Home	„	Clara Cartledge	5/12	12 „	—	—	—	„	—
Naval Hospital	2/23rd	Lizzie Greenslade	1 5/12	—	—	1865. 12 October	1865. 13 October	Ground	Hospital Serjeant's Quarters.
South Barracks	„	Caroline Bennett	27	—	—	15 „	16 „	2nd Floor	Married Quarters.

from Diarrhœa and Cholera among the Soldiers' Wives and Children at Gibraltar, &c.—*continued.*

Cubic Feet per Inmate in Room at the Time of Attack.	State of Ventilation: "Sufficient," "Insufficient."	Any Nuisance experienced at the Time of Attack.				Water Supply at the Time of Attack.			How long before the Attack had the affected Room been Limewashed.	General Sanitary Condition of Neighbourhood of Quarters: "Good," "Indifferent," "Bad."	Remarks.
		From "Drains." or "Gulleys."	From "Latrines."	From "Filthy Neighbourhood."	From other Sources.	Whence derived.	Quantity: "Sufficient" or "Insufficient."	Quality: "Good," "Clear," "Muddy," "Tasted badly."			
588	Sufficient	None	None	None	None	Tanks - -	Insufficient	Muddy Tasted badly	1 Month -	Good	—
1213	"	"	"	"		" - -	"	"	5 Weeks -	"	—
335½	"	"	"	Bad Drainage.	"	" - -	"	"	5 " -	"	—
335½	"	"	"	"	"	" - -	"	"	5 " -	"	—
335½	"	"	"	"	"	" - -	"	"	5 " -	"	—
910	"	"	"	None	"	" - -	"	"	5 " -	"	—
518	"	"	"	"	"	" - -	"	"	1 Month -	"	—
910	"	"	"	"	"	" - -	"	"	5 Weeks -	"	—
335½	"	"	"	Bad Drainage.	"	" - -	"	"	5 " -	"	—
335½	"	"	"	"	"	" - -	"	"	5 " -	"	—
335½	"	"	"	"	"	" - -	"	"	5 " -	"	—
910	"	"	"	"	"	" - -	"	"	5 " -	"	—
1213	"	"	"	None	"	" - -	"	"	5 " -	"	—
1213	"	"	"	"	"	" - -	"	"	5 " -	"	—
335½	"	"	"	Bad Drainage.	"	" - -	"	"	5 " -	"	—
335½	"	"	"	"	"	" - -	"	"	5 " -	"	—
518	"	"	"	"	"	" - -	"	"	1 Month -	"	—
518	"	"	"	"	"	" - -	"	"	1 " -	"	—
335½	"	"	"	"	"	" - -	"	"	5 Weeks -	"	—

J. K. Carr, M.D., Surgeon, 32nd Regt. Light Infantry.

1274	Insufficient	No	No	No	No	Collected in tanks from roof of building.	Sufficient	Good	3 Months	Good	The room in which this child was attacked is decidedly the worst ventilated in the Hospital.
940	Sufficient	"	"	"	"	" -	"	"	1 Month	"	This woman was attacked immediately after having been in attendance on the above-mentioned child. The greater part of the women and children were quartered in the upper floor of a two-storied wooden hut at Rosia, airy and well ventilated, and enjoyed a peculiar immunity from sickness during the epidemic.

B. Tydd, Surgeon, 2/23rd R.W.F.

No. XVI.

Report and Recommendations of Special Board of Inspection on the North Front, April 1866.

To his Excellency Lieutenant-General Sir Richard Airey, K.C.B., &c. &c. &c.

The Special Board of Inspection on the North Front appointed by your Excellency, and consisting of Col. Bent, R.E., President, Dr. Rutherford, Principal Medical Officer and Inspector of Health, Asst. Comy. Genl. Crookshank, the Garrison Quartermaster, H. Macdonald, Esq., E. Roberts, Esq., R.E.D., F. Francia, Esq., Chairman of the Sanitary Commissioners, B. Carver, jun., and M. A. Pitman, Esqrs., Sanitary Commissioners, H. Stokes, Esq., Officer of Health, and Rev. Geo. Alton, Secretary to the Board, assembled according to appointment at the Sanitary Commissioner's Office on the 2d April, and decided on the day and manner of proceeding.

On the 4th April they all assembled by agreement at the North Front, and commenced their duty at the line of buildings immediately under the Rock, consisting chiefly of married quarters belonging to the Royal Engineers, and a few sheds.

The soilpit attached to the privy used in common by the occupants of these dwellings was found to be full and insufficiently covered, so that its gases were allowed to escape; the privy is out of repair; there is an entire absence of drainage, and all the slops and foul water are thrown on the open ground around, and allowed to escape by soaking into the sand.*

Some of these buildings are also badly ventilated, but they were found generally in a cleanly state.†

Continuing their course by the Devil's Tower guardhouse they found the privy for the use of the guard, and one for the use of working parties employed at this point, in an offensive state, and without any means of drainage.‡

They then proceeded in order in a northerly direction through the line of buildings on the Eastern beach, carefully inspecting them in detail.

Slaughter-houses.

There are two, one for the use of the government contractor, and the other for the use of civilians generally. These are stone buildings with wooden roof covered with Seville tiles; the floors are of stone flags, laid with very open joints; each house has three doors in the external walls, and two windows which are closed by shutters. The roofs are quite close and air-tight, and the windows and doors so close to the ground as to leave by far the largest part of the cubic space without ventilation.

From each building is an open semicircular drain running towards the sea, but terminating in the sand. These drains receive all the washings from the floors, including a large part of the blood and excrement of the animals slaughtered, the whole of which is absorbed in the sand at a considerable elevation above high-water mark, and left to decompose under the influence of the hot sun.

The drains are very large, about 18 inches in diameter, built of thin Spanish bricks laid in very sandy mortar, the joints of which are washed out, and which absorb large quantities of the impure substances intended to be conveyed away by the drain.

The drains,—or more correctly the open trenches which are called drains,—are all so defective in their construction that they are more generally mere ditches closed for many yards with sand at the end, where they ought to have a good clear outlet.

Water for the slaughter-houses is supplied from pumps within the walls, and probably from wells immediately below.

The pump belonging to the civil slaughter-house is so old and defective that a supply of water can only be obtained by great labour and trouble.

Adjoining each slaughter-house is an enclosed yard, the surface of which is laid with rough cobble stones, but in such a manner that it is impossible to keep it quite clean.

The civil slaughter-house has a small compartment divided off by a wall for the special use of the Jews, but it partakes of all the defects of the others.

Tripe house and yard.

These premises, used for the preparation of tripe and the rendering of fat, consist of a low house and yard surrounded by low sheds, and are marked D 4 on annexed plan. The whole condition of these premises is so filthy as to be a disgusting nuisance.

Immediately outside this place, and along the beach for a considerable distance, trenches have been dug in the sands in different directions for burying bones, refuse from the tripe and slaughter-houses, and entire carcases in great numbers. The spectacle was horrible in the extreme, and the stench for yards away insupportable.

The bones so buried are exhumed periodically for exportation, and at the time of the inspection there were several large heaps of putrid remains of fleshy substances still adhering to them and in course of decomposition.

The malaria is so abominable as to have obliged persons taking exercise to diverge from the carriage line of the beach at a distance from the locality.

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* 1. The cesspit will be emptied, and no nuisance allowed to exist.—(Signed) G. Alton, Secy.

† 2. Additional ventilation has since been provided.—(Signed) G. A., Secy.

‡ 3. Reconstruction as water latrines is under consideration of Secretary of State for War when funds are available.—(Signed) G. A., Secy.

Cattle Sheds in charge of Mr. Mateos and others.

These premises are marked F 9, F 10, F 11, and F 12 on annexed plan.

The floor of the cattle shed F 9 in charge of Mr. Mateos is below the level of the surrounding ground, and very roughly paved; the roof is altogether without ventilation, and there is very little round the sides. From this there is an open drain, not lined in any way, which runs by a sinuous line below the Eastern beach road, and terminates in the sand.

The other buildings F 10, 11, and 12 are used partly as cattle sheds or stables by private individuals, and partly as dwellings. They are also used as stores for bones, hides, hoofs, horns, and other animal refuse, of which there is a large accumulation in every possible part. At times a great number of pigs are kept in these sheds, which are also slaughtered in deference to the prejudices of the Jewish community. There exist however no suitable conveniences of any kind for slaughtering.

The sanitary defects and evils of these premises are radical, and very great.

The buildings are constructed chiefly in the form of hollow squares, the interiors of which are to a small extent open, but the sides are all roofed in. These open spaces, from which alone they receive air and light, are very small. They are all of them greatly below the level of the surrounding ground, in some instances as much as three feet, and invariably without drains.

They are therefore always flooded in wet weather, and the water which accumulates in them remains until it soaks into the sandy soil, leaving its impurities behind in the crevices and on the surface of very roughly cobble paved floors.

Government Cattle Sheds.

These buildings, marked D 1 on the plan annexed, consist of a series of open quadrangles, surrounded by low roofed sheds, bounded by a close wall; one of these quadrangles is partially paved. but the other has no paving whatever. The drainage runs into the surrounding sandy soil, and its effect is seen in an extensive sort of marsh, which cannot safely be traversed in dry weather, and in wet is wholly impassable. The malaria arising therefrom is often very offensive.

At the north-west corner is an offensive privy, with a soilpit outside, which is full and running over, and has done so for a long period.*

Government Mule and Mule Drivers Sheds.

These, marked B 1 and 2 and D 1 and 2 on the plan, are in as good cleanly condition as the nature and locality of the structures admit. They are, however, entirely without drainage, as what at first sight appears to be a drain is a simple ditch, much higher towards the end, where the outlet should be, than it is in the centre or at the opposite end, so that the drainage is discharged by gradually soaking into the sand.

Wash-houses.

These are situated at the north and north-west angle of the General Cemetery, and marked A 5 and F 14 on the annexed plan.

They are of comparatively large dimensions, constructed of wood, and apparently old. They are used for washing the bedding of the troops. The drainage is intended to soak into the sandy soil of the isthmus, and there is no doubt that to a very great extent this is unfortunately the case; but during the wet season, when the ground is saturated with rains, and is unable to receive the large quantities discharged from them, it runs through a drain, and is collected in a large open ditch or cesspit about 50 feet long by 5 feet wide and 3½ feet deep, just inside the boundary wall of the Cemetery, where it produces an intolerable nuisance, and creates most pernicious malaria. Its condition at the time of the inspection was filthy to an extreme degree.

During the late epidemic three fatal cases of cholera occurred here, and the locality is in close proximity to the cricket ground and the ground for rifle practice.

Part of the operation of washing is carried on outside the huts on the open ground, and all the filthy water is allowed to soak away, but frequently large stagnant pools cover the adjoining grassy surface.

Dog Kennels belonging to the Calpe Hunt.

There is an open drain running out upon the grass, and a dirty, unpaved, and offensive yard between the keeper's house and the kennel.

The Gardens.

These plots of land, marked I 4 on the annexed plan, are of very great utility to the garrison, and were generally found in good order, with the exception of several stables badly paved, or without pavement and filthy. In each of the gardens, as in many places on the North Front, a large accumulation of bones was found.

The sheds and other erections on the Western beach were found in generally good order, but without drainage.

This part of the North Front is an encamping ground of troops when required by the exigencies of the service.

The Inner Bay and Inundation.

Part of the permanent defences of the North Front is a deep cut at the centre of the causeway, extending some distance into the Inner Bay. This excavation has become filled up with seaweed and other matter from the water, which deposit of filth decays and emits a very bad smell.

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* 4. Since emptied.—(Signed) G. A., Secretary.

The Wet Ditch.

The water retained in this ditch soon becomes fœtid, and emits offensive effluvia.

The Board has kept in view the convenience and necessity to the garrison and the civil population of Gibraltar of buildings at the North Front for such uses as the existing constructions are applied to. They have also made due allowance for the filthy nature of the indispensable trades or works conducted in some of them. But these considerations have only deepened their conviction that the public health imperatively requires the adoption of extensive plans of improvement, so that every possible evil and danger may be avoided in the carrying on of such services or trades as the stalling of cattle, slaughtering, tripe cleansing, &c.

Recommendations.

Your Excellency will have gathered from the preceding statement that some radical means are required to deal with the existing state of things, and to provide an effectual remedy.

Indeed the Board of Inspection is unanimously and strongly of opinion that nothing can effect a permanent and satisfactory improvement in the sanitary condition of the North Front short of removing all objectionable buildings upon it, and re-arranging them upon better principles on a higher level, and providing them all with good drainage and a plentiful supply of water, for all of which there are ample facilities.

This measure we earnestly recommend to your Excellency to be carried out with as little delay as possible. In accordance therewith, and to facilitate its accomplishment, we further respectfully recommend that your Excellency should cause to be prepared at once a comprehensive scheme for this, consisting of a block plan of all such buildings as are required or that may be desirable to be erected there for the use of the garrison and the civil population of Gibraltar, together with all necessary details and estimates, making provision for suitable drainage and a plentiful supply of water, together with suggestions as to the manner in which the cost of the works should be met in whole or in part.

But as this measure will require time to carry out and perfect, the Board will proceed to recommend such temporary improvements as can be effected in order to mitigate in some degree the nuisances which they have described.

The following measures they recommend for immediate adoption before the coming hot season sets in:

1. That persons having bones and other animal refuse stored on any part of the North Front be required to remove them forthwith, and that in future they be not allowed to accumulate in buildings above ground, or in open spaces; that the government contractor and all private dealers in cattle and slaughterers, &c. be required to deposit or otherwise dispose of them subject to regulations to be made by the Sanitary Commissioners.

2. That where bones, &c. are already buried the ground be not opened for their exhumation, except between the 1st December and 31st March, without permission in writing from the Sanitary Commissioners, nor then without such permission.

3. That a 9-inch pipe drain be laid down from the slaughter-houses, to be run into the sea four feet below low-water mark, the floors to be made watertight, the roofs and walls to be ventilated, and good serviceable pumps to be provided.

4. That the tripe house be well ventilated, the yard repaved, and a pipe drain connected with the main from the slaughter-houses.

5. That the private cattle sheds and other adjacent buildings be properly cleansed, and a pipe drain to be connected with the main as above, as far as the low level of these premises will admit of drainage.

6. The washing sheds we recommend to be removed forthwith, and that they be reconstructed temporarily in some more suitable locality, which will admit of proper drainage. The existing drain and cesspit to be cleaned out at once, and filled in with earth and lime.

7. That no person be allowed to keep or slaughter pigs on the North Front without written permission from the Sanitary Commissioners, and that the piggeries be frequently inspected.

8. That means be taken by the proper authority to remove the nuisance to the public occasioned by the accumulation on the strand at Bay side of filth and seaweed, and in the deep cut in the centre of the causeway, also the wet ditch under the drawbridge at the west place of arms.

The Board of Inspection beg to state for the information of your Excellency that an application from Mr. Domingo Danino for permission to rebuild two of the sets of premises has been referred to them, but they do not feel that they can do more than report the fact, with the remark that this application may indicate one means of obtaining the object which has been submitted to your Excellency, namely, the entire re-construction of all necessary buildings on a well considered plan.

Approved and adopted by the undersigned in Gibraltar, the 23d day of May 1866, with remarks 1 to 4 at foot of pages 86 and 87.

(Signed) Geo. Bent, Colonel, R. Engrs.
W. Rutherford, M.D., Dy. Inspr. Genl.
Alex. Crowder Crookshank, A.C.G.
H. Macdonald, Gn. Qr. Master.
Edw. Roberts.
Francis Francia, jun.
Benj. Carver, jun.
M. A. Pitman.
Horatio Stokes, Officer of Health.
Geo. Alton, Secretary.

No. XVII.

Condition of the Cemetery.

To S. Freeling, Esquire, Colonial Secretary.

Sir, Sanitary Commissioners Office, Gibraltar, 26th April 1866.

The Sanitary Commissioners have the honour to represent, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, that they have on several occasions had under their consideration the insalutary condition of the General Cemetery, resulting in part from the crowded state of one portion of it, and n part from the absence of any proper regulations for interments, and authority to enforce them.

The west side has long been so full as to have made it the subject of frequent complaint that it was difficult to dig a grave without the certainty almost of cutting into two or three others. Painful and even disgusting sights are therefore often witnessed, and in consequence of the nature of the ground, being chiefly loose sand, and its little elevation above low-water level, rendering it impossible in the summer to dig lower than about five feet, and in winter from three to four feet on the average, together with other circumstances connected with the climate, the atmosphere for weeks together is charged with most offensive effluvia.

The Commissioners do not think it necessary to enlarge on this statement, as His Excellency will be sure to appreciate its importance in relation to the sanitary measures which it suggests. But they cannot withhold the expression of their sense of the danger to the public health which is now occasioned, and fearfully so during the hot months, by the friends of deceased persons assisting at their interment at such a place. It must also be a source of constant peril to those who seek recreation or exercise, whether military or civil, at the North Front.

A partial remedy for some of the existing evils might no doubt be obtained by enlarging the cemetery on the western side, but it would be only partial, and would leave untouched the defect from which the evils described have in a great measure resulted, that is to say, the absence of proper regulations for interments and authority to enforce them. The Commissioners are moreover of opinion, in which they believe His Excellency will fully concur, that only the strongest necessity ought to induce an enlargement of the cemetery, and then only after exhausting every other practicable means of relief. Indeed, it is impossible to effect any enlargement without seriously curtailing the only available space for recreation and exercise.

Under these circumstances the Commissioners unanimously and very respectfully recommend to the approval of His Excellency the Governor that the General Cemetery and the Jewish Cemetery should be vested in them as a public body, and that they should be empowered to make and alter byelaws from time to time, subject to the approval of the Governor, for the proper preservation of the ground and the regulation of interments. A small fee on every interment would enable them, by the application of suitable methods, to provide for many years to come good, sufficient, and safe means of interment for the dead, without danger and without offence to the living.

I have, &c.
(Signed) Geo. Alton, Secretary.

No. XVIII.

State of Vaccination in Districts 25 and 27, Gibraltar.

Districts.	Said to have been vaccinated, and hitherto not to have had Smallpox.	Not vaccinated, and said hitherto not to have had Smallpox.	Have had Smallpox.	Total Number of Children under 16 Years of Age.
25	180	63	156	399
27	161	44	154	359
	341	107	310	758

(Signed) F. Solly Flood,
Police Magistrate.

Gibraltar, 19th October 1866.

TABLE XIX.—RETURN showing the NUMBER of SHIPS, &c. placed in QUARANTINE in the PORT of GIBRALTAR on account of the occurrence of CHOLERA in PORTS or COUNTRIES whence such Ships cleared, between 1st January 1865 and 30th September 1866.

Date of Arrival at Gibraltar.	Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Port whence cleared from.	Number of Days Quarantine at Gibraltar.	Number of Days Quarantine at any other Port before Arrival.	Number of Cases of Cholera which broke out on board while in Quarantine.		REMARKS.
						Cases.	Deaths.	
1865.								
June 26	Rhone	943	Alexandria, Malta	None; sailed in quarantine.	None. (Not admitted at Malta.)	-	-	Has a foul bill of health from Alexandria for cholera. Two deaths on the passage from Alexandria to Malta.
28	Italian	1560	Do. do.	Do. do.	Do.	-	-	Has a foul bill of health from Alexandria for cholera.
July 1	Tarifa	1458	Alexandria, Malta, and Marseilles.	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Has a foul bill of health from Alexandria for cholera. Late master died after leaving Alexandria. Has three men sick; two with bowel complaint.
4	Danube	942	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Has a foul bill of health from Alexandria.
5	Ellora	1070	Do. do.	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Had two deaths from cholera on the passage. Arrived with several cases of diarrhœa and one of dysentery.
6	Morocco	1267	Do. do.	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	With a foul bill of health from Alexandria.
6	Gibraltar Lighter, No. 41.	20	At anchor in the bay	Seven	- - -	-	-	Placed in quarantine, having received cargo of the above vessel "Str. Morocco."
6	Syria	1970	Alexandria, Malta	None; sailed in quarantine.	—	—		—
6	Victoria	44	Gibraltar vessel at anchor in the bay.	Seven	- - -	-	-	Placed in quarantine, having received three passengers from the "Syria."
6	Wyvern	586	Alexandria, Malta, Malaga.	None; sailed in quarantine.	None. (Ordered away at Malaga.)	-	-	One of the passengers died on the passage from Alexandria to Malta, and another immediately after landing at the Lazaretto at Malta.
7	Ionia	943	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.	—	—		—
9	Dalmatian	1692	Do. do.	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	With a foul bill of health for cholera from Alexandria. Had a death on board on 3rd instant. Landed a sick man at the Lazaretto at Malta.
10	Grecian	1555	Do. do.	Do. do.	- - -		-	With foul bill of health from Alexandria. Landed a sick man at the Lazaretto at Malta.
14	Luxor	1212	Do. do.	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Foul bill of health from Alexandria. Master states that a lady passenger died, on passage to Gibraltar, of dysentery.
15	Crimean	1002	Do. do.	Do. do.	—	—		—
17	Nyanza	1481	Do. do.	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Malta's bill of health of 12th instant states that there are some cases of sporadic cholera there. A passenger died on 9th instant from cholera.
17	Victoria	44	Gibraltar; vessel at anchor in the bay.	Seven	- - -	-	-	Placed in quarantine, having received a passenger from the "Nyanza."
20	Frisia	160	Alexandria	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-		Left Alexandria before the cholera broke out.
21	Sahara	1073	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Foul bills of health from Alexandria and Malta for cholera.
21	Palikari	891	Alexandria	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Foul bill of health for cholera.
22	Tiber	980	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Foul bills of health for cholera.
23	Taumalipas	335	Do. do.	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
24	H.M.S. Wanderer	-	Malta, Carthagena	Do. do.	Not admitted at Carthagena.		—	—
25	Dido	1125	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Foul bills of health for cholera.
26	Justitia	615	Do. do.	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
28	Hector	1295	Alexandria	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Foul bill of health from Alexandria.
31	Atlantic	1111	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Has foul bills of health from Alexandria and Malta. Landed a sick man at the Lazaretto of Malta. A man died on board on 27th instant.
31	Delta	1019	Do. do.	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	With foul bills of health.
Aug. 1	Victoria	44	Gibraltar; vessel at anchor in the bay.	Seven	- - -	-	-	Placed in quarantine for receiving one passenger from the above steamer "Delta."
3	Milan	736	Alexandria, Malta	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	With foul bills of health for cholera.
4	Ceylon	1374	Do. do.	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
5	Poonah	1477	Do. do.	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
5	Giacomo	250	Gibraltar; vessel at anchor in the bay.	Seven	- - -	None.	None.	Placed in quarantine, having received two passengers from the "Poonah."
6	Calpe	1134	Trieste, Alexandria, Malta.	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	With foul bills of health from Alexandria and Malta.
6	Gibraltar Lighter. No. 41.	20	At anchor in port	Seven	- - -	None.	None.	Received the cargo of the above steamer "Calpe."
9	Palestine	936	Smyrna, Malta	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	With foul bills of health for cholera from Smyrna and Malta.
15	French Government steamer Dix Decembre.	-	Marseilles, Valencia, Malaga.	Do. do.	Not admitted at Valencia nor Malaga.	-	-	Foul bill of health for cholera from Marseilles.
16	Ripon	1398	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	With foul bills of health for cholera.
16	Victoria	44	Gibraltar vessel at anchor in bay.	Seven	- - -	None.	None.	Placed in quarantine, having received two passengers from the "Ripon."
18	Delaware	287	Alexandria	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Foul bill of health. Has a man sick.
19	Kedar	1212	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Foul bills of health for cholera.
20	Isis	1436	Do. do.	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
21	Ella Constance	422	Do. do.	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
22	Rhone	145	Smyrna	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Foul bill of health for cholera.
22	Persian	1770	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Has foul bills of health from Alexandria and Malta. Had a death on the passage to Malta.
22	Cairo	995	Kustendjie, Constantinople, Malta.	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	With foul bills of health for cholera from Constantinople and Malta, dated 11th and 16th instant.
23	Euxine	720	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Foul bills of health from Alexandria and Malta.
24	Bodotria	151	Smyrna	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Has a foul bill of health for cholera.
24	General Sale	337	Alexandria	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Foul bill of health for cholera.
24	Forest Queen	288	Marseilles	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Has a foul bill of health for cholera.
25	Canada	995	Alexandria	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Brings foul bill of health for cholera.
26	Jarrow	414	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Brings foul bills of health for cholera.
27	Redentore	190	Sulina, Constantinople	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	With a foul bill of health for cholera.
27	Memnon	927	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Foul bills of health for cholera.
27	Saida	1019	Do. do.	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
27	Peru	1261	Do. do.	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
27	Victoria	44	Gibraltar; vessel at anchor in the bay.	Seven	- - -	None.	None.	Do. do.
27	Fessonia	260	Sulina, Constantineple	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Foul bill of health from Constantinople.
Aug. 27	Witch	237	Alexandria	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Has a foul bill of health for cholera.
28	Woodsken	312	Constantinople	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Do. do.

Table XIX.—Return showing the Number of Snips, &c. placed in Quarantine in the Port of Gibraltar, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Arrival at Gibraltar.	Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Port whence cleared from.	Number of Days Quarantine at Gibraltar.	Number of Days Quarantine at any other Port before Arrival.	Number of Cases of Cholera which broke out on board while in Quarantine.		Remarks.
1865.						Cases.	Deaths.	
Aug. 28	Livinstone	255	Alexandria	None; sailed in quarantine.		-	-	Has a foul bill of health for cholera.
28	St. Angelo	318	Odessa, Constantinople	Do. do.		-	-	Has a foul bill of health from Constantinople.
28	Andonucio	185	Do. do.	Do. do.		-	-	Do. do.
28	Prince of Wales	191	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.		-	-	Brings foul bill of healths for cholera.
28	Hawk	130	Galatz, Constantinople	Do. do.		-	-	Has foul bill of health from Constantinople.
28	Norfolk Hero	157	Smyrna	Do. do.		-	-	Has a foul bill of health from Smyrna.
28	Luchino	537	Odessa, Constantinople	Do. do.		-	-	Has foul bill of health from Constantinople.
28	Margaret	214	Taganrog, Constantinople.	Do. do.		-	-	Do. do.
29	Athenian	344	Odessa, Constantinople	Do. do.		-	-	Do. do.
29	Forest Fairy	91	Smyrna	Do. do.		-	-	Has foul bill of health from Smyrna.
30	Languedoc	329	Marseilles	Five		None.	None.	Has a foul bill of health from Marseilles.
31	Reine Margarite	296	Marseilles	None; sailed in quarantine.		-	-	Brings a clean bill of health of the 4th instant; but sailed on 9th, one day after cholera was noted on bills of health.
31	Atlas	1219	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.		-	-	Brings foul bills of health for cholera.
31	Colleen Bawn	281	Taganrog, Constantinople.	Do. do.		-	-	Foul bill of health from Constantinople.
31	Henry and Dora	117	Valencia	Do. do.		-	-	With foul bill of health for cholera of 18th instant.
Sept. 1	Pauline	226	Kustendjie, Constantinople,	Do. do.		-	-	With foul bill of health from Constantinople.
1	Bolina	313	Taganrog, Constantinople.	Do. do.		-	-	Do. do.
1	Solitario	184	Kustendjie, Constantinople.	Do. do.		-	-	Do. do.
1	Millbank	547	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.		-	-	Has foul bills of health.
2	Danube	942	Alexandria	Do. do.		-	-	With foul bill of health for cholera.
2	Mary Ann	319	Sulina, Constantinople, Malta.	Do. do.		-	-	Has foul bills of health from Constantinople and Malta.
3	Woodfield	509	Alexandria	Do. do.		-	-	Has foul bill of health from cholera.
3	Samaunt	2370	Alexandria, Mahon, Tangier.	Not admitted. Sailed in quarantine. And *vide* 6 October, 1865.	Performed quarantine at Mahon; not admitted at Tangier.	Unknown, about 50 deaths, but cause unknown by master of "Samaunt."		Placed in quarantine, having brought 930 Hadjis. The "Samaunt" made several cruizes between the 3rd and 24th instant, and buried the dead at sea. Went to Mogadore to land the Hadjis.
4	Hannah	121	Galatz, Constantinople	None; sailed in quarantine.		-	-	With a foul bill of health from Constantinople.
6	Delta	1019	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.		-	-	Brings foul bills of health for cholera.
6	Florida	1451	Kustendjie, Constantinople.	Do. do.		-	-	With a foul bill of health from Constantinople.
7	Heckla	1213	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.		-	-	Has foul bills of health for cholera.
9	Jane Duncan	418	Odessa, Constantinople	Do. do.		-	-	Brings a foul bill of health from Constantinople.
9	Demetrius	277	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.		-	-	Foul bills of health from Alexandria and Malta.
11	Ipswich	234	Galatz, Constantinople	Do. do.		-	-	Mate died on the passage. Brings foul bill of health from Constantinople.
11	Teresina	246	Sulina, Constantinople	Do. do.		-	-	Foul bill of health from Consatntinople. Arrived with master sick.
11	Ester	380	Do. do.	Do. do.		-	-	Foul bill of health from Constantinople.
11	Giusto	302	Damietta, Larnica	Do. do.		-	-	Foul bill of health for cholera from Larnica (Cyprus). Two men died on the passage.
12	Thebes	1732	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.		-	-	Foul bills of health for cholera.
12	Heroine	435	Kustendjie, Constantinople.	Do. do.		-	-	Foul bill of health from Constantinople.
13	Mahomet Said	575	Odessa	Do. do.	—	—		—
13	Stromboli	659	Cephalonia, Malta	Do. do.		-	-	Foul bill of health from Malta.
14	Egyptian Government steamer Vectis.	—	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.		-	-	Foul bills of health for cholera.
14	Adalia	1022	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.		-	-	Do. do.
16	Ceylon	1374	Do. do.	Do. do.		-	-	Do. do.
16	Victoria	44	Gibraltar; vessel at anchor in bay.	Seven		None.	None.	—
17	Morocco	1267	Smyrna	None; sailed in quarantine.	—	—		—
17	Gustav Pastor	484	Taganrog, Constantinople.	Do. do.		-	-	Foul bill of health for cholera.
17	Peruvian	1763	Alexandria	Do. do.		-	-	Foul bill of Health from Constantinople.
18	Elisa	82	Seville	Do. do.		-	-	Foul bill of health for cholera.
18	Luxor	1212	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.		-	-	Do. do.
20	Alegeria	82	Seville, Cadiz	Do. do.	Not admitted at Cadiz.	-	-	Foul bills of health for cholera.
21	Fairfax	170	Barcelona, Malaga	Do. do.	Not admitted at Malaga.	-	-	Foul bill of health from Seville.
23	Dessouk	1062	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.		-	-	Foul bills of health from Barcelona.
24	Melita	853	Constantinople, Smyrna, Malta.	Do. do.		-	-	Brings foul bills of health.
25	Rehera	1143	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.		-	-	Foul bill of health for cholera.
26	Gambia	929	Alexandria	Do. do.		-	-	Do. do.
26	Salamander	212	Volo, Malta	Do. do.		-	-	Foul bill of health for cholera.
26	Nyanza	1481	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.		-	-	Foul bill of health from Malta.
29	Sicilian	1045	Smyrna	Do. do.		-	-	Foul bills of health.
29	Achilles	781	Alexandria	Do. do.		-	-	Foul bill of health.
Sept. 30	Dido	1125	Alexandria, Malta	None; sailed in quarantine.		-	-	Do. do.
30	Sahara	1073	Do. do.	Do. do.		-	-	With foul bills of health for cholera.
Oct. 3	Massilia	1033	Do. do.	Do. do.		-	-	Do. do.
4	Charente	321	Marseilles	Do. do.		-	-	Do. do.
4	Gazelle Meshod	127	Gibraltar; vessel at anchor in bay.	Five		None.	None.	Foul bill of health.
6	Samanut	2078	Mogadore	Sailed in quarantine, but remained in port 15 days.	Not admitted at Mogadore, but landed the Hadjis at Mogadore Island, then to perform 20 days quarantine.	Unknown. Two on 15th and 17th of diarrhœa.		Placed in quarantine for five days, having received cargo of "Str. Charente."
6	Palestine	936	Smyrna, Malta	None; sailed in quarantine.		-	-	One of the crew died in Mogadore Roads of fever. The "Samanut" ordered away by Gibraltar Board of Health. *Vide* previous arrival on 3/9/65.
6	Christine	692	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.		-	-	Foul bills of health for cholera.
7	Emmanuel et Blanche.	173	Odessa, Constantinople, Carthagena.	Do. do.	Not admitted at Carthagena.	-	-	Do. do.
9	Syria	1419	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.		-	-	Foul bill of health from Constantinople.
9	Union	180	Marseilles	Do. do.		-	-	Foul bills of health for cholera.
								Foul bill of health for cholera.

Table XIX.—Return showing the Number of Ships, &c. placed in Quarantine in the Port of Gibraltar, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Arrival at Gibraltar.	Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Port whence cleared from.	Number of Days Quarantine at Gibraltar.	Number of Days Quarantine at any other Port before Arrival.	Number of Cases of Cholera which broke out on board while in Quarantine.		Remarks.
						Cases.	Deaths.	
1865. Oct. 10	Artic Hero	355	Sulina, Constantinople	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Foul bill of health from Constantinople.
11	Calpe	1134	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.	-	-	-	Foul bills of health for Cholera.
11	Seadrift	375	Kustendjie, Constantinople.	Do. do.	-	-	-	Foul bill of health from Constantinople.
11	Ada	275	Sulina, Constantinople	Do. do.	-	-	-	Do. do.
13	Elisa	82	Seville	Do. do.	-	-	-	Foul bill of health from Seville.
13	Ocean King	554	Alexandria, Malta, Carthagena.	Do. do.	-	-	-	Foul bills of health for cholera.
14	Hawthorns	575	Patras, Carthagena	Do. do.	-	-	-	Foul bill of health from Carthagena.
14	Syrian	1014	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.	-	-	-	Foul bills of health for cholera.
15	Tarifa	1458	Do. do.	Do. do.	-	-	-	Do. do.
16	Isis	1436	Do. do.	Do. do.	-	-	-	Do. do.
16	Arabian	1695	Do. do.	Do. do.	-	-	-	Do. do.
16	La Plata	1005	Smyrna, Malta	Do. do.	-	-	-	Do. do.
16	Roma	508	Alexandria	Do. do.	-	-	-	Foul billl of health for cholera.
16	Poonah	1477	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.	-	-	-	Foul bill of health for cholera.
16	St. Nicholas	—	Gibraltar; vessel at anchor in bay.	Seven	-	None.	None.	Received two passengers from the Poonah, and was admitted to pratique after seven days quarantine.
20	Sterling	168	Smyrna	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Foul bill for health.
20	Hector	1295	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.	-	-	-	Foul bills for health.
23	Ripon	1398	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.	-	-	-	Has foul bills of health for cholera.
23	Miro	377	Sulina, Constantinople	Do. do.	-	-	-	A foul bill of health from Constantinople.
23	Argus	633	Do. do.	Do. do.	-	-	-	Do. do.
23	Waterhaven	293	Taganrog, Constantinople.	Do. do.	-	-	-	Do. do.
23	Romano C.	532	Odessa, Constantinople	Do. do.	-	-	-	Do. do.
23	Victor	220	Kustendjie, Constantinople, Catania.	Do. do.	Not admitted at Catania.	-	-	Do. do.
24	Acastus	447	Do. do.	Do. do.	-	-	-	Do. do.
24	Adele	273	Marseilles	Do. do.	-	-	-	A foul bill of health from Marseilles.
24	Gibraltar Hulk No. 28.	169	Anchored in bay	Five	-	None.	None.	Placed in quarantine for receiving cargo of above steamer "Adele," and was admitted to pratique after five days quarantine.
24	Capitole	344	Marseilles	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Foul bill of health for cholera.
24	Napoli	486	Alexandria	Do. do.	-	-	-	Do. do.
25	Syria	1425	Southampton	Do. do.	-	-	-	With a foul bill of health for cholera.
25	Grecian	1555	Smyrna, Malta	Do. do.	-	-	-	Do. do.
25	Arab	24	Gibraltar; steamer at anchor in the bay.	Five	-	None.	None.	Placed in quarantine for receiving three passengers arrived from Southampton per "Syria;" was admitted to pratique after five days quarantine.
25	Belle Maria	104	Was at anchor in bay	Five	-	None.	None.	Received two passengers and cargo of do. steamer "Syria."
25	H.M.S. Supply	—	Malta	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	
26	Brenda	601	Constantinople, Smyrna, Malta.	Do. do.	-	-	-	Foul bill of health from Malta.
26	Ottoman Corvette, Ismir.	—	Malta, Palma	Five.	-	None.	None.	Not admitted at Palma (Majorca). Got practique here after five days quarantine.
26	Dock Yard Tank	—	At anchor in bay	Do.	-	None.	None.	Received cargo and two passengers from H.M.S. "Supply," and got pratique after five days quarantine.
28	Persian	1770	Alexandria, Malta	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Foul bill of health from Malta.
28	Ephesus	1638	Alexandria	Do. do.	-	-	-	Foul bill of health from Alexandria.
28	Lizzy Garrow	160	Smyrna	Do. do.	-	-	-	Foul bill of health from Smyrna.
29	Tanjore	1374	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.	-	-	-	Clean bill of health from Alexandria of 20th inst. Foul bill of health from Malta.
29	Grecian	1555	Arrived at this port, and left on 25th inst., and now puts back, having broken down.	Five	-	None.	None.	Was admitted to pratique.
30	Nueva Dolores	133	Barcelona	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	From a foul port for cholera.
31	Orontes	588	Smyrna, Malta	Do. do.	-	-	-	From foul ports for cholera.
Nov. 1	Science	306	Kustendjie, Constantinople.	Do. do.	-	-	-	Constantinople, foul port for cholera.
3	Massilia	1033	Southampton	Do. do.	-	-	-	Southampton, foul port for cholera.
3	Gibraltar Hulk (2)	1362	At anchor in bay	Five	-	None.	None.	Received goods arrived per "Massilia," and also 13 passengers. Got pratique after performing five days quarantine.
Nov. 3	Rhone	943	Alexandria, Malta	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	From a foul port (Malta).
3	Lybia	1044	Do. do.	Do. do.	-	-	-	Do, do.
4	Elisa	82	Seville	Do. do.	-	-	-	From a foul port for cholera.
5	Marve	278	Marseilles	Five	-	None.	None.	From a foul port for cholera. Got pratique after five days quarantine.
5	Rosetta	747	Alexandria, Malta	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Malta, foul port for cholera.
6	Cairo	995	Do. do.	Do. do.	-	-	-	Do. do.
6	Mongolia	1943	Do. do.	Do. do.	-	-	-	Do. do.
7	Atlas	1219	Smyrna, Malta	Do. do.	-	-	-	Smyrna and Malta, foul ports.
8	Dragon	578	Patras, Algiers	Do. do.	-	-	-	Algiers, foul port for cholera.
8	Olympus	1219	Patras, Malta	Do. do.	-	-	-	Malta, foul port for cholera.
8	Elise von Lavotzen	350	Odessa, Constantinople	Do. do.	-	-	-	Constantinople, foul port for cholera.
8	Valetta	507	Trieste	Do. do.	-	-	-	Trieste, foul port for cholera.
9	Jacques Francois	248	Marseilles	Do. do.	-	-	-	Marseilles, foul port for cholera.
9	Dolphin	279	Sulina, Constantinople	Do. do.	-	-	-	Constantinople, foul port for cholera.
9	Roma	242	Berdianski, Constantinople.	Five	-	None.	None.	Constantinople, foul port for cholera. Vessel got pratique here.
9	Sylphide	286	Nicolaief	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Constantinople, a foul port.
10	Hero	365	Kustendjie	Do. do.	-	-	-	Do. do.
11	Peru	1261	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.	-	-	-	Alexandria and Malta, foul ports for cholera.
11	Bella Maria	104	Was at anchor in port	Five	-	None.	None.	Received four passengers from the "Pera." Got pratique here after five days quarantine.
11	Armenia	396	Smyrna, Malta	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Both places foul for cholera.
12	Italian	1560	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.	-	-	-	Do. do.
12	Romano C.	532	This vessel arrived on 23rd ult., and now put back.	Five	-	None.	None.	Was admitted to pratique.
12	Gateshead	376	Sulina, Constantinople	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Constantinople, foul port for cholera.
12	Freya	212	Do. do.	Do. do.	-	-	-	Do. do.
12	Bona Fide	274	Taganrog, Constantinople.	Do. do.	-	-	-	Do. do.

Table XIX.—Return showing the Number of Ships, &c. placed in Quarantine in the Port of Gibraltar, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Arrival at Gibraltar.	Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Port whence cleared from.	Number of Days Quarantine at Gibraltar.	Number of Days Quarantine at any other Port before Arrival.	Number of Cases of Cholera which broke out on board while in Quarantine.		Remarks.
						Cases.	Deaths.	
1865.								
Nov. 12	Undina	309	Taganrog, Constantinople.	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Constantinople, foul port for cholera.
12	Chalciope	193	Galatz	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Constantinople, foul port for cholera. Arrived with two men sick.
12	Mary and Elizabeth.	326	Nicolaief	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Constantinople, foul for cholera.
12	Mary	172	Ibouil, Constantinople, Malta.	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Constantinople and Malta, foul ports. A man died on 9th instant.
13	Zealous	292	Alexandria	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Alexandria, foul port for cholera. Has a man sick.
13	Northumberland	286	Taganrog, Constantinople.	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Constantinople, foul port for cholera.
13	Broden Clavison	262	Odessa, Constantinople	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
13	Harebell	249	Galatz, Constantinople	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Constantinople, foul port for cholera. Has a man sick.
13	Hermon Hill	314	Taganrog, Constantinople.	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Constantinople, foul port for cholera.
13	Grecian Queen	298	Nicolaief, Constantinople.	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
13	Conciliator	328	Alexandria	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Alexandria, foul port for cholera.
13	Bondicar	357	Taganrog, Constantinople.	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Constantinople, foul port for cholera.
13	Brunette	481	Patras, Malta, Almeria	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Malta, a foul port for cholera.
14	Anne Lee	383	Taganrog, Constantinople.	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Constantinople, foul port for cholera.
15	Independence	134	Galatz, Constantinople, Malta.	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Constantinople and Malta, foul ports for cholera.
15	Alexander	274	Taganrog, Constantinople.	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Constantinople, foul port.
16	Messina	290	Leghorn, Naples	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Naples, foul port for cholera.
17	Memnon	927	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	From foul ports for cholera.
17	Majestic	344	Do. do.	Five - -	- - -	None.	None.	Alexandria and Malta foul. (Was admitted).
17	Italian Frigate, Regina.		Naples, Cagliari	Six - -	Not admitted at Cagliari.	Do.	Do.	Naples, foul for cholera. A case of diarrhœa occurred on board on the 21st instant, and she was subject to one day more quarantine, when it was declared not to be cholera.
17	Italian Gun Boat, Ardita.		Do. do.	Five - -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Naples, a foul port. Vessel admitted.
17	Criticado	44	Mero-el-Kebir	Five - -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Suspected port (Algiers being foul).
17	Martires	40	Oran	Five - -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Suspected port, as Oran admitted from Marseilles.
17	Ariel	378	Sulina, Constantinople	Five - -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Constantinople, foul port. Vessel admitted).
18	Ostsee	283	Taganrog, Constantinople.	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Constantinople, a foul port.
18	Christine Brokeman.	498	Odessa, Constantinople	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
18	Adalia	1023	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Both places foul for cholera.
19	Danube	942	Do. do.	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
19	Sidon	1246	Smyrna, Malta	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
22	H.M.S. Magicienne		Malta	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Malta, foul port for cholera.
22	Delta	1619	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Alexandria, foul port. But a clean bill of health from Malta.
24	Crimean	1002	Trieste, Corfu	Do. do.	Not admitted at Corfu.	-	-	Trieste, a foul port.
27	Dalmatian	1692	Alexandria, Malta	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Alexandria (alone), a foul port.
27	Nyanza	1481	Do. do.	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
28	Elisa	82	Seville, St. Luca	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Seville, a foul port.
28	Milan	736	Smyrna, Malta	Do. do.	Not admitted at Malta.	-	-	Smyrna, a foul port.
28	Karmiugen, Elizabeth.	208	Taganrog, Constantinople,	Five - -	- - -	None.	None.	Constantinople, foul for cholera. Vessel got pratique.
20	A. Phillips	158	Newcastle	Five - -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Communicated with the above vessel, "A. Phillips," on 28th instant.
28	Jacques Cartin	230	Marseilles	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Marseilles, foul port for cholera.
29	Latona	534	Naples	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Naples, foul port for cholera.
Dec. 1	St. John	65	At anchor in bay	Five - -	- - -	None.	None.	On this day the "Str. Elisa" (arrived on 28th from Seville) transhipped part cargo into the steamer "John," which was admitted on 6th instant.
1	Thebes	1732	Alexandria, Malta	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Alexandria, foul port.
2	John Paul	452	Trieste, Malta	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Trieste, foul port.
2	America	950	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Alexandria, a foul port.
3	Dido	1125	Do. do.	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
3	Greek	590	Smyrna	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Smyrna, a foul port.
3	Palestine	936	Smyrna, Malta	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Do. do.
5	Peri	125	Malta, Algeciras	Do. do.	Not admitted at Algeciras (Spain).	-	-	Sailed from Malta long before clean bills of health were issued.
6	St. John	65	At anchor in bay	Five - -	- - -	None.	None.	Received a passenger (health guard) from steamer "Dido." Arrived on 3rd instant.
8	Assunta	509	Alexandria, Messina	None; sailed in quarantine.	Not admitted at Messina.	-	-	Alexandria, a foul port.
17	Macedon	314	Naples, Messina	Do. do.	Do.	-	-	Naples, a foul port.
24	Maria et Amalia	256	Naples, Pozzuoli	Five - -	- - -	None.	None.	Both places foul for cholera. Vessel admitted here.
31	Albanian	702	Messina, Catania, and Naples.	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Naples, a foul port.
1866.								
Jan. 1	Aurora	533	Naples, Valencia	Do. do.	Not admitted at Valencia.	-	-	Do. do.
8	Genova	300	Naples, Palermo	Do. do.	Not admitted at Palermo.	-	-	Do. do.
April 3	Edouch	40	Havre, Brest, Corunna	Five - -	Not admitted at Corunna.	None.	None.	Havre and Brest, suspected ports. Vessel admitted here.
20	Albanian	702	Liverpool	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Though bringing a clean bill of health compelled to put a quarantine of five days by representation of Spanish Government.
20	Gibraltar Hulk, No. 14.	492	Called the "Farewell." At anchor in port.	Five - -	- - -	None.	None.	Placed in quarantine for five days having received cargo of the steamer "Albanian," from Liverpool.
23	Adalia	1002	Liverpool	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Five days quarantine imposed on account of Spain.
24	Luxor	1212	Do. do.	Do. do.	- - -	-	-	Placed in quarantine on account of Spain.
24	Gibraltar Lighter, No. 36.		At anchor in port	Five - -	- - -	None.	None.	Received cargo of the above steamer "Luxor," and was admitted after five days quarantine.
May 24	Grecian	1555	Liverpool	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	-	-	Clean bill of health. Placed in quarantine on account of Spain.

Table XIX.—Return showing the Number of Ships, &c. placed in Quarantine in the Port of Gibraltar, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Arrival at Gibraltar.	Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Port whence cleared from.	Number of Days Quarantine at Gibraltar.	Number of Days Quarantine at any other Port before Arrival.	Number of Cases of Cholera which broke out on board while in Quarantine. Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
1866.								
May 24	Gibraltar Hulk, No. 18.	1212	Anchored in this bay	Five	-	None.	None.	Placed in quarantine for five days, having received cargo from the above steamer "Grecian."
24	Elizabeth	139	Liverpool	Do. do.	-	Do.	Do.	Quarantine on account of Spain.
31	Elfrida	139	Do. do.	Do. do.	-	Do.	Do.	Quarantine on account of Spain, admitted to pratique afterwards.
31	Star of the Sea	73	Do. do.	Do. do.	-	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
June 3	Calpe	1134	Do. do.	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Quarantine on account of Spain.
3	St. John	65	Vessel in the bay	Five	-	None.	None.	Received cargo o the "Calpe." Got pratique after the five days quarantine.
3	Atlas	1219	Liverpool	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Quarantine on account of Spain.
3	Gibraltar Lighters, 35, 36, 37.		Anchored in the bay	Each five	-	None.	None,	Received cargo of the "Atlas." Were admitted to pratique.
3	Arab	24	Do. do.	Five	-	Do.	Do.	Received a passenger of steamer "Atlas." Was admitted to pratique.
6	Chaucer	633	Liverpool, off Malaga	None; sailed in quarantine.	Not admitted at Malaga.	-	-	Quarantine on account of Spain.
9	Lady Derby	436	Antwerp	Do. do.	-	-	-	Antwerp, foul port for cholera.
9	Gibraltar Hulk, No. 14.	492	Anchored in bay	Seven	-	None.	None.	Received cargo of the above "Lady Derby." Got pratique after seven days' quarantine.
9	Osiris	916	Liverpool	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Quarantine on account of Spain.
13	Anne and Jane Prichard.	139	Cardiff	Three, and got pratique after.	-	None.	None.	Do. do.
13	Lively	164	Do. do.	Do. do.	-	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
14	Italian	1560	Liverpool, Lisbon	Sailed in quarantine; none.	Not admitted at Lisbon.	-	-	Do. do.
14	St. John	65	At anchor in bay	Twenty-four	-	None.	None.	Do. do.
14	H.M.S. Orontes	-	Portsmouth	Three	-	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
16	Busy Bee	80	Liverpool	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Do. do.
16	Cadiz	602	London	Three	-	None.	None.	Do. do.
17	Avoca	1006	Southampton	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Do. do.
17	Gibraltar Hulk, No. 2.	1362	At anchor in bay	Three, and got pratique after.	-	None.	None.	Received goods and seventeen passengers of the "Avoca."
17	Eclat	96	Newport	Do. do.	-	Do.	Do.	Quarantine on account of Spain. Three days.
17	Thebes	1782	Cardiff	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Do. do.
17	Brenda	601	London	Do. do.	-	-	-	Do. do.
18	Norman	464	Newcastle	Three, and got pratique after.	-	None.	None.	Do. do.
18	Gwalia	118	Cardiff	Do. do.	-	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
18	Arabella	180	Newport	Do. do.	-	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
18	Wanderer	167	Newcastle	Three, and admitted after.	-	None.	None.	Quarantine on account of Spain.
18	Lilian	117	Cardiff	Do. do.	-	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
19	Arabian	1695	Liverpool	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Do. do.
19	Vice Tone	384	Cardiff	Do. do.	-	-	-	Do. do.
19	Marie Phillips	115	Port Talbot, Scilly	Three and admitted.	-	None.	None.	Do. do.
19	Sussex Maid	182	Newport	Do. do.	-	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
19	Catherine Hodges	97	Do. do.	Do. do.	-	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
19	Fairy	83	Gibraltar vessel at anchor in bay.	Nineteen, and admitted.	-	Do.	Do.	Received cargo of the "Arabian" from Liverpool.
19	Norwegian Gun Boat "Nidaros."	-	Norway, Greenock, Tangier.	Three, and admitted.	Two at Tangier	Do.	Do.	Quarantine on Greenock on account of Spain.
19	Tagus	249	Alloa	Do. do.	-	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
21	William Keith	99	Cardiff	Do. do.	-	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
21	George Casson	154	Do. do.	Do. do.	-	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
21	Molly Bawn	155	Do. do.	Do. do.	-	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
21	"Genova"	300	Glasgow, Cork, Lisbon	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Do. do.
21	Gibraltar Lighter No. 39.	20	In Port	Three, and admitted.	-	None.	None.	Received cargo of the "Genova."
23	Isabella Hunter	132	Troon and Malaga	Do. do.	Ordered away at Malaga.	Do.	Do.	England, healthy. Quarantine on account of Spain.
23	Union	88	London, Deal	Do. do.	-	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
25	Pera	1262	Southampton	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Do. do.
25	Gibraltar Hulk (2).	1362	Anchored in port	Three, and admitted.	-	None.	None.	Received cargo and three passengers of "Peru."
25	Dorothea Wright	92	Liverpool	Thirteen, and admitted.	-	Do.	Do.	Quarantine imposed on account of Spain.
25	Italian Iron Clad "Affondatore."	-	London, Cherbourg	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Cholera in the neighbourhood of Cherbourg.
25	Italian Frigate "Principesa Clotilde."	-	Do. do.	Do. do.	None	-	-	Do. do.
25	Peninsula	347	London	Three, and admitted.	-	None.	None.	Clean bill of health. Quarantine on account of Spain.
26	Ghizeh	84	Liverpool	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Do. do.
26	Coumoundoros	754	London	Do. do.	-	-	-	Do. do.
27	Atfeh	84	Liverpool, Milford	Do. do.	-	-	-	Do. do.
28	Affines	99	Do. do.	Ten, and admitted	-	None.	None.	Do. do.
28	Fairy Vision	388	London, Lisbon	None; sailed in quarantine.	None	-	-	Do. do.
28	Gibraltar Lighter, No. 43.	-	In port	Three, and admitted.	-	None.	None.	Received cargo of "Fairy Vision" and Parana.
29	Parana	1096	Plymouth	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Quarantine on account of Spain.
29	Berenice	574	Amsterdam, Falmouth	Do. do.	-	-	-	Quarantine on Falmouth on account of Spain.
July 1	Fairy Queen	155	Swansea	Three, and admitted.	-	None.	None.	Quarantine on England on account of Spain.
2	Nyanza	1481	Southampton	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Do. do.
2	Gibraltar Hulk, No. 2.	1362	Anchored in bay	Three, and admitted.	-	None.	None.	Received three passengers of the "Nyanza."
2	R.W.Y.C. Schooner Harlequin.	-	Plymouth	Do. do.	-	Do.	Do.	Quarantine on account of Spain.
2	Napoli	486	Glasgow, Lisbon	None; sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Quarantine on Glasgow on account of Spain.
2	Britannia	623	London	Three, and admitted.	-	None.	None.	Quarantine imposed on account of Spain.
2	Gibraltar Hulk, No. 10.	396	In bay	Do. do.	-	Do.	Do.	Received two passengers of "Nyanza."
2	Gibraltar Lighter, No. 35.	-	Do.	Do. do.	-	Do.	Do.	Received cargo of steamer "Napoli."

Table XIX.—Return showing the Number of Ships, &c. placed in Quarantine in the Port of Gibraltar, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Arrival at Gibraltar.	Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Port whence cleared from.	Number of Days Quarantine at Gibraltar.	Number of Days Quarantine at any other Port before Arrival.	Number of Cases of Cholera which broke out on board while in Quarantine.		Remarks.
						Cases.	Deaths.	
1866. July 2	Forest King	146	Newport	Three, and admitted.		None.	None.	Quarantine on account of Spain.
2	Giacomo	250	Newcastle	Do. do.		Do.	Do.	Do. do.
4	Glasgow	157	Cardiff	Do. do.		Do.	Do.	Do. do.
4	Syria	1419	Alexandria, Malta	None; sailed in quarantine.				Quarantine on both places (though healthy) on account of Spain.
4	Twelve Apostles	127	Cardiff	Three, and admitted.		None.	None.	Quarantine on account of Spain.
5	Hurrah	200	Alexandria	None; sailed in quarantine.				Subject to five days quarantine on account of Spain.
5	Lord Londesborough.	144	Newcastle	Three, and admitted.		None.	None.	Quarantine of observation on account of Spain.
5	Lydia Hildon	151	Cardiff	Do. do.		Do.	Do.	Do. do.
5	Sydney Jane	177	Newcastle	Do. do.		Do.	Do.	Do. do.
5	Harry Herbert	130	Cardiff	Do. do.		Do.	Do.	Do. do.
5	Christina	692	Liverpool	None; sailed in quarantine.				Subject to ten day's quarantine on account of Spain.
5	Dear Lass	99	Cardiff	Three, and admitted.		None.	None.	Quarantine of observation on account of Spain.
5	Sylph	122	Newport	Do. do.		Do.	Do.	Do. do.
5	Alice	270	Sulina, Constantinople.	Five, and admitted		Do.	Do.	Quarantine on Constantinople on account of Spain.
5	Garibaldi	258	Galatz, Constantinople.	Do. do.		Do.	Do.	Do. do.
5	Hermes	221	Enos	Do. do.		Do.	Do.	Because she communicated with "Garibaldi."
5	Dr. Juris Jantzen	276	Odessa, Constantinople.	Do. do.		Do.	Do.	Quarantine on Constantinople on account of Spain.
5	Alfred	396	Sulina, Constantinople.	Do. do.		Do.	Do.	Do. do.
6	Alice	702	Constantinople, Malta, Malaga.	None; sailed in quarantine.	Ordered away at Malaga.			Five days quarantine on Constantinople and Malta on account of Spain.
6	Maggir	199	Llanelly	Three, and admitted.		None.	None.	Quarantine imposed on account of Spain.
6	Wm. Thurlbeck	292	Sulina, Constantinople.	None; sailed in quarantine.				Quarantine on Constantinople on account of Spain.
6	Avoca	1006	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.				Quarantine on both places on account of Spain.
6	New North Star	93	In the bay	Five		None.	None.	Received two passengers of the "Avoca."
7	Colombo	230	Constantinople	None; did not anchor.	—		—	—
7	Luxor	1212	Alexandria, Malta	None; sailed in quarantine.				Quarantine on account of Spain.
7	Celsus	298	Sulina, Constantinople.	Do. do.				Quarantine on Constantinople on account of Spain.
7	Pembrokeshire Lass.	131	Cardiff	Three, and admitted.		None.	None.	Quarantine on account of Spain.
7	Victoria	44	In port	Five, and admitted		Do.	Do.	Received three passengers of the "Luxor."
9	Odessa	1458	Kertch, Constantinople, Messina.	None; sailed in quarantine.				Quarantine on Constantinople on account of Spain.
10	Delta	1019	Southampton	Do. do.				Quarantine of ten days imposed on account of Spain.
10	Gibraltar Hulk, No. 2.	1362	In port	Ten, and admitted		None.	None.	Received 13 passengers of the "Delta."
10	Maria Ipes Meia	138	Alexandria	None; sailed in quarantine.				Quarantine on account of Spain.
11	St. Oswin	623	London, Newcastle	Do. do.				Do. do.
11	Ippagrifo	291	Odessa, Constantinople.	Do. do.				Quarantine, on account of Spain, on Constantinople.
11	Valetta	507	Glasgow, Lisbon	Do. do.				Quarantine, on account of Spain, on Glasgow.
11	Ferry Boat, No. 56		Belonging to the port	Three, and admitted.		None.	None.	Received cargo of "Valetta."
12	Alexander II.	266	Stettin, Hartlepool	Do. do.		Do.	Do.	Quarantine of observation on Hartlepool on account of Spain.
13	H.M.S. Prince Consort.		Plymouth	Do. do.		Do.	Do.	Quarantine of observation on account of Spain.
14	Supply (H.M.S.)		Woolwich, Sheerness	Do. do.		Do.	Do.	Do. do.
14	Florence	747	Newcastle	None; sailed in quarantine.				Do. do.
14	William III.	533	Amsterdam, Falmouth	Three, and admitted.		None.	None.	Quarantine of observation, on account of Spain, on Falmouth.
15	Thetis	426	London, Lisbon	None; sailed in quarantine.				Quarantine of observation, on account of Spain, on London.
15	China	1348	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.				Do. do.
15	New North Star	93	Vessel in port	Five, and admitted		None.	None.	Received three passengers of the "China."
15	Anne Smith	327	Newcastle, Sandown Bay, Isle of Wight.	Three, and admitted.		Do.	Do.	Quarantine on account of Spain. England healthy.
15	St. John	65	Vessel in port	Ten, and admitted		Do.	Do.	Received cargo of "Thetis" from London.
16	Patriot	109	Cardiff	Three, and admitted.		Do.	Do.	Quarantine, on account of Spain, on England.
16	Ceylon	1365	Southampton	None; sailed in quarantine.				Do. do.
16	H.M.S. Redpole		Was in port	Ten, and admitted		None.	None.	Received two passengers of packet "Ceylon" from Southampton.
17	Constance	141	Cardiff	Three, and admitted.		Do.	Do.	Quarantine imposed on England on account of Spain.
17	Salem	99	Do.	Do. do.		Do.	Do.	Do. do.
17	Clio	270	Newcastle	Do. do.		Do.	Do.	Do. do.
17	Francisco Padre	570	Cardiff	Do. do.		Do.	Do.	Do. do.
17	Ellen Owen	151	Do.	Do. do.		Do.	Do.	Do. do.
17	Gwain Maid	119	Swansea	Do. do.		Do.	Do.	Do. do.
17	Margaret Jones	102	Cardiff	Do. do.		Do.	Do.	Do. do.
17	Courier	127	Do.	Do. do.		Do.	Do.	Do. do.
18	Norwegian Gun Boat, Alfen.		Algiers	Four, and admitted		Do.	Do.	Quarantine imposed, as Spain considers Algiers foul.
18	Palermo	289	Glasgow, Lisbon	None; sailed in quarantine.				Quarantine on account of Spain.
18	Gibraltar Lighter, No. 39.		In the port	Three, and admitted.		None.	None.	Received cargo of the above steamer "Palermo."
19	Demetrius	418	Liverpool	None; sailed in quarantine.				Quarantine on account of Spain.
20	Sicilian	1014	Do.	Do. do.				Do. do.
20	Gazelle Meshod	127	In port	Ten, and admitted		None.	None.	Received the cargo of the above "Sicilian."
20	Roma	508	Glasgow	None; sailed in quarantine.				Quarantine imposed on account of Spain.
20	Ripon	1393	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.				Do. do.
21	London	994	London	Ten, and admitted		None.	None.	Do. do.
22	Palestine	936	Venice, Malta	None; sailed in quarantine.				Quarantine imposed on account of Spain on Malta.
22	Gibraltar Hulk, No. 10.	396	Anchored in port	Five, and admitted		None.	None.	Received one passenger of the "Palestine."

Table XIX.—Return showing the Number of Ships, &c. placed in Quarantine in the Port of Gibraltar, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Arrival at Gibraltar.	Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Port whence cleared from.	Number of Days Quarantine at Gibraltar.	Number of Days Quarantine at any other Port before Arrival.	Number of Cases of Cholera which broke out on board while in Quarantine.		Remarks.
						Cases.	Deaths.	
1866.								
July 22	Gibraltar Lighter, No. 36.	- -	Anchored in port -	Five, and admitted	- - -	None.	None.	Received cargo of the "Palestine."
22	Midge - -	60	Cardiff - - -	Three, and admitted.	- - -	Do.	Do.	Quarantine on account of Spain.
23	Osiris - -	916	Alexandria, Malta -	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	- - -		Do. do.
23	Glandavon -	336	Odessa, Constantinople	Do. do. -	- - -	- - -		Quarantine, on account of Spain, on Constantinople.
23	Lizzie Tindle -	290	Kustendjie, Constantinople.	Do. do. -	- - -	- - -		Do. do.
23	Gerolamo - -	278	Taganrog, Constantinople.	Do. do. -	- - -	- - -		Do. do.
24	Tanjore - -	1328	Southampton - -	Do. do. -	- - -	- - -		Quarantine on account of Spain.
25	Shepherdess -	214	Alexandria - -	Do. do. -	- - -	- - -		Do. do.
25	Gibraltar Hulk, No. 28.	169	In port - -	Ten, and admitted	- - -	None.	None.	Received three passengers of "Tanjore."
25	Macedon - -	314	Glasgow, Lisbon -	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	- - -		Quarantine on account of Spain.
25	Victoria - -	44	In port - -	Three, and admitted.	- - -	None.	None.	Received cargo of the "Macedon."
27	Egyptian - -	1689	Liverpool - -	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	- - -		Quarantine through representations of Spain.
27	St. John - -	65	In port - -	Ten, and admitted	- - -	None.	None.	Received cargo of "Egyptian."
27	Tiber - -	980	Cardiff - - -	None, and sailed -	- - -	- - -		Quarantine on account of the representations of Spain.
28	Robin Hood -	26	Newcastle, Plymouth	Three, and admitted.	- - -	None.	None.	Do. do.
28	Cadiz - -	602	London - -	Ten, and admitted	- - -	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
28	Massilia - -	1033	Alexandria, Malta -	None; and sailed in quarantine.	- - -	- - -		Do. do.
29	Ocran - -	145	Vlaardingen - -	Do. do. -	- - -	- - -		Vlaardingen, a foul port for cholera.
29	Test - -	154	Cardiff - -	Three, and admitted.	- - -	None.	None.	Quarantine imposed through representations of Spain.
29	Sarah Williams -	117	Newport - -	Do. do. -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
29	Harry Russell -	273	Cardiff - - -	Do. do. -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
30	Scotia - -	141	Liverpool - -	Ten, and admitted	- - -	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
30	Thebes - -	1732	Alexandria, Malta -	None; and sailed in quarantine.	- - -	- - -		Do. do.
30	Lily Green -	86	Cardiff - - -	Three, and admitted.	- - -	None.	None.	Do. do.
30	Blue Jacket -	99	Newport - -	Do. do. -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
30	Gowerian - -	169	Cardiff - - -	Do. do. -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
30	Jones, Brothers -	182	Newport - -	Do. do. -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
30	Gambia - -	97	Cardiff - - -	Do. do. -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
30	Spartan - -	295	Glasgow, Lisbon -	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	- - -		Do. do.
30	Victoria - -	44	Anchored in port -	Three, and admitted.	- - -	None.	None.	Received cargo of the above "Spartan."
30	Ann Catherine -	110	Newcastle - -	Do. do. -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Quarantine through representations of Spain.
30	William and Martha.	83	Do. - -	Do. do. -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
30	St. Peter - -	117	Llanelly - -	Ten, and admitted	- - -	Do.	Do.	Llanelly, suspected (by Gibraltar authorities) for cholera.
30	Betsey - -	90	Newcastle - -	Three, and admitted.	- - -	Do.	Do.	Quarantine through representations of Spain.
30	Margaret Mary -	91	Do. - -	Do. do. -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
30	Martha Lloyd -	99	Newport - -	Do. do. -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
30	Captain Hawthorn	143	Newcastle - -	Do. do. -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
30	Planet - -	134	Do. - -	Do. do. -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
July 30	Julie - -	99	Cardiff - - -	Three, and admitted.	- - -	None.	None.	Quarantine through representations of Spain.
30	Thomas - -	211	Liverpool - - -	Ten, and admitted	- - -	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
31	Laxy Mines -	82	Swansea - -	Three and admitted.	- - -	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
31	John Brogden -	408	Do. do. -	None, and sailed in quarantine.	- - -	- - -		Do. do.
31	Gustave Pastor -	434	Antwerp - -	Do. do. -	- - -	- - -		Placed in quarantine Antwerp, being a foul port.
Aug. 1	Rob Roy - -	230	Taganrog Constantinople.	Do. do. -	- - -	- - -		Quarantine on account of representations of Spain.
1	Poonah - -	1477	Southampton - -	Do. do. -	- - -	- - -		Quarantine, on account of representations of Spain, on Constantinople.
3	Lazareff - -	1300	Kertch, Constantinople	Do. do. -	- - -	- - -		Do. do.
4	Fuen Santa -	40	Oran - - -	Four, and admitted	- - -	None.	None.	Do. do.
5	Suttora - -	340	Sulina, Constantinople Malta.	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	- - -		Quarantine on, account of representations of Spain, on Constantinople and Malta.
5	James - -	183	Newcastle - - -	Three, and admitted.	- - -	None.	None.	Do. do.
6	Don Pedro -	239	Glasgow - -	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	- - -		Do. do.
6	Pera - -	1262	Alexandria, Malta -	Do. do. -	Not admitted at either port.	- - -		Marseilles considered foul by Gibraltar authorities placed in quarantine, being previously from Marseilles.
6	Spahis - -	287	Oran, Nemours, Malaga	Do. do. -	Not admitted at Malaga.	- - -		Subject to four days on account of her arrival from Algeria, through the representations of Spain.
6	Sumiguel -	20	Oran - - -	Four and admitted	- - -	None.	None.	Do. do.
6	Victoria - -	44	In port - - -	Three, and admitted.	- - -	Do.	Do.	Received cargo from "Don Pedro," (*vide* above.)
6	Gibraltar Hulk, No. 28.	169	Anchored in port -	Four and admitted	- - -	Do.	Do.	Received cargo of "Spahis," from Oran.
6	Clara - -	43	Oran - - -	Do. do. -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Quarantine through representations of Spain.
7	Brenda - -	601	Odessa, Constantinople Malta.	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	- - -		Quarantine on Constantinople and Malta through representations of Spain.
7	Peninsula -	347	London - -	Ten, and admitted	- - -	None.	None.	Quarantine on London through representations of Spain.
7	Enrique - -	27	Nemours - - -	Four, and admitted	- - -	Do.	Do.	Quarantine on account of representations of Spain.
7	Soledad - -	23	Oran - - -	Do. do. -	- - -	Do.	Do.	Do. do.
7	Sarah Williams -	117	In port, arrived on 29th ultimo.	Five, and admitted	- - -	Do.	Do.	Placed in quarantine, having communicated with the above "Brenda."
7	Louisa - -	244	Newport - -	Three, and admitted.	- - -	Do.	Do.	Quarantine on account of representation, from Spain.
7	Harlington -	231	Odessa, Constantinople	None; sailed in quarantine.	- - -	- - -		Quarantine on Constantinople on account of representation from Spain.
7	Socrates - -	229	Taganrog, Constantinople, Gallipoli.	Do. do. -	- - -	- - -		Do. do.
7	Emily Bwmyeat -	127	Newport - -	Three, and admitted.	- - -	None.	None.	Quarantine on Newport on account of representations from Spain.
7	Maria - -	71	Oran - -	Four, and admitted	- - -	Do.	Do.	Quarantine on Algeria on account of representations from Spain.
8	Christine - -	383	Sulina, Constantinople	None, and sailed in quarantine.	- - -	- - -		Quarantine on Constantinople on account of representations from Spain.

Table XIX.—Return showing the Number of Ships, &c. placed in Quarantine in the Port of Gibraltar, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Arrival at Gibraltar.	Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Port whence cleared from.	Number of Days Quarantine at Gibraltar.	Number of Days Quarantine at any other Port before Arrival.	Number of Cases of Cholera which broke out on board while in Quarantine.		Remarks.
						Cases.	Deaths.	
1866.								
Aug. 8	Glamorgan	109	Cardiff	Three, and admitted.		None.	None.	Quarantine imposed through representations of Spain.
8	Brierley Hill	249	Nicolaef, Constantinople.	None; sailed in quarantine.				Quarantine on Constantinople through representations of Spain.
8	Talarvor	133	Newcastle	Three, and admitted.				Quarantine on Newcastle through representations of Spain.
8	Adelaide	120	Girgenti	Ten, and admitted		None.	None.	Placed in quarantine, having communicated at sea with steamer "Peninsula," from London.
8	No. 1.	258	Taganrog, Constantinople.	None; sailed in quarantine.				Quarantine on Constantinople on account of Spain, (*vide* No.
8	Hutton Chaytor	424	Newcastle, Hamburg	Do. do.				Quarantine on Newcastle on account of Spain.
9	Peter Bahruchs	205	Nicolaef, Constantinople.	Do. do.				Quarantine on Constantinople on account of Spain.
9	Syria	1419	Southampton	Do. do.				Quarantine of 10 days on account of representations of Spain.
9	Mars	291	Taganrog, Constantinople.	Do. do.				Do. do.
9	Crimean	1002	Liverpool	Do. do.				Placed under strict guard, as she brings a foul bill of health for cholera, dated 2nd instant.
9	Gazelle Meshod	127	At anchor in port	Twenty-one, and admitted.		None.	None.	Received cargo of the above steamer "Crimean."
9	Africa	320	Helsingfors, Cadiz	None; sailed in quarantine.	ordered away at Cadiz to a foul Lazaretto.			Gibraltar board of health decided not to admit her.
10	John Bull	12	Cardiff	Three, and admitted.		None.	None.	Quarantine through representations of Spain.
10	Spahis	287	Cadiz, Tangier	None; sailed in quarantine.				Was previously from Oran, in quarantine on account of Spain.
10	Glanogwen	131	Oran	Four, and admitted		None.	None.	Quarantine through Spain.
10	Pandora	226	Marianople, Constantinople.	None; sailed in quarantine.				Quarantine, through Spain, on Constantinople.
11	H.M.S. Supply		Malta	Do. do.				Quarantine, through Spain, on Malta.
11	Singla	109	Oran	Four, and admitted		None.	None.	Quarantine, through Spain, on Oran.
11	Dockyard Tank		(In port)	Five, and admitted		Do.	Do.	Received four passengers and cargo of H.M.S. "Supply."
12	Bella Anta.	21	Oran	Four, and admitted		Do.	Do.	Quarantine imposed through Spain's representations.
12	Levant	142	Vlaardingen	Twenty-one, and admitted.		Do.	Do.	Vlaardingen a foul port for cholera.
13	Theban	436	Glasgow	None; sailed in quarantine.				Quarantine on account of Spain.
13	A Gibraltar Lighter	20	Anchored in port	Three, and admitted.		None.	None.	Received cargo of above.
14	Royal Charter	119	Cardiff	Do. do.		Do.	Do.	Quarantine on account of Spain.
14	Sahara	1073	Alexandria, Malta	None; sailed in quarantine.				Do. do.
15	Azardoso	361	Nicolaief, Constantinople.	Do. do.				Quarantine, on account of Spain, on Constantinople.
15	French Government steamer Sévrès.		Algiers	Four, and admitted		None.	None.	Quarantine, on account of Spain, on Algeria.
15	Santa Faz	21	Mostaganem	Do. do.		Do.	Do.	Do. do.
16	Cornubia	143	Liverpool	Sixteen, and admitted.		Do.	Do.	Brings a clean bill of health from Liverpool of 27th ultimo, but cholera broke out after, *vide* 9th instant.
16	Fairy Vision	388	London, Lisbon	None; sailed in quarantine.				Placed in quarantine by Gibraltar board of health, as London is a foul port for cholera.
16	St. John	65	A vessel in port	Sixteen, and admitted.		None.	None.	Received cargo of the above.
16	China	1348	Southampton	None; sailed in quarantine.				Quarantine by representations of Spain.
17	Kady Keny	160	Cowes, Plymouth	Three, and admitted.		None.	None.	Do. do.
18	Alberta	90	Neath	Do. do.		Do.	Do.	Do. do.
18	Liffey	180	Newport	Do. do.		Do.	Do.	Do. do.
19	China Regina	21	Mostaganem	Four, and admitted		Do.	Do.	Do. do.
19	Alba	344	Odessa, Constantinople	None; sailed in quarantine.				Quarantine, by representations of Spain, on Constantinople.
19	"Nyanza"	1481	Alexandria, Malta	None; sailed in quarantine.				Placed in quarantine by representations from Spain.
19	New North Star	93	At anchor in the bay	Five, and admitted		Nil.	Nil.	Placed in quarantine for receiving eight passengers ex "Nyanza."
20	John David	1162	Antwerp, Flushing	None; sailed in quarantine.				Antwerp, foul port.
20	Delta	1019	Alexandria, Malta	Sailed in quarantine.	Not admitted at either ports.			Was previously from Marseilles, foul port.
21	Spahis	287	Oran, Nemours, off Malaga.	Do. do.				Quarantine on account of Spain.
22	Albanian	703	Liverpool	Do. do.				Foul bill of health for cholera.
22	Arabian	1695	Do. do.	Do. do.				Do. do.
22	Lybia	1044	Sulina, Malta	Do. do.				Foul bill of health from Sulina for cholera.
22	Freitas, 1°	85	Nemours	Four, and admitted				Quarantine on account of Spain.
23	Odessa	1459	London	Sailed in quarantine.				Foul bill of health for cholera.
24	Greatham Hall	462	Cardiff	Three, and admitted.		None.	None.	Quarantine on account of Spain.
24	Lady Derby	436	Ibrail, Sulina, Constantinople, Malta.	Sailed in quarantine.				Foul bill of health from Ibrail for cholera.
24	Bella Maria	104	At anchor in the bay	Twenty-one, and admitted.		None.	None.	Placed in quarantine for receiving cargo ex "Albanian."
24	Thracian	436	Glasgow	Three, and admitted.		Do.	Do.	Quarantine on account of Spain.
25	Surat	1523	Southampton	Sailed in quarantine.				Quarantine by representations from Spain.
25	Burna Guia	25	Oran	Four, and admitted		None.	None.	Do. do.
25	Livonia	872	Kustenge, Constantinople, Malta.	Sailed in quarantine.	Not admitted at Malta.			Quarantine by representations on Constantinople and Malta.
25	Atlantic	1111	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.				Quarantine on account of Spain.
25	San Antonio	31	Oran	Four, and admitted		None.	None.	Do. do.
25	New North Star	93	At anchor in the bay	Five, and admitted		Do.	Do.	Placed in quarantine for receiving cargo ex "Atlantic."
27	William de Derde	533	Marseilles	Sailed in quarantine.				Foul bill of health for cholera.
27	Cairo	995	Liverpool	Do. do.				Do. do.
27	Ceylon	1365	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.				Quarantine on account of Spain.
28	Galicia	509	London	Fifteen, and admitted.		None.	None.	Foul bill of health.
28	Rembrandt	267	Amsterdam, Falmouth	Sailed in quarantine.				Amsterdam, foul port.
30	Eagle	134	Blyth	Three, and admitted.		None.	None.	Quarantine on account of Spain.

Table XIX.—Return showing the Number of Ships, &c. placed in Quarantine in the Port of Gibraltar, &c.—*continued.*

Date of Arrival at Gibraltar.	Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Port whence cleared from.	Number of Days Quarantine at Gibraltar.	Number of Days Quarantine at any other Port before Arrival.	Number of Cases of Cholera which broke out on board while in Quarantine.		Remarks.
						Cases.	Deaths.	
1866.								
Aug. 30	Salmon	177	Algiers	Four, and admitted		None.	None.	Quarantine on account of Spain.
30	N. Larsing	95	Cardiff	Three, and admitted.		Do.	Do.	Do. do.
30	Ada Letitia	108	Alexandria	Sailed in quarantine.				Do. do.
30	George	118	Cardiff	Three, and admitted.		None.	None.	Do. do.
30	Princess Royal	95	Do. do.	Do. do.		Do.	Do.	Do. do.
30	George Henry	99	Do. do.	Do. do.		Do.	Do.	Do. do.
30	Fred. Weyer	299	Taganrog, Constantinople.	Sailed in quarantine.				Quarantine, on account of Spain, on Constantinople.
30	Gleanor	134	Cardiff	Three		None.	None.	Do. do.
31	Thetis	426	London, Lisbon	Sailed in quarantine.				Foul bill of health from London.
31	Samson	590	Odessa, Constantinople, Malta.	Do. do.				Gibraltar Board of Health imposed 10 days' quarantine on arrivals from Black Sea, those ports being suspected.
31	Morocco	1267	Liverpool	Do. do.				Foul bill of health.
Sept. 1	Vesta	680	Odessa, Constantinople, and Messina.	Do. do.				Was not admitted at Messina.
1	Massilia	1003	Southampton	Do. do.	—	—		—
1	Gibraltar Hulk, No. 8.	52	At anchor in the bay	Fifteen		None.	None.	Placed in quarantine for receiving 13 labourers from the "Cairo," arrived 27th ultimo.
2	Cesarea	290	Sulina, Constantinople	Sailed in quarantine.				Sulina, foul port for cholera.
2	Rivelen	331	Taganrog, Constantinople.	Do. do.				Five days quarantine on Constantinople by representation of Spain.
2	Queenstown	310	Newcastle	Three		None.	None.	—
3	Luis David	1118	Antwerp	Sailed in quarantine.				Antwerp, foul.
3	Tasso	598	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.				Quarantine on account of Spain.
3	Livorno	290	Glasgow, Lisbon	Do. do.	—	—		—
3	Gibraltar Hulk, No. 11.	287	At anchor in the bay	Five		None.	None.	Placed in quarantine for receiving 76 passengers ex "Tasso."
3	Gibraltar Hulk, No. 9.	673	Do. do.	Three		Do.	Do.	Placed in quarantine for receiving 2 passengers ex "Livorno."
3	Spahis	287	Oran, Nemours, Malaga.	Sailed in quarantine.				Not admitted at Malaga.
5	Fairy Vision	388	Marseilles	Do. do.				Foul bill of health for cholera.
4	Boug	761	London	Do. do.				Do. do.
4	Tanjore	1320	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.				Quarantine on account of Spain.
4	Gibraltar Hulk, No. 28.		At anchor in the bay	Fifteen		None.	None.	Placed in quarantine for receiving cargo ex "Fairy Vision."
4	Tauro	313	Sulina, Constantinople	Sailed in quarantine.				Sulina, foul port.
4	Melost	255	Segna, Malta	Do. do.				Quarantine on account of Spain.
5	Adalia	1022	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.				Do. do.
5	Cadiz	157	Marseilles	Fifteen		None.	None.	Foul bill of health for cholera.
6	Carlo C.	395	Constantinople	Sailed in quarantine.				Quarantine on account of Spain.
6	Jeune Hortense	128	Marseilles	Sailed in quarantine.				Foul bill of health.
7	Peresett (Russian Frigate.)		Villa Franca	Do. do.				Has had two cases of cholerine on the passage. Captain states that cholera exists at Nice.
7	Reddies	97	Cardiff	Three, and admitted.		None.	None.	—
7	Lisbon	221	Glasgow	Do. do.		Do.	Do.	—
7	Spahis	287	Cadiz, Tangier	Sailed in quarantine.				Not admitted in consequence of not having performed the established quarantine on her arrival here on the 3rd instant.
8	Iside	257	Odessa, Gallipoli	Do. do.				Black Sea suspected by Gibraltar Board of Health.
8	Matilde	22	Nemours	Four, and admitted		None.	None.	Quarantine on account of Spain.
8	Italica	370	Taganrog, Constantinople.	Sailed in quarantine.				Do. do.
8	Persian	1770	Liverpool	Do. do.				Foul bill of health.
8	St. John	65	At anchor in the bay	Fifteen, and admitted.		None.	None.	Placed in quarantine for receiving cargo ex "Persian."
8	Providence	94	Newcastle	Three, and admitted.		Do.	Do.	—
9	Buccleugh	207	Yesk, Constantinople	Sailed in quarantine.				Quarantine on account of Spain.
9	Matilda Belagamba.	294	Taganrog, Constantinople.	Do. do.				Do. do.
10	Pera	1261	Southampton	Do. do.	—	—		—
10	Tyne Queen	539	Ibrail, Sulina, Constantinople, Malta, and Malaga.	Do. do.	—	—		—
10	Carmel	125	Alexandria	Do. do.				Quarantine on account of Spain.
10	Minerva	141	Cardiff	Three		None.	None.	—
10	B. L., No. 674	150	Swansea, Plymouth	Do.		Do.	Do.	—
10	Geromicco	321	Taganrog, Constantinople.	Sailed in quarantine.				Quarantine on account of Spain.
10	City of Paris (R.Y.S.Steamer).		Lisbon	Do. do.				In consequence of representations from Spain, a quarantine of ten days was imposed on all Portugal.
11	Maria Anna	143	Cardiff	Three		None.	None.	—
11	Novo Viagante	32	Tavira, Albufeira	Ten		Do.	Do.	In consequence of representations from Spain, a quarantine of ten days was imposed on all Portugal.
11	Oduard	149	Trieste, Almeria	Fifteen		Do.	Do.	Was in collision and communication with steamer "Sesostris" from Liverpool.
12	Isis	1436	Alexandria, Malta	Sailed in quarantine.				Quarantine on account of Spain.
12	John Fenwick	555	Taganrog, Constantinople.	Do. do.				Quarantine, on account of Spain, on Constantinople.
12	Starbeam	391	Sulina, Constantinople.	Do. do.				Do. do.
12	Banmiester Wilton.	243	Constantinople	Do. do.				Quarantine on account of Spain.
12	Magdalen Esther	104	Cardiff	Three		None.	None.	—
12	Maria Siniga	140	Ibrail, Constantinople	Sailed in quarantine.				Quarantine on account of Spain on Constantinople.
13	Fortuna	125	Vlaardingen	Ten		None.	None.	Performed quarantine, Vlaardingen being suspected.
14	Valetta	507	Glasgow	Three		Do.	Do.	—
14	Ioven Pepito	27	Mostaganem	Four		Do.	Do.	Quarantine on account of Spain.
14	Isabelita	30	Oran	Do.		Do.	Do.	Do. do.
15	St. Faz	21	Nemours	Do.		Do.	Do.	Do. do.
15	H.M.S. Cruiser		Portsmouth	Three		Do.	Do.	—
15	Armelin	275	Ibrail, Constantinople	Sailed in quarantine.				Quarantine, on account of Spain, on Constantinople.

Table XIX.—Return showing the Number of Ships, &c. placed in Quarantine in the Port of Gibraltar, &c.—*concluded.*

Date of Arrival at Gibraltar.	Name of Ship.	Tonnage.	Port whence cleared from.	Number of Days Quarantine at Gibraltar.	Number of Days Quarantine at any other Port before Arrival.	Number of Cases of Cholera which broke out on board while in Quarantine.		Remarks.
						Cases.	Deaths.	
1866.								
Sept. 15	Syrian	1014	Liverpool	Sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Liverpool, foul port for cholera.
15	Georgo	298	Nicolaiff, Constantinople.	Do. do.	-	-	-	Black Sea, ten days quarantine imposed by Gibraltar Board of Health, those ports being suspected.
16	Tamarac	139	Newport	Three	-	None.	None.	—
16	Guisto	339	Newcastle	Do.	-	Do.	Do.	—
16	Californie	162	Vlaardingen	Ten	-	Do.	Do.	Gibraltar Board of Health suspects Vlaardingen.
16	Georges	144	Liverpool, Holyhead	Fifteen	-	Do.	Do.	Liverpool, foul port.
16	Amazone	168	Kertch, Constantinople.	Sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Quarantine, on account of Spain, from Constantinople.
16	Cornelia	466	Amsterdam	Do. do.	-	-	-	Foul bill of health for cholera.
16	Poonah	1474	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.	-	-	-	By representations from Spain.
16	Ceylon	1365	Southampton	Do. do.	—	—	—	—
17	San Jose	96	Algiers	Four	-	None.	None.	By representations from Spain.
17	Argus	119	Cardiff	Three	-	Do.	Do.	—
17	Spahis	287	Oran, Nemours	Four	-	Do.	Do.	By representations from Spain.
18	Egyptian	1689	Smyrna, Malta	Sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	By representations from Spain, on Malta.
18	Kedar	1212	Cephalonia, Malta	Do. do.	-	-	-	Do. do.
18	Fortuna	496	Naples	Do. do.	-	-	-	Naples, foul port for cholera.
19	Mercury	562	Smyrna, Malta	Do. do.	-	-	-	Quarantine on Malta by representations of Spain.
19	Volunteer	544	London, Weymouth	Do. do.	-	-	-	Placed in quarantine, London being foul.
19	Prudoe Castle	533	Middlesboro'	Do. do.	—	—	—	—
19	Syria	1419	Alexandria, Malta	Do. do.	-	-	-	Subject to 15 days quarantine, being previously from Marseilles, a foul port.
20	Languedoc	329	Marseilles	Fifteen	-	None.	None.	Foul port.
20	Italian	1500	Liverpool	Sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Do.
20	Garibaldi	57	At anchor in the bay	Fifteen	-	None.	None.	Placed in quarantine for receiving cargo ex "Italian."
20	Canandaigua, U.S. Sloop.		Cherbourg, Lisbon	Sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Board of Health, Gibraltar, considers all France (between Nantes and Dunkirk, inclusive) suspected for cholera.
21	Breuda	601	London, Plymouth	Do. do.	-	-	-	London, foul port.
21	Said	530	Liverpool	Do. do.	-	-	-	Liverpool, foul port.
22	Thetis	426	Marseilles	Do. do.	-	-	-	Foul port for cholera.
22	Gibraltar Hulk, No. 28.		At anchor in the bay	Fifteen	-	None.	None.	Placed in quarantine for receiving cargo ex "Thetis."
22	Nina Regina	21	Mostaganem	Four	-	Do.	Do.	Quarantine on account of the representations of Spain.
23	Jilt	94	Liverpool, I. of Man	Fifteen	-	Do.	Do.	Liverpool, foul port.
23	City of Paris		Marseilles	Sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Marseilles, foul port.
24	Sultan Orkham		Greenock, Holyhead	Do. do.	—	—	—	—
24	Atlas	1219	Constantinople, Smyrna, Malta.	Do. do.	-	-	-	Constantinople, foul port for cholera.
25	Delta	1019	Southampton	Do. do.	—	—	—	—
26	Palermo	289	Glasgow	Three	-	None.	None.	—
28	China	1348	Alexandria, Malta	Sailed in quarantine.	Not admitted at Alexandria or Malta.	-	-	Was previously from Marseilles, which is a foul port.
30	Valencia	190	Havre	Do. do.	-	-	-	Suspected port (by Gibraltar Board of Health).
30	Union	80	Newcastle, Plymouth	Three	-	None.	None.	—
30	Atlantic	1111	Liverpool	Sailed in quarantine.	-	-	-	Foul port for cholera.

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MAP OF GIBRALTAR.

SHEWING THE TOPOGRAPHY, THE LOCALITIES OF THE 53 EARLIER SUCCESSIVE CASES OF CHOLERA, AND THE LOCALITIES OF ALL THE DEATHS AMONG THE CIVILIANS AT THE NORTH FRONT AND IN THE SOUTH DISTRICTS OF THE CARRISON.

NOTE. The boundaries and Numbers of the South Districts are Shewn in red.. The successive earlier cases of Cholera are shewn in black figures, and the recoveries by black circles..

DATES OF THE EARLIER CASES OF CHOLERA NUMBERED ON THE MAP.

Dates	Succession of Cases as numbered on the Map.
July 18th	1st
" 31st	2nd
Aug. 3rd	3rd 4th 5th
" 9th	6th
" 10	7th to 16th
" 14	16th & 17th
" 15	18th
" 16	19th & 20th
" 18	21st
" 19	22nd to 25th
" 20	26th to 31st
" 21	32nd & 33rd
" 22	34th to 37th
" 23	38th to 49th
" 24	50th 51st 52nd
" 25	53rd

SECTION ON A. B.

Scale 6 Inches = One Mile.

100 50 0 100 200 300 400 500 600 700 800 900 1000 2000 Yards.

0 ¼ ½ ¾ 1 Mile

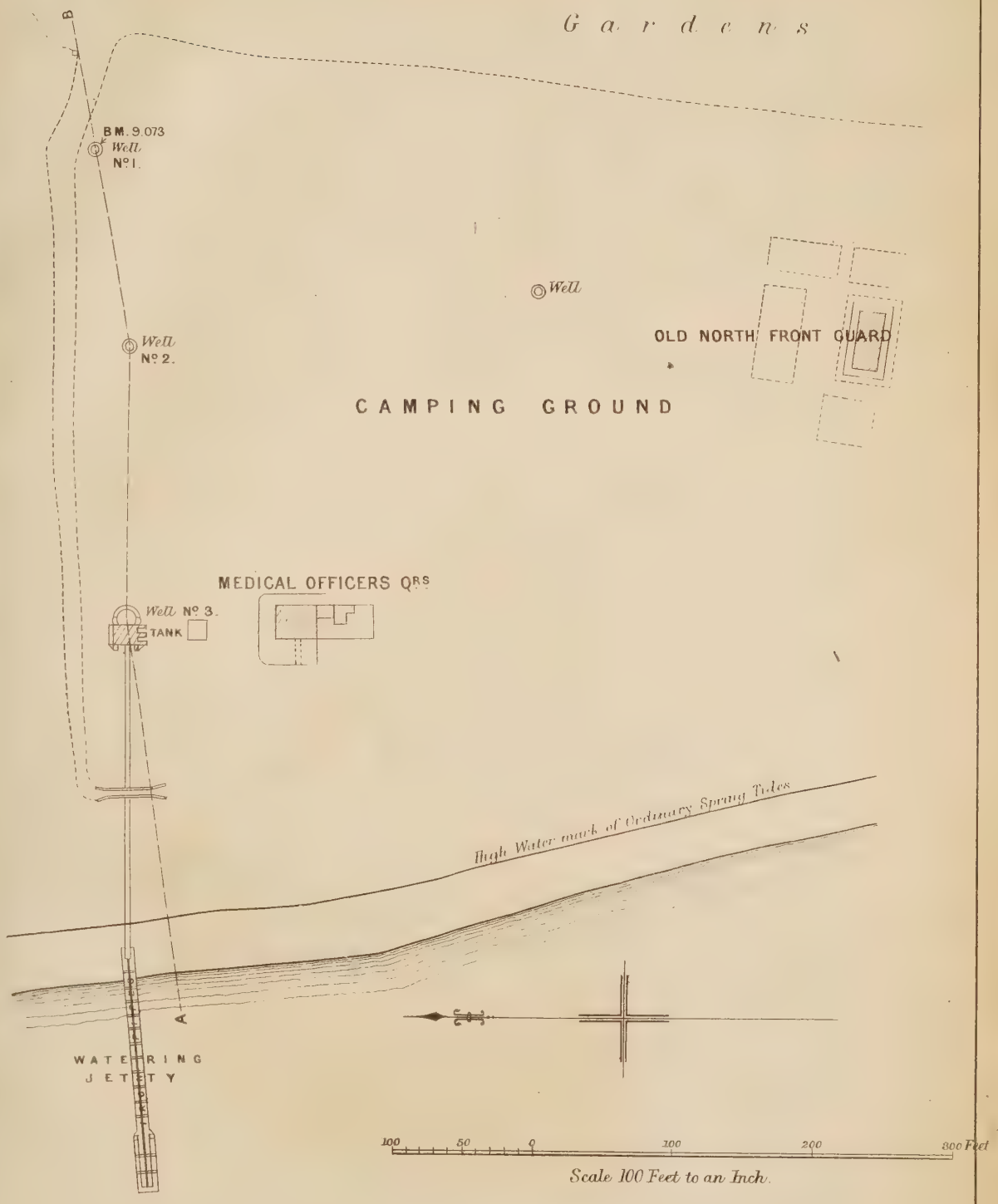
SECTION ON C. D.

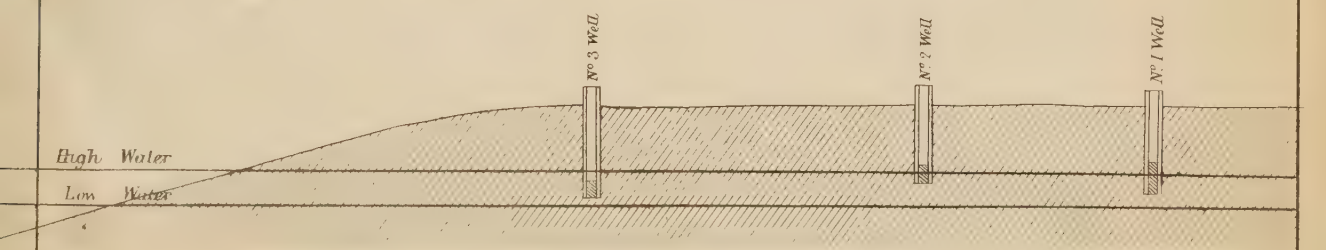
PLAN OF CAMPING GROUND,

(NORTH FRONT)

SHEWING THE POSITION OF THE WELLS AND BEACH.

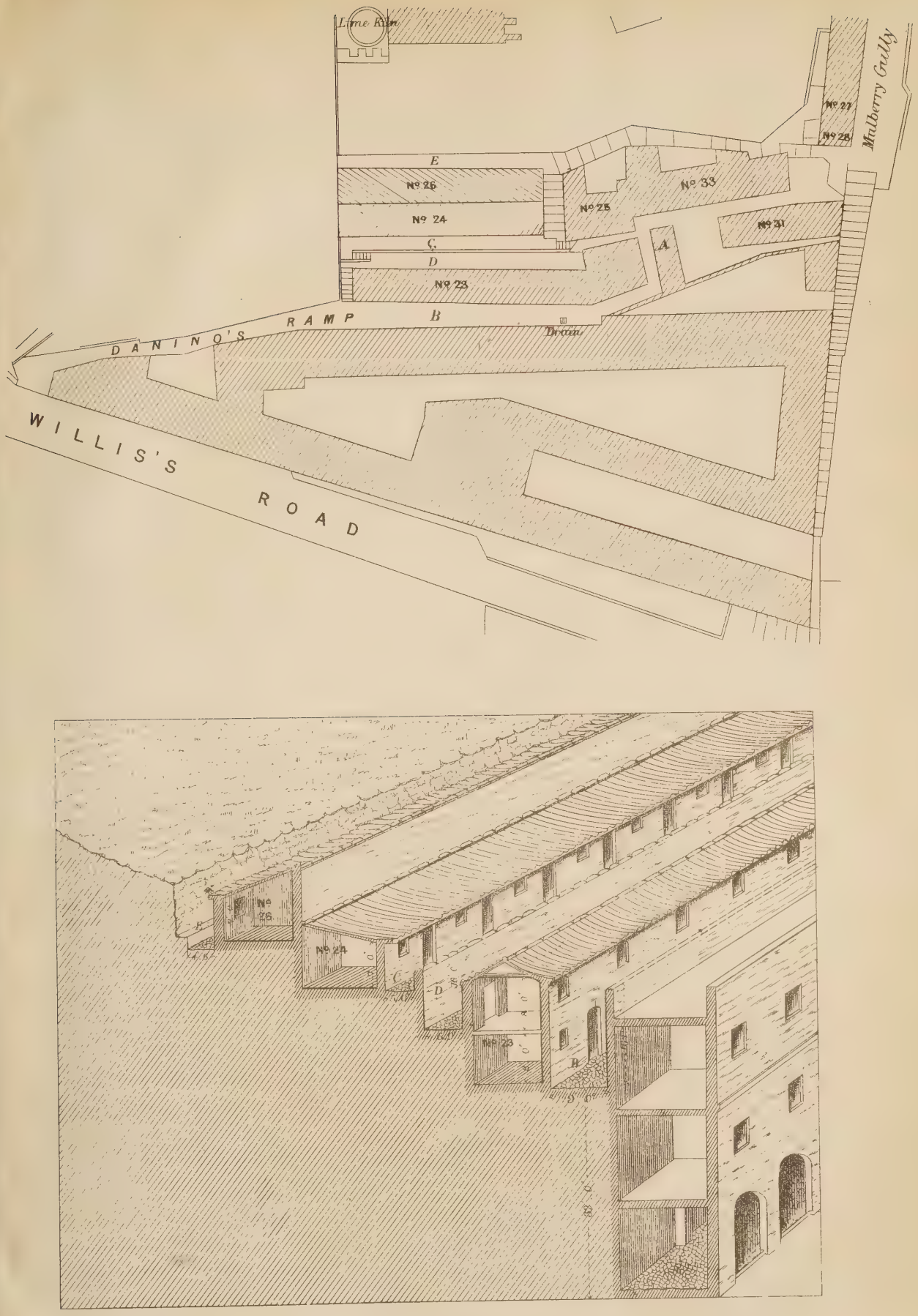
Nº3.





SECTION THROUGH WELLS ON THE LINE A.B.

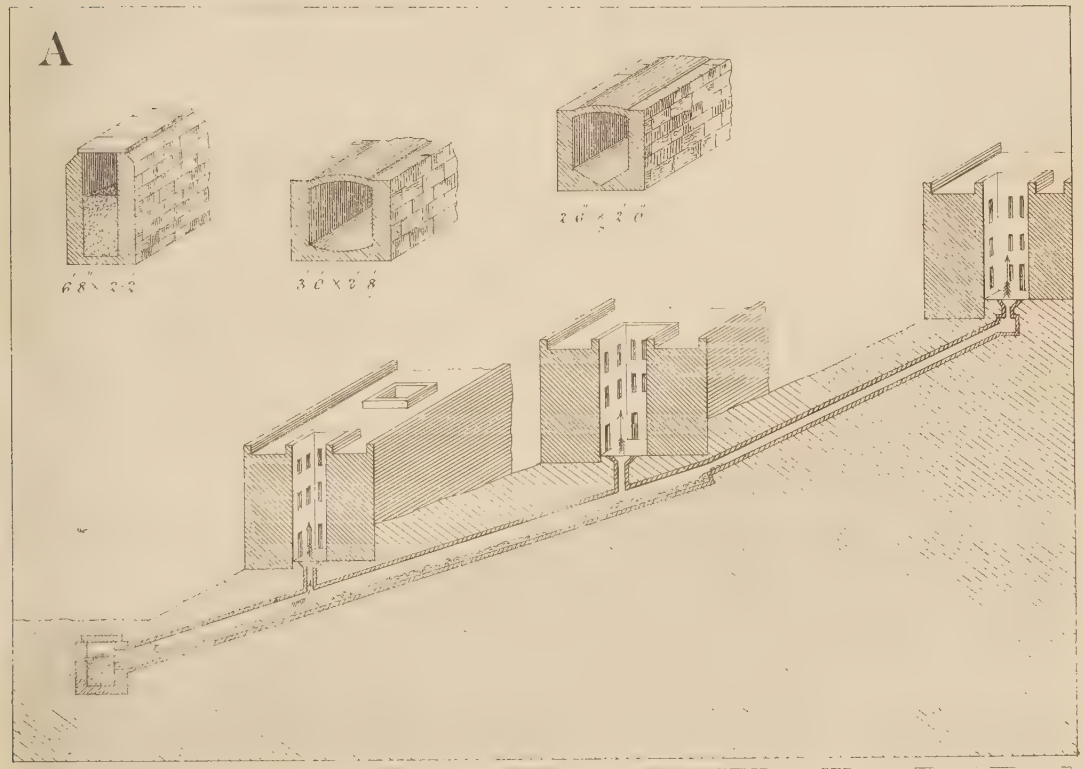
Vertical Scale 20 Feet to an Inch.

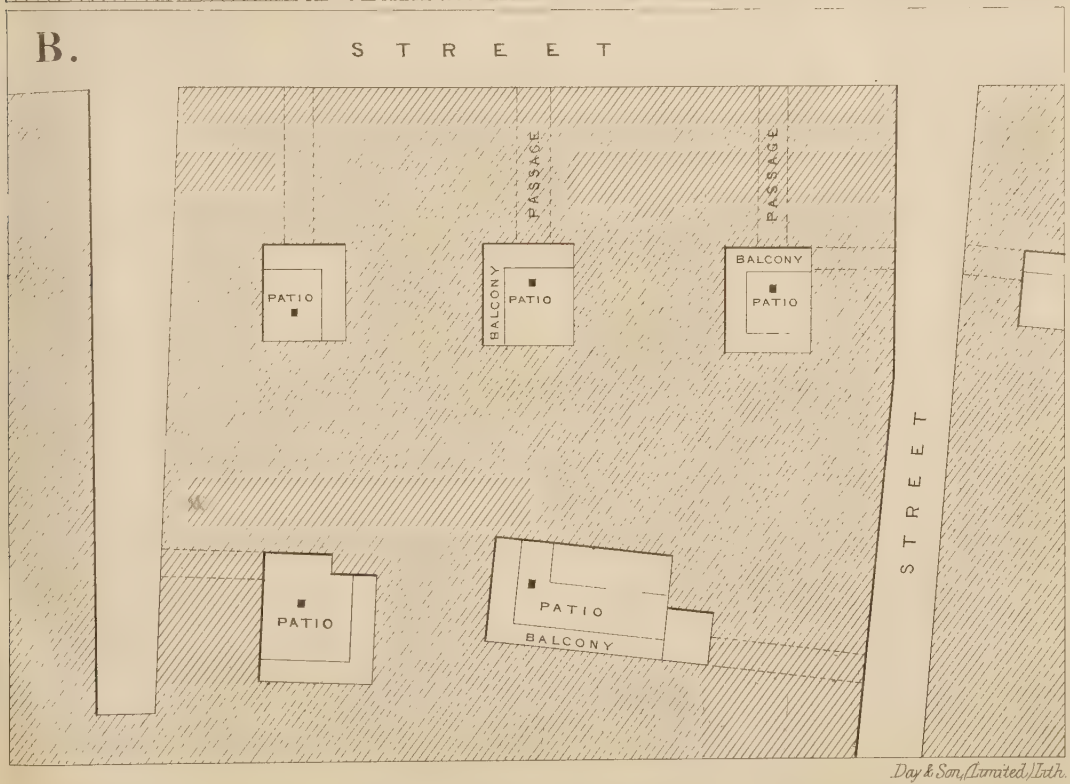


PLAN AND SECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES WHERE CHOLERA WAS FATAL IN DISTRICT 27 AT GIBRALTAR.

A. TRANSVERSE SECTIONS OF SOME OF THE EXISTING SEWERS, AND A LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF A MAIN SEWER SHEWING HOW SEWER AIR FINDS ADMISSION TO THE PATIOS.

B. BLOCK OF HOUSES IN GIBRALTAR SHEWING THE ARRANGEMENT AND RELATIVE DIMENSIONS OF THE PATIOS.





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